

# CANADA-UKRAINE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAM

## ПАРЛЯМЕНТАРНА ПРОГРАМА КАНАДА-УКРАЇНА

### PROGRAMME PARLEMENTAIRE CANADA-UKRAINE



## NEWSLETTER

October 2015

2015 Canadian Election 18

Ukrainians in China 26

Kharkivskiy Pravopys 28

**1667, JULY 1**

CANADA FOUNDED. ONTARIO AND QUEBEC, TOGETHER WITH NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA, BECAME PROVINCES OF THE NEW DOMINION OF CANADA

**1841**

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA, IN KINGSTON, ONTARIO

**2035**

**1804**

UNIVERSITY OF KHARKIV ESTABLISHED THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF VASILY KARAZIN

**1990**

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT AGREES TO HOST PARLIAMENTARY INTERNS FROM UKRAINE. CUPP ESTABLISHED

**1663**

UNIVERSITE LAVAL, OLDEST FRENCH-LANGUAGE UNIVERSITY IN NORTH AMERICA

**1827**

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

**1661**

IVAN FRANKO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LVIV

**1636**

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

**1784**

DANYLO HALYTSKY LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

**1848**

SAINT PAUL UNIVERSITY FOUNDED AS COLLEGE OF BYTOWN, IN OTTAWA, ONTARIO

**1615**

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF KYIV-MOHYLA ACADEMY

**1785**

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

**1818**

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED BY LORD DALHOUSIE, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, IN HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

**1834**

TARAS SHEVCHENKO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF KYIV

**1877**

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA ESTABLISHED IN WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

**2015**

**2025**

**400**  
**ANNIVERSARY**  
**of Kyiv-Mohyla**  
**ACADEMY**



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Contact Us  
Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation  
620 Spadina Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario,  
Canada M5S 2H4  
Tel.: (416) 234-9111  
Fax: (416) 234-9114  
www.KATEDRA.org



**CUPP 2015 Interns (12 students from universities in Kyiv, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Sumy, Belgium, China, France, Netherlands, Poland).**

## History of CUPP

On July 16, 1990, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Declaration of Sovereignty, which declared that Parliament recognized the need to build the Ukrainian state based on the Rule of Law. On August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Declaration of Independence, which the citizens of Ukraine endorsed in the referendum of December 1, 1991. Also in 1991, Canadians celebrated the Centennial of Ukrainian group immigration to Canada. To mark the Centennial, organizations planned programs and projects to celebrate this milestone in Canada's history.

The Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation of Toronto commemorated the Centennial, by establishing the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program (CUPP) for university students from Ukraine. CUPP gives Ukrainian students an opportunity to work and study in the Canadian Parliament, and gain

experience from which generations of Canadian, American and West European students have benefited. On the basis of academic excellence, knowledge of the English or French and Ukrainian languages, and an interest in the Westminster Parliament model of government, university students from Ukrainian and foreign universities, can apply for a CUPP internship program. It is hoped that CUPP will contribute to the education of future leaders of Ukraine.

In this, its 25th year of operation, the CUPP program welcomes twelve university students who attend universities in Kyiv, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Sumy, Belgium, China, France, Netherlands, Poland. They will complete a two-month elections campaign observation program, during which they will work and observe the election campaigns of three of Canada's political parties. The next traditional CUPP program will take place in the Spring of 2016.

**People who worked on this issue of the Newsletter: Olya Spysia, Lucy Hicks, Artur Nadiev, Nina Hawrylow, Angelina Nikolaichuk, Andriy Panasenko, Pavlo Shopin.**

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## National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy 1615-2015: History of a Vision, Inspiration and Legacy

Petro Mohyla was a well-traveled academic and sophisticated religious leader when he arrived in Kyiv during the first decade of the 17th century.

Born into Moldavian aristocracy, he witnessed the dramatic effects of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation on European societies. Medieval notions had been shattered, replaced by Renaissance ideals that emphasized the idea of a recoverable past, the ethical values of classical thinkers, neo-Latin education, as well as a learned piety. Mohyla brought the values of the new Europe with him to Kyiv by reforming the Orthodox confraternity school system.

From a family of Ruthenian nobles, Halshka Hulevychivna (Yelyzaveta Hulevychivna) obtained a lifelong appreciation of education from the scholars who taught her at the family's estate in Volyn. After coming to Kyiv in 1608, she joined a collegial network of the educated and the wealthy to financially strengthen the Orthodox confraternity school system, which served Ruthenian city dwellers and their growing merchant class.

As archimandrite (abbot) of the Kyivan Caves Monastery, Petro Mohyla combined the monastery school together with the urban confraternity school on land and buildings donated by Halshka Hulevychivna in the Podil, one of the oldest districts of Kyiv. The gift from Hulevychivna and the tradition of innovation in education established by Mohyla formed the founding legacy of the modern National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, still located on the same grounds

as those originally donated.

Mohyla reformed Orthodox education, imitating the model provided by the Jesuit school (collegium). The curriculum established by Mohyla emphasized fluency in Latin, the international language of scholarship, jurisprudence and political life. This brought openness toward Western thought, and through Ciceronian rhetoric emphasized critical thinking and individual development.

Many other languages were also taught at the Mohylanian establishment. With personal funds, Mohyla established a prolific publishing house that included translations of European publications.

Kyiv Mohyla Academy became one of the largest centers of scholarship in Eastern Europe. From among the academy's graduates came many of Ukraine's leaders. Hetmans Ivan Mazepa, Pylyp Orlyk, Pavlo Polobutok, Ivan Skoropadskiy, and Ivan Samoylovych were among the graduates, along with architect Ivan Hryhorovych-Barskiy, composers Artem Vedel and Maksym Berezovskiy, philosopher Hryhoriy Skorovoda and scholar Mykhailo Lomonosov. More than 2,000 students were enrolled during the early 18th century.

The growth of the academy came during a period of increasing political tension - pressure from Poland from the west, an increasingly aggressive stance of Russian czars from the north, and the rising power of the Ottoman Empire from the south - all of whom vied for Ukrainian lands. With the destruction of the Zaporzhian Sich in 1775 by Russian armies, Ukraine was sub-

sumed into the Russian Empire. Emperor Nicholas I closed Kyiv Mohyla Academy in 1817. As the Russian Empire collapsed, Soviet forces assumed power in Ukraine, and in the 1920s authorities confiscated the academy's vacant location in Podil, establishing a naval training school.

After 70 years of Soviet occupation, with the advent of Ukraine's independence, the doors to Kyiv Mohyla Academy opened once again. With a decree of Ukraine's Parliament, the university reopened in September 1991.

The vision for the new university was rooted in the passionate belief that education was the key to Ukraine's future, and that only by transforming the educational system would the new nation have a chance to become a democracy with a vibrant civil society. The strategic goal was to promote reforms in Ukraine's system of higher education and provide an education at the highest order of excellence. Degrees from National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy (NaUKMA) were to be on par with those from the best universities in the world. NaUKMA was to be a modern university to educate modern leaders of Ukraine.

In 1991, with a close circle of dedicated colleagues who shared the same vision, Dr. Vyacheslav Bryukhovetsky began the work of building such a university. The task before Bryukhovetsky was similar to the one that confronted Mohyla four centuries earlier - the need to transform society by transforming education. Rejecting Soviet models, NaUKMA was established



along the university models and standards of North America and Europe.

The first class of undergraduates was admitted on August 24, 1992, during the first-year anniversary of Ukraine's independence. Then in June 1996, 151 graduates received the university's first degrees.

Within two decades, the student body has grown from several hundred young people to more than 4,000 in a planned strategic growth trajectory. The university provides a full selection of undergraduate, masters and doctoral degrees, each degree requiring proficiency in English and Ukrainian.

The university's approach toward building the nation through education includes learning from the past, preparing for the future, and living a meaningful life in the present. Knowledge and analysis of

Ukraine's history, culture, language, and religious and ethical traditions form the foundation for the study of current challenges in the economic, technological, innovative sectors. But that is not sufficient. Reforms for rule of law, equality of opportunity, the dignity of every individual and a sense of united purpose are criteria that measure the future of a nation as much as economic opportunities. They provide a common identity and a sense of purpose to national institutions, and empower civil society. To build a nation and educate new generations of leaders, one must consider the past to build a common purpose for the future based on today's capabilities.

NaUKMA is consistently ranked as one of the top universities in Ukraine both by national and international standards, with faculties

such as business, law, and journalism, humanities, economics receiving top rankings.

The university's alumni hold leading positions throughout the nation. After the formation of a new government in Ukraine in 2014, three ministers and four deputy ministers of the Cabinet of Ministers were from Kyiv Mohyla Academy, many more alumni were brought as advisers, and the numbers of Kyiv Mohyla Academy graduates in leading positions in business, universities, legal firms, cultural and civil society institutions increased even more than in the last decade.

NaUKMA cherishes the reputation of safeguarding freedom, leadership and innovation, the three concepts that have become its guiding principles.



*Aliona Kachkan, Paul Calandra and Artur Nadiiev after interview on the radio.*



*Aliona Kachkan, Tsezarii Zhydetskyi, Paul Calandra, Natalia Kruk and Artur Nadiiev at canvas.*



*Aliona Kachkan, Tsezarii Zhydetskyi, Paul Calandra, Natalia Kruk and Artur Nadiiev at canvas.*



*Team Calandra hanging out in a local bar.*



*Natalia Kruk and Artur Nadiiev with Team Calandra staffers at canvas.*



*Aliona Kachkan, Tsezarii Zhydetskyi, Paul Calandra, Natalia Kruk, Artur Nadiiev and campaign staffers after the event with the Prime Minister Stephen Harper and Wayne Gretzky.*

**CANADA-UKRAINE  
PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAM**  
*for university students*



**PROGRAMME PARLEMENTAIRE  
CANADA-UKRAINE**  
*destiné aux étudiants*

Dear President Andriy Meleshevyh,

The achievement of reaching the 400<sup>th</sup> year marker in the history of an institution is not only in the longevity of its reach but also in the role the institution has played in the life of the society it serves.

President of New York University John Sexton stated that in the world, of 85 of today's institutions that existed 500 years ago, 70 such institutions are universities. This fact speaks to the longevity of these universities to carry on their mission in the pursuit of knowledge. But the role and influence of these institutions of civilization, such as the Westminster Parliament, the Vatican and the Universities, is better measured by the impact they made on society.

Notably, these institutions of civilization played important roles in building and buttressing civil societies. Without them, civil society would not have flourished. They served as moral and governance compasses, compasses for knowledge, and paths to the establishment of the rule of law.

Kyiv-Mohyla University has played a significant role in the history of Ukraine and has found its place among the leading institutions of civilization.

With the commemoration of the 400<sup>th</sup> milestone in its history, Kyiv-Mohyla University located in one of the idea centres of the world, deserves our recognition and praise and support for its continuing course through history, deep into this 21st century.

On behalf of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program, an internship program in the Parliament of Canada, which has accepted more graduates and undergraduates from Kyiv-Mohyla University than any other university, I send our warm greetings to Presidents Emeritus Vyacheslav Bryukhovetsky and Serhiy Kvit and President Andriy Meleshevyh.

We salute you and your vision for Kyiv-Mohyla University, in its pursuit of knowledge and pray for it to continue to serve as the beacon of light and hope through these difficult times, in Ukraine's history.

May God protect your university. May God hold you all in the palm of His hand.

Ihor Bardyn  
Director, Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program  
Toronto, Canada  
October 15, 2015

The Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program for university students is sponsored by the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation  
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620 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2H4  
Telephone: 416-234-9111 ♦ Fax: 416-234-9114 ♦ [www.katedra.org](http://www.katedra.org)

CANADA-UKRAINE  
PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAM  
*for university students*



PROGRAMME PARLEMENTAIRE  
CANADA-UKRAINE  
*destiné aux étudiants*

Вельмишановний президенте Андрію Мелешевич!

Велич 400-річного ювілею установи полягає не лише у її довговічності, але й у тій ролі, що така установа відіграла у житті суспільства, якому вона служить.

Як зауважив президент Нью-Йоркського університету Джон Секстон, сьогодні у світі з 85 установ, які існували 500 років тому, 70 - це університети. Таким фактом стверджується довговічність цих університетів у їхній місії прагнення до знань. Але роля і вплив таких закладів цивілізації як Вестмінстерський Парлямент, Ватикан та університети визначається передусім тим, як вони вплинули на суспільство.

Слід підкреслити, що ці заклади цивілізації відіграли важливу роль у створенні та підтримці громадянських суспільств. Без них громадянське суспільство не змогло б процвітати. Вони послужили моральними компасами, інструментами управління і знання, проклали шляхи до встановлення верховенства права.

Києво-Могилянська Академія відіграла важливу роль у історії України і знайшла своє місце серед провідних закладів цивілізації.

З ознаменуванням 400-літньої віхи у своїй історії Києво-Могилянська Академія, яка розташована в одному з ідейних центрів світу, заслуговує нашого визнання, похвали і підтримки за її триваючий шлях в історію, що глибоко сягнув цього 21-го століття.

Від імени Парляментарної програми “Канада – Україна“, яка є програмою стажувань у Парляменті Канади і яка прийняла більше студентів Києво-Могилянської Академії, ніж будь-якого іншого університету, я надсилаю наші щирі привітання почесним президентам В'ячеславові Брюховецькому та Сергієві Квіту, президентові Андрію Мелешевичу і студентам та співробітникам університету.

Ми вітаємо Вас і Києво-Могилянську Академію, яка крізь призму Вашого бачення запалює гаряче прагнення до знань, і молимося за неї, щоб і надалі продовжувала служити зіркою світла та надії у ці важкі часи в історії України.

Нехай Бог захищає Ваш університет. Нехай Бог завжди береже Вас у Своїй опіці.

Ігор Бардин  
Директор Парляментарної програми “Канада – Україна“  
Торонто, Канада  
15 жовтня 2015

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620 Spadina Avenue Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2H4 Telephone (416) 234-9111 Fax (416) 234-9114



## CUPP Interns



### Ivanna ANTONOVA

**Born in:** Kyiv, Ukraine

**Hometown:** Kyiv, Ukraine

**Kyiv-Mohyla University** (National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy") was founded in 1615.

Faculty of Law.

**2015 Atamanchuk Family Scholarship recipient.**

**Intern to Chrystia Freeland, 2015 candidate for the Liberal Party of Canada in the new Toronto riding of University-Rosedale. Chrystia is seeking election to the House of Commons for the second time.**

**She was first elected in the by-election of November 25, 2013 in the riding of Toronto Centre.** Chrystia was born in Peace River, Alberta. Her father, Donald Freeland, was a lawyer and a member of the Liberal Party of Canada, and her mother, Halyna (Chomiak) Freeland (1946-2007), was also a lawyer who once ran for election in Edmonton-Strathcona, representing the New Democratic Party. Her paternal grandmother was Scottish, from Glasgow, while her mother was born in a displaced persons camp in Bad Wörishofen, Germany, to Ukrainian Catholic parents, Alexandra and Mykhailo Chomiak. Chrystia attended the United World College of the Adriatic. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Russian history and literature from Harvard University and a Master of Studies degree in Slavonic Studies from St Antony's at the University of Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar in 1993.

**Favourite Quote by Ukrainian author:** "Лише борись, а щастя не втече. Не схаменешся – півжиття позаду." – Ліна Костенко; "Just struggle and happiness won't run away. Unless you get over yourself – half your life is behind you" – Lina Kostenko.

**Favourite Quote by Foreign author:** "The time for action is now. It's never too late to do something." – Antoine de Saint-Exupery.

**Favourite Musical Recording:** Okean Elzy "Fialky", Ella Fitzgerald & Louis Armstrong – "Dream A Little



Dream Of Me".

**Last book read:** Volodymyr Fedorin "Goodbye, the Empire. Conversations with Kakha Bendukidze".

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "Do better if possible, and that is always possible".

**Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: Inspiring streets of Lviv.** Lviv has always been a cultural capital of Ukraine. Architectural masterpieces, narrow streets, sculpted mysterious stone lions (the symbol of Lviv), past-era trams, and cobblestone streets: all of these create a special atmosphere, which attracts and inspires everyone. Outstanding artists, writers, composers, scientists lived and created their works in Lviv. For example at 27 Taras Shevchenko Avenue (formerly Akademichna) there was a famous "Kawiarnia Szkocka" ("Shkotska Coffeehouse"), which was the "heart" of the Lviv School of Mathematics in 1935-1940. Here, prominent mathematician Stefan Banach and his friends, drinking flavoured coffee, discovered the basics of modern functional analysis. Lviv its environment and atmosphere played an important role in the creativity of Solomiya Krushelnytska, Ivan Trush, Ivan Franko, and Iryna Vilde. Franz Xavier Wolfgang Mozart, the son of a famous composer **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** was so inspired with the beauty of Lviv and the loyalty of his audiences, that for a considerable part of his life he lived in the city. On the streets of Lviv you can discover cherished landmarks of the Renaissance: "Blackstone House", "The Boim Chapel", "The Italian Courtyard"; visit various art-galleries and even a palace "Potocki Palace" on Kopernik Street." On the streets of Lviv inspiration permeates/lives everywhere.



### Oleksandr GUZENKO

**Born:** Kremenchuk, Poltava Oblast, Ukraine

**Hometown:** Kremenchuk, Ukraine

**Sumy State University**, founded in 1948. Faculty of Social Sciences and Communications, Department of Journalism.

**Intern to Michael Levitt, 2015 candidate for the Liberal Party of Canada in the York Center riding.** Michael Levitt is the Liberal candidate for the riding of York Centre. He currently serves as a partner and as Vice President of Business Development for the Benjamin Group, as well as President of Benjamin's Landmark Monuments. Over the years, Michael has demonstrated his passion and dedication to both his community and his country. He is a founding member of the Canadian Jewish Political Affairs Committee, a multi-partisan organization dedicated to activating the grassroots Jewish community in the political process. Michael also sits on the board of directors for the Koffler Centre of the Arts and the Jewish National Fund, as well as the Board of Governors of Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto. He is also a member of the Bathurst Manor Action Group and a number of other local community organizations.

**Favourite quote by a Ukrainian author:** "Світ ловив мене, та не спіймав," – Григорій Сковорода.

**Favourite quote by English author:** "The only people for me are the mad ones, the ones that are mad to live, mad to talk, mad to be saved, desirous of everything at the same time, the ones that never yawn or say a commonplace thing, but burn, burn, burn like fabulous yellow roman candles exploding like spiders across the stars," Jack Kerouac.

**Favourite musical recording:** Alt+J "Breezeblocks".

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield".

**Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine:** **Hora Vysokyi Zamok, High Castle Mountain (Гора "Високий замок")** – picturesque hill, right in the center of Ukraine's culture capital – Lviv (Leopolis). It is the highest point of the city (413 meters above the sea level), which, therefore, opens a beautiful landscape panorama on the city. In the 16th century the mountain was called "Bidel." Up until now, the mountain is called "VysokyiZamok," because years ago, Ukraine's Knyaz Lev Danylovych built on it the first fortress. When Western Ukraine was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the mountain was called Sandberg, and when the emperor Franz Joseph visited Leopolis, the mountain was named after the emperor. Today, it is a popular tourist sight; however it is still possible to find a tranquil place on one of its rocks and just enjoy the sunset, pouring on beautiful gothic, baroque and renaissance style buildings of Leopolis.



**Aliona KACHKAN**

**Born in:** Kyiv, Ukraine

**Hometown:** Kyiv, Ukraine

**Maastricht University** was established in 1976. Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences.

**National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy"** was established in 1615. Faculty of Social Science and Social Technologies.

**2015 Humeniuk Family Scholarship**

**Intern to Paul Calandra, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister of Canada and the Conservative Party of Canada candidate in the riding of Markham-Stouffville. Paul is seeking re-election to Parliament for a third term.** He was first elected as the Member of Parliament for Oak Ridges-Markham in 2008. Paul was born in Markham, Ontario and spent his childhood on the family farm in Ballantrae. Currently, Paul lives in Stouffville with his wife Melanie and daughters Natalie and Olivia. He received his undergraduate degree in Political Science at Carleton University (Ottawa), and worked as an insurance broker prior to becoming a politician. Paul Calandra on the situation in Ukraine: "One of our government's last actions before calling Canada's 42nd election was the extension of Canada's participation in Operation Reassurance until June 2016. Canada recognizes the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. Whether it takes 5 months or 50 years to liberate it, under Stephen Harper, Canada will never recognize Putin's illegal occupation of any Ukraine territory."

**Favourite Quote by Ukrainian Author:** «Сучасне – завжди на дорозі з минулого в майбутнє»

**Олександр Довженко.** "The contemporary is always on the road from the past to the future" Oleksandr Dovzhenko.

**Favourite Quote by Foreign Author:** "It is the time you have wasted for your rose that makes your rose so important." Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, The Little Prince. "Language exists less to record the actual than to liberate the imagination." Anthony Burgess.

**Favourite Musical Recording:** Lou Reed – Walk





On the Wild Side.

**Last Book Read:** "Levels of Life" by Julian Barnes.

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield".

**Outstanding Landmark or Architecture:** Andriivskyy Descent is one of the oldest streets in Kyiv built in the times of Kyiv Rus. In those times it connected the upper and the lower part of the city. The street got its name after St. Andrew's Church which was built in the upper part of it. Andriivskyy Descent is known as the Montmartre of Kyiv. It is a charming street with a cobblestone road, old architecture and appealing atmosphere. There are also many places worth visiting such as One Street Museum, House №13, where Mykhailo Bulhakov lived and worked, as well as the numerous art galleries.



**Nataliia KRUK**

**Born:** Odessa, Ukraine

**Hometown:** Kyiv, Ukraine

**University of Kyiv** (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv) was established in 1834. Faculty of International Relations.

**University Hassan II Mohamadia** was established in 1984. Faculty of law, social science and economics.

**University of Wroclaw** was established in 1702. Faculty of International Relations.

**2015 John and Myroslava Yaremko Scholarship** recipient.

**Intern to Paul Calandra, 2015 candidate for the Conservative Party of Canada in the Markham-Stouffville riding.** Paul is seeking election to the House of Commons for the third time. He was first elected in the riding of Oak Ridges-Markham in the 2008 Canadian federal election. Paul was born in Markham, Ontario. Before entering politics he was an insurance broker for eight years. He then served as chief of staff to Steve Gilchrist, who served as the Ontario Progressive Conservative MPP for Scarborough East in the government of Mike Harris. He is currently

the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper and for Intergovernmental Affairs.

**Favourite quote by Ukrainian author:** "А ви думали, що Україна так просто. Україна – це супер. Україна – це ексклюзив. По ній пройшли всі катки історії. На ній відпрацьовані всі види випробувань. Вона загартована найвищим гартom. В умовах сучасного світу їй немає цини." – Lina Kostenko.

**Favourite quote by foreign author:** "Wanting to be someone you're not is a waste of the person you are." – Kurt Cobain.

**My favourite musical recording:** Queen – Another One Bites The Dust.

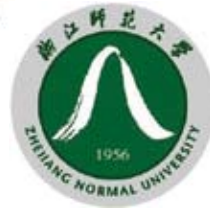
**Last book read:** Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn «The Gulag Archipelago».

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "Do better if possible, and that is always possible".

**Outstanding Landmark or Architecture in Ukraine:** St. Cyril's Monastery was founded by Grand Prince Vsevolod Olhovich in 1140 on the outskirts of Medieval Kyiv. In the XIII century it was partially destroyed by the Mongols. It was rebuilt under the supervision of Hegumen Krakovsky in 1605. Four octagonal cupolas were added to the church in the XVIII century. Ivan Hryhorovych-Barsky designed a stone campanile and a church on its second story, which was built above the monastery's gate in 1760. Its medieval frescoes were restored by Mykola Murashko, Ivan Izhakevych, Khariton Platonov. Mikhail Vrubel painted new murals and the four icons of iconostasis. In 1929 the monastery's grounds were classified as The Saint Cyril State Preserve and the Church was turned into a museum. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church has been allowed to conduct regular services inside the Church in the late 1990s.



*After Thanksgiving Dinner.  
L to R: Iryna Narozhna, Marian Tarnavskyi,  
Valentyna Sakhno.*

**Artur NADIIEV****Born in:** Stakhanov, Ukraine**Hometown:** Jinhua, China**University of Luhansk** (Luhansk Taras Shevchenko National University) was established in 1921. Faculty of Foreign Languages.**Zhejiang Normal University** was established in 1956. College of Law and Political Science.**2015 Yuri & Oksana Fedyna Scholarship recipient.**

**Intern to Paul Calandra, 2015 candidate for the Conservative Party of Canada in the riding of Markham-Stouffville.** Paul Calandra is running for federal elections to the House of Commons for the third time. Paul was elected in 2008 as Member of Parliament for Oak Ridges-Markham and has proudly represented the residents of Markham, Stouffville, King, and Richmond Hill. Since he was elected, Paul has always made his constituents his first priority. He has used the resources of his office to give back to the community. Even before he was elected, in 2007, Paul made the commitment to work with local farmers on the federal airport lands in east Markham to ensure radical environmentalists protected their land from the development of an airport or reforestation. This year that promise was fulfilled when over 10,000 acres of federal lands were incorporated into the Rouge National Urban Park, the first park of its kind. This move protects this valuable farmland and will respect the work of farmers forever, in perpetuity.

**Favourite Quote by Ukrainian author:** *"Не з нашим розумом осягнути, як виглядає Бог. Я тільки знаю, що Той, хто запустив моє серце, Той запустив і Всесвіт."* – Lina Kostenko.

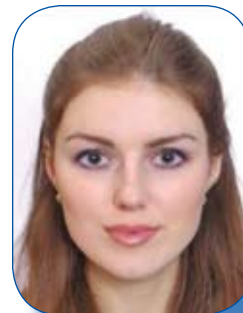
**Favourite Quote by Foreign author:** *"I have a dream."* – Martin Luther King.

**Favourite Musical Recording:** Matt Redman – 10,000 Reasons.

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "Education and knowledge will ensure a future for an independent Ukraine".

**Outstanding Landmark or Architecture in Ukraine:**

**Khortytsia Island**, a national cultural reserve located on one of the largest islands of the Dnieper River, Ukraine. The island is famous for its important role in the history of Ukraine, namely in the history of the Zaporizhian Cossacks. Khortytsia is located within the city area of Zaporizhzhya. It is 12 km long and 2.5 km wide, and covers an area of over 3,000 ha. The island has unique flora and fauna, including oak groves, spruce woods, meadows, and steppe. From a historical point of view Khortytsia is fascinating. Khortytsia became famous in times of Zaporizhian Sich (initially, a fortified military camp, which later became the largest organization of free Ukrainian Cossacks). Archeological evidence shows that people of very diverse ethnic backgrounds were resident on the island at different times, including nomadic Scythians, early Slavs, and Turks. The first documented mention of the island dates back to the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries. The strategic position of the island resulted in it playing an important role in early trade routes from north to south, as well as east to west. However, it was the Cossacks who made the most lasting impression on the island, with their oldest fortified settlement dating back to 1556 that lasted for two centuries. With extensive tourism facilities on the island, and being located close to the city of Zaporizhzhya, Khortytsia is easily accessed and a Ukrainian attraction worth visiting.

**Iryna NAROZHNA****Born in:** Kyiv, Ukraine**Hometown:** Kyiv, Ukraine**Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv** was established in 1834. Institute of International Relations, Department of International Law.

**Aristotle University of Thessaloniki** was founded in 1925 during the premiership of Alexandros Papanastasiou and was legislated under Law 3341/14-6-25. Faculty of Law.

**2015 Cathy Obal Scholarship recipient.**



**Intern to Peggy Nash, 2015 candidate for the New Democratic Party of Canada in the Toronto riding of Parkdale-High Park.** Peggy A. Nash (born June 28, 1951) is a Canadian labour official and politician from Toronto, Ontario, Canada. She is the New Democratic Party (NDP) Member of Parliament (MP) for the Parkdale–High Park electoral district (riding) in Toronto, and is the Official Opposition's Industry Critic. Before becoming a parliamentarian, she worked as a labour official at the Canadian Auto Workers union (CAW). In 2005, she became the first female to negotiate a major contract with one of the Detroit-based automobile corporations. She was first elected as the MP for Parkdale–High Park in the 2006 federal election. In the 2008 federal election, she was defeated in her re-election bid by Liberal candidate Gerard Kennedy. Following the 2006 election, Nash returned to her previous job as a labour official with the CAW. She was elected to a two-year term as the federal NDP's President on August 15, 2009, at the party's convention in Halifax, Nova Scotia. She was a candidate again in the 2011 federal election, and defeated Kennedy, earning 47% of the vote to regain her former seat in the Canadian House of Commons. In 2012, Nash was a candidate for the leadership of the federal NDP. She finished fourth on the second ballot at the party's convention in Toronto on March 24, 2012. In April 2012, she was reappointed as the NDP's Finance Critic by new leader Thomas Mulcair.

**Favorite quote by Ukrainian author:** «У кожного своя пустеля і свої міражі» – Ліна Костенко.

**Favorite quote by foreign author:** “To wisely live your life, you don't need to know much. Just remember two main rules for the beginning: You better starve, than eat whatever / And better be alone, than with whoever.” – Omar Khayyam.

**Favorite musical recording:** SezenAksu – ‘Kutlama’.

**Last book read:** Mykola Hohol ‘Dead Souls’.

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** “Do better if possible, and that is always possible”.

**Outstanding Landmark or Architecture in Ukraine:** Medzhybizh Castle (Ukrainian: Меджибізький замок), built as a bulwark against Ottoman expansion in the 1540s, became one of the strongest fortresses of the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland in Podolia. It is situated at the confluence of the Southern Buh and Buzhenka rivers, in the town of Medzhybizh. Originally the wooden castle was founded sometime in 1146 by the Bolokh princes. The castle survived the Mongol's invasion, but in 1254 it was dismantled by Daniel of Galicia on the Mongol's orders as several other cas-

tles and fortresses in the Kingdom of Rus. The castle was rebuilt by the Koriatovych princes after the Grand Duke of Lithuania defeated the Golden Horde at the Battle of Blue Waters in 1362. The castle's founder was Mikołaj Sieniawski, and the Sieniawski family owned Medzhybizh until its extinction in the early 18th century. The stronghold was reconquered from the Turks in 1699 and passed to the Czartoryski family in 1731. The last rebuilding effort was undertaken by the Russian imperial authorities in the 19th century. Much restoration has been carried out on the fortress since 1968. Within the walls are a small-scale museum and a church from 1586.



**Oleksandra PARIY**

**Born in:** Kyiv, Ukraine

**Hometown:** Kyiv, Ukraine

**Université Montpellier 2 Sciences et Techniques (France)** was established in 1970. Faculty of Science. Physics and its applications. Erasmus Mundus student (September 2013- June 2014).

**National Technical University of Ukraine “Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”** was established in 1898. Faculty of Physics and Mathematics (September 2011- June 2015). **Motto of the University:** Live. Love. KPI.

**Favourite quote by Ukrainian author:** “Учітесь, читайте, і чужому наuczайтесь, й свого не цурайтесь.” – Taras Shevchenko.

**Favourite quote by foreign author:** “Imagination is more important than knowledge” – Albert Einstein.

**Favourite musical recording:** Angus & Julia Stole – Big Jet Plane.

**Last book read:** Ayn Rand “Atlas Shrugged”.

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** “Do better if possible, and that is always possible”.

**Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine:** The Saint Andrew's Church (Ukrainian: Андріївська церква, *Andriyvs'ka tserkva*) is a major Baroque church located in Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine. The

church was constructed in 1747-1754, to a design by the Italian architect Bartolomeo Rastrelli. It is sometimes incorrectly referred to as a cathedral. The church is part of the National Sanctuary "Sophia of Kyiv" as a landmark of cultural heritage. The church is situated on a steep hill and has a wonderful view of the surrounding area. To get to it people must first travel up Andriivsky Uzviz, a historic road that is a landmark in itself. The St. Andrew's Church is no longer used as a religious institute but now contains a museum within its walls. Amazingly the St. Andrew's Church is one of the few buildings to have survived for so long without having been changed or reconstructed in anyway. When you walk through the doors, the first thing that strikes your attention is the amount of magnificent paintings and sculptures that are held there on display. These precious art pieces are works from well-known Ukrainian and Russian artists and are beautifully displayed for all to see. It is currently one of four architectural landmarks of Ukraine, which were put down on the List of Mankind Treasures of Five Continents by the world society.



### **Valentyna SAKHNO**

**Born and live:** Sumy, Ukraine

**Sumy State University** was established in 1948.

Department of Translation, and postgraduate studies at Faculty of Law.

**National University of Internal Affairs – Sumy Branch** was established in 1805. Faculty of Law.

**Sumy State Pedagogical University** was established in 1922. Faculty of Psychology.

**2015 Tetiana Mackiw Scholarship recipient.**

**Intern to Peggy Nash, 2015 candidate for the New Democratic Party of Canada in the Toronto riding of Parkdale-High Park. Peggy A. Nash** (born June 28, 1951) is a Canadian labour official and politician from Toronto, Ontario, Canada. She is the New Democratic Party (NDP) Member of Parliament (MP)

for the Parkdale-High Park electoral district (riding) in Toronto, and is the Official Opposition's Industry Critic. Before becoming a parliamentarian, she worked as a labour official at the Canadian Auto Workers union (CAW). In 2005, she became the first female to negotiate a major contract with one of the Detroit-based automobile corporations. She was first elected as the MP for Parkdale-High Park in the 2006 federal election. In the 2008 federal election, she was defeated in her re-election bid by Liberal candidate Gerard Kennedy. Following the 2006 election, Nash returned to her previous job as a labour official with the CAW. She was elected to a two-year term as the federal NDP's President on August 15, 2009, at the party's convention in Halifax, Nova Scotia. She was a candidate again in the 2011 federal election, and defeated Kennedy, earning 47% of the vote to regain her former seat in the Canadian House of Commons. In 2012, Nash was a candidate for the leadership of the federal NDP. She finished fourth on the second ballot at the party's convention in Toronto on March 24, 2012. In April 2012, she was reappointed as the NDP's Finance Critic by new leader Thomas Mulcair.

**Favourite quote by Ukrainian author:** "Жах не в тому, що щось зміниться, – жах у тому, що все може залишитися так само." – Lina Kostenko.

**Favourite quote by foreign author:** "Phantasie ist wichtiger als Wissen, denn Wissen ist begrenzt." – Albert Einstein.

**My favourite musical recording:** Okean Elzy – "Vse bude dobre".

**Last book read:** Myroslav Dochinets "Krynychar"

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield".

**Outstanding Landmark or Architecture in Ukraine:** Pavilion "Altanka" is a symbol of Sumy, it is located in the very center of the city. The designer of the future symbol was the Sumy resident, Matthew Schavelov. History of Altanka is linked to an unusual incident. At the end of the XIX century St. Petersburg's geologists came to the town, they believed that they would discover oil reserves in Sumy. The area in the city center in front of the rural council was selected for drilling wells. But oil was not found and geologists left the town. Everybody might have forgotten about the well, if it was not Joseph Lishchynsky, who established a garden, which is now the city park. So, Joseph bought this piece of land with the well and included it into his garden. Joseph Lishchynsky decided to close the well by iron plate, and to build a pavilion on the top of it. Since that Altanka has become the symbol of the city of Sumy and the place of to rest for city residents and visitors.



**Olga SPYTSIA****Born:** Mykolaiv, Ukraine**Hometown:** Mykolaiv, Ukraine

**Petro Mohyla Black Sea State University** was established in 1996. Faculty of Foreign Languages. **Troy University** was established in 1887. Faculty of Journalism and Communication.

**2015 John & Julia Stashuk Scholarship recipient. Intern to Chrystia Freeland, 2015 candidate for the Liberal Party of Canada in the new Toronto riding of University-Rosedale.** Born in Peace River, Alberta Chrystia studied at Harvard where she received her undergraduate degree, and continued her studies on a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University. After starting as a Ukraine-based stringer for the Financial Times, Washington Post, and The Economist, Chrystia went on to fulfill a series of positions at the Financial Times, including Deputy Editor, UK news editor, Moscow bureau chief, Eastern Europe correspondent, Editor of its weekend edition, Editor of FT.com, and US Managing Editor. Between 1999 and 2001, she was Deputy Editor of The Globe and Mail, Canada's national newspaper. In 2010, Chrystia joined Thomson Reuters as editor-at-large. She most recently worked as Managing Director and Editor of Consumer News at Thomson Reuters. In 2013 Chrystia ran and was elected for the Liberals in the old riding of Toronto-Centre to replace former Liberal Party Leader, Bob Rae and served as MP until this election was called. She is a Co-Chair of the Liberal Party's Economic Advisory Council and the Party's critic for International Trade. Chrystia also has deep roots in the Ukrainian-Canadian community and is outspoken in her support for democracy and human rights in Ukraine. She speaks Ukrainian and English with her children at home and also speaks Italian, Russian and French.

**Favourite quote by Ukrainian author:** "Живе той, хто не живе для себе, хто для других виборює життя." – Vasyl Symonenko.

**Favourite quote by foreign author:** "I am not born for one corner; the whole world is my native land." – Lucius Annaeus Seneca.

**My favourite musical recording:** Metallica – The Unforgiven II, Sting – Shape Of My Heart.

**Last book read:** Dale Carnegie – How to Win Friends and Influence People".

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "Do better if possible, and that is always possible".

**Outstanding Landmark or Architecture in Ukraine:** **The Regional Landscape Park of Kinburn Foreland** (also known as the "Kinburn Spit") is a nature reserve peninsula in the Ochakiv district of Mykolaiv Oblast at the Black Sea in Ukraine. Created on a territory of 17,890 hectares – including 5,631 hectares of water – by a decision of the Mykolaiv Regional Council, it is a unique natural complex of Lower-Dnipro sands consisting of mosaics of sandy steppes, artificial pine plantations and a variety of wetlands. The Kindburn Foreland is a pearl of the Ukrainian seaside, and one of the best places in Ukraine to spend hot summer days away from civilization.

**Marian TARNAVSKYI****Born:** Lviv, Ukraine.**Hometown:** Lviv, Ukraine.

**Ivan Franko National University of Lviv** was established in 1661. Faculty of International Relations.

**Tomas Bata University in Zlín, Czech Republic** was established 2001. Faculty of Management and Economics.

**2015 Malanchuk Family Scholarship recipient. Intern to Michael Levitt, 2015 candidate for the Liberal Party of Canada in Toronto, York Centre riding.** Michael immigrated to Canada from Scotland when he was 13. He has a Master of Political Science degree from the University of Edinburgh. Before the 2015 Federal Elections Michael worked as a partner and the Vice President of Business Development for the Benjamin Group. Over the years, Michael has demonstrated his passion and dedication to both his

community and his country. He is a founding member of the Canadian Jewish Political Affairs Committee. Michael also sits on the board of directors for the Koffler Centre of the Arts and the Jewish National Fund, as well as the Board of Governors of Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto. He is also a member of the Bathurst Manor Action Group and a number of other local community organizations.

**Favourite quote by Ukrainian author:** "Найпростіше, найчастіше, найправильніше." – Любо Дереш.

**Favorite quote by foreign author:** "If you think you can do a thing or think you can't do a thing, you're right." – Henry Ford.

**My Favourite Musical Recording:** Yeong-Wook Jo – The Last Waltz.

**Last book read:** Carl Gustav Jung "The Archetypes and the Collective Unconscious".

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield".

**Outstanding Landmark or Architecture in Ukraine:**

**St. George's Cathedral of Lviv** is a baroque-style cathedral, which was built in 1760 and designed by recognized masters Bernard Meretin and Johann Pinsel. It is situated in the historic part of Lviv and belongs to the UNESCO World Heritage List. During the last two decades, until 2005, the cathedral served as a center of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. The temple stands on a decorated stone terrace and the façade of the building is crowned with a figure of Saint George the Dragon-slayer, the patron of Lviv. Under the terrace there is a cave with a statue of Saint Onuphrius symbolizing a hermit who, according to the legend, once lived here, on the Sviatoyursky hill. St. George's Cathedral can be seen on the horizon from many parts of Lviv enduing this landmark with a special charm.



**Kateryna ZHUPANOVA**

**Born:** Dniprodzerzhynsk, Dnipropetrovska obl., Ukraine

**Hometown:** Kyiv, Ukraine

**Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv** was established in 1834. Institute of Philology.

**Arizona State University, USA** was established in 1885. Clinton Global Initiative University.

**University of Poitiers, France** was established in 1431. French European Summer Campus.

**2015 Vasyl Kereliuk Scholarship** recipient.

**Intern to Raymond Côté**, 2015 candidate for the New Democratic Party of Canada in Quebec City, the Beauport–Limoilou riding. Raymond Côté was elected to the Canadian House of Commons in the 2011 election. Raymond has a Bachelor of Arts degree from the Université Laval in economics and international relations. He has lived in Quebec for over 20 years and, before his election, worked at Services Québec. Over the years he has volunteered with several local groups, including the parents' council of the *Commission scolaire de la Capitale* (2004-07), where he served as president for two years. He is a member of *Collectif Québec pour la Paix* and earlier served as treasurer of the *Centre de parrainage civique de Québec*, which engages people with disabilities in our community. As Member of Parliament, Raymond was part of the Committee on Finance, and has been dedicated to advancing local issues such as tackling the problem of nickel pollution at the Port of Québec. Raymond is also a strong voice for sustainable development and better public transit, as well as the need to tackle poverty, improve the health care system and protect pensions.

**Favorite quote by Ukrainian author:** "Люди, будьте взаємно красивими!" – Ліна Костенко.

**Favorite quote by foreign author:** "Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't be trapped by dogma – which is living with the results of other people's thinking. Don't let the noise of others' opinions drown out your own inner voice. And most important, have the courage to follow your heart and intuition. They somehow already know



Canvassing with MP and Conservative Candidate for Markham–Stouffville Paul Calandra.



*what you truly want to become. Everything else is secondary.*" – Steve Jobs.

**Favorite musical recordings:** 99% of Queen songs.

**Last book read:** "La vie devant soi" (Émile Ajar).

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "Do better if possible, and that is always possible".

**Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine:** Peyzazhna alleya (Landscape alley), or Kyiv Fashion Park. The initiative of Kyiv Fashion Park started back in 2009 with a simple, but noble goal of protecting one of the most historically rich areas of Ukraine's capital: Podil. Back then, residents of Velyka Zhytomyrska street both fundraised and attracted sponsors to create a highly artistic recreational area for children and their parents, as well as numerous visitors of the city. The movement went beyond big blue cats, bright rabbits, original benches on one street; it transformed into a patronage project that aims to install the unique art objects in the streets, parks and squares of Ukrainian cities. The key concept lies in making public space more exciting and attractive by incorporating contemporary art forms: sculptures, installations, benches and other architectural items. It unites artists, patrons and public. Every art object can be purchased a company or an individual and donated to the city. It is then installed an appropriate approved location, along with an engraved plate with the work's title, patron's and artist's name.



**Tsezarii ZHYDETSKYI**

**Born:** Lviv, Ukraine.

**Hometown:** Cologne, Germany.

**National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"** was established in 1898.

Faculty of Management and Marketing.

**Ruhr University Bochum** was established in 1962.

Faculty of Economics.

2014 **Mazurenko Family Scholarship** recipient.

Intern to **Paul Calandra, MP for Oak Ridges–Markham, Ontario, Conservative Party.** Paul is par-

ticipated in program for the first time. He was born on May, 131970. Paul is of Italian Origin, has a wife and two young daughters. Paul is a member of Conservative Party of Canada and Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister and to the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs. Basically he is doing the hard job of communication with the media when Prime Minister or Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs is out of Parliament. First he was elected in 2008, by winning less than 0,5 % from the Liberal party Candidate. At the next election Paul won with a difference of 23% from his nearest competitor and achieving 52% of the voters. One of the biggest Paul's achievements this year is direct participation in organization the Stouffville Hockey Night, that raised 88,900 \$ for the Markham Stouffville Hospital. Motivating him to best represent Oak Ridges–Markham in Parliament are the strong personal ties that Mark has with the area. The most important Paul's goal for today is to legislate in parliament the Bill C-40 that allows a creation of Rouge National Urban Park, which would be the first national urban park in the country. Paul want to protect the existing farms on the future park territory and guarantee both the farming and environmental protection in the parks area.

**Favourite quote by foreign author:** "Veni, vidi, vici", "I came, I saw, I conquered" – Julius Caesar.

**Favourite quote by Ukrainian author:** "Life will pass, like water and fade like cherry branch. One mistake in life - it does not matter, matter, when whole life – mistake" – Lina Kostenko.

**Favourite musical recording:** Frank Sinatra – "I Love You, Baby".

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield".

**My favourite Canadian Landscape is Québec city.**

Québec city is the capital of the Canadian province of Quebec. As of 2011 the city has a population of 516,622, and the metropolitan area has a population of 765,706, making it the second most populous city in Quebec after Montreal. Québec City is the crown jewel of French Canada. It's pure Old World Europe right smack in North America, the heart and soul of franco-phone culture in the New World, and it's got a boisterous and down-to-earth population proud to show it all off. Perched atop a cliff that swoops down to the St Lawrence River, Québec City is the only walled city on the continent north of Mexico. Québec City's one-of-a-kind history and cultural significance has even got the attention of UNESCO. And since 1985 the entire old town has been placed on the UN's prestigious world heritage list. Nine million tourists come to Québec City each year and it's regularly voted one of the top 10 tourist locations by everyone from Condé Nast to National Geographic Traveler Magazine.

**Ivanna ANTONOVA**



Inspiring streets of Lviv.

**Oleksandr GUZENKO**



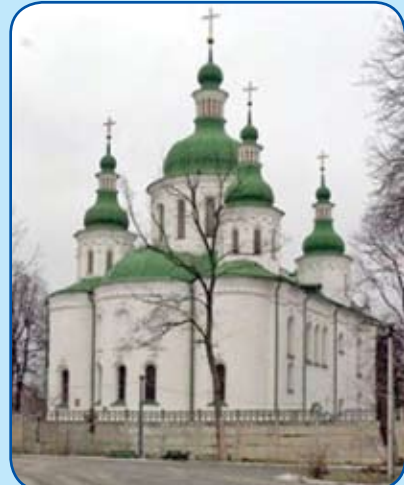
Hora Vysokyi Zamok – High Castle Mountain.

**Aliona KACHKAN**



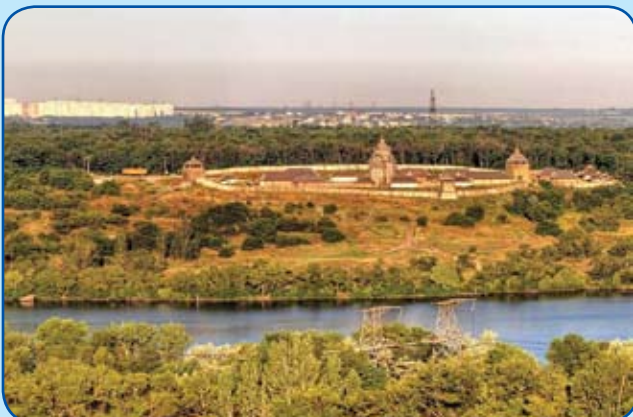
Andriivskyy Descent – oldest street in Kyiv.

**Nataliia KRUK**



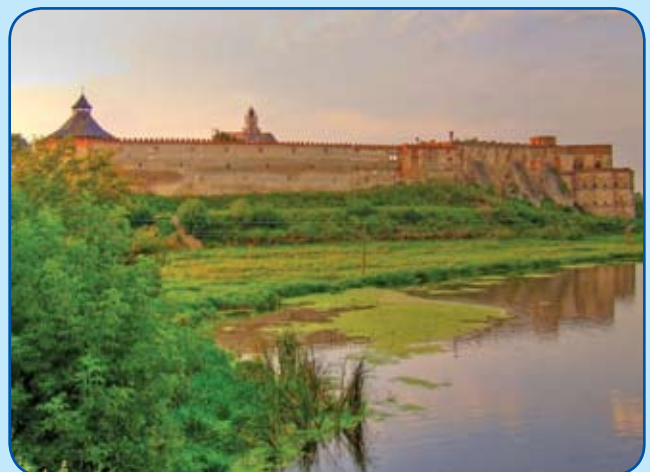
St. Cyril's Monastery in Kyiv.

**Artur NADIIEV**



Khortytsia Island.

**Iryna NAROZHNA**

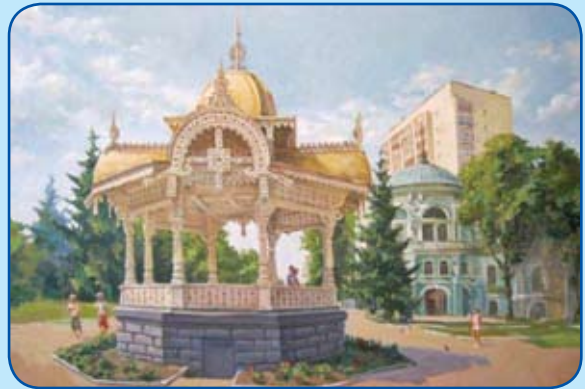


Medzhybizh Castle in Podolia.



**Oleksandra PARIY**

St. Andrew's Church in Kyiv.

**Valentyna SAKHNO**

Pavilion "Altanka" in Sumy.

**Olga SPYTSIA**

The Regional Landscape Park of Kinburn Foreland – "Kinburn Spirit" at the Black Sea.

**Marian TARNAVSKYI**

St. George's Cathedral of Lviv.

**Kateryna ZHUPANOVA**

Landscape Alley or Kyiv Fashion Park.

**Tsezarii ZHYDETSKYI**

Panorama of Quebec City's skyline.





## Canadian Federal Election Campaign: An Outsider's Observations from the Inside

**Artur NADIIEV**

Zhejiang Normal University, Jinhua, China

Intern to Paul Calandra, 2015 candidate for the Conservative Party of Canada in Markham–Stouffville

2015 Yuri & Oksana Fedyna Scholarship recipient

It has been three weeks since I arrived in Toronto, Ontario and joined Paul Calandra's campaign team. Paul is running for re-election as the Conservative candidate for Markham-Stouffville and will be seeking a third term. His team is experienced and his volunteer network is broad. Before coming to Canada as a CUPP 2015 Federal Election Observation Program intern I had some experience in election campaigning and observations for presidential, parliamentary, and local elections in Ukraine. During the past three weeks I have been deeply involved in various events and activities held for Paul's re-election campaign. Most of the activities are similar in content: canvassing, meetings with volunteers, supporters and Conservative party representatives, fundraising, appearances at local or national social events, public debates, communicating with the media, etc. The difference comes in the attitude and intentions of the candidate and their team. As an outsider it was easy to spot how a Canadian campaign differs from what I have experienced in Ukraine. So far I have noticed three essential differences between Ukrainian and Canadian election campaigns. Maybe the way Canadians conduct campaigns is taken for granted here, but I firmly believe that Ukraine will only benefit if it learns from Canada's example. I believe that these differences are rooted in

both countries' cultural practices, political traditions, as well as in the natural ways of their historical development.

The following are three distinguished characteristics of the Canadian election campaign that Canada should celebrate, and Ukraine should adopt. Having discussed my experiences on the campaign with my fellow CUPP interns, I believe that these characteristics exist on most Canadian campaigns, not just the one that I am working on.

### 1) Public-service attitude of Canadian MPs

The first word that comes to my mind if asked to describe Paul's attitude during the campaign is public service. During the election campaign I usually spend at least 10 hours per day, seven days a week with Paul and all I see is someone who is loyal to his community and campaign team. Most of our time we spend canvassing door-to-door, for up to 20km a day, and Paul is always with us. He is not sitting in the air-conditioned office but outside handing out campaign literature, talking to voters, and enduring the walk. When we order take-out for lunch or dinner he always waits until his team members have eaten and only then does he fill his plate. He always cleans his dish, instead of just putting it into the sink. Whenever the office's kitchen floor needs cleaning it is not unusual for Paul to pick

up the broom and doing it himself. Once or twice a week we go canvassing at a train station at 5:30AM where we hand out the campaign literature. Paul hands out hot coffee for the early travelers. But he is there not just to pour the coffee but also to listen to complaints and suggestions of his constituents – from building a new playground to problems within the public transportation system. It is not that people cannot afford a cup of coffee on the way to work. It is about Paul listening to the issues that preoccupy the people. This is unlike Ukraine, where there is a 30-day waiting period for a reply to a letter sent to a government authority. In Canada accessibility and accountability of candidates for office and elected members of parliament is quite evident. These are just the most prominent things my Ukrainian eye has seen in a Canadian politician serving his community. I simply cannot imagine a Ukrainian candidate for Parliament doing these things with the same public service attitude. Witnessing this is both a humbling and inspiring experience.

### 2) Constituency volunteerism

The saying, "Show me who your friends are and I'll tell you who you are", is accurate when it comes to Paul's campaign. I have interacted with enough of Paul's volunteers to be certain this is true. Everyone here has a similar attitude to Paul's. They dedicate their time working



on the campaign to make Markham-Stouffville a better place. At the campaign office opening celebration we had approximately 200 people stop by to wish Paul good luck and to sign up for various campaign activities. People from all walks of life and backgrounds have come help us during the campaign. One woman left her two kids for two weeks to come all the way from Ottawa to help Paul. A Stanford university graduate took a 6-week unpaid leave to join our team. Teachers, businessmen, pensioners, financial consultants, lawyers take their time to go canvassing with us. The list of such examples of political volunteerism can go on and on. What amazes me most is that these people are doing this for free. While people in Ukraine love to discuss and argue about the politics, this is usually all we do for free. When it comes to campaigning in Ukraine all the activities, even simple ones such as communicating with voters by telephone, are paid. The relationship that a Canadian MP and his or her constituents share, as well as the real influence the community has over their MP, gives rise to a desire in the community to volunteer their time and

to be actively involved in the political process rather than just paying lip service.

### 3) Financial accountability and transparency

One final thing that can help the Ukrainian election process and further advance its democracy would be to adopt the framework used by Canadians, which is designed to make the financing of the political system transparent, fair, and accessible.

For example, "During the 41st general election, the election expenses limits for political parties ranged from \$62,702 to \$21,025,793, depending on the number of electoral districts in which each party selected candidates. The limits for candidates varied from \$69,635 in the electoral district of Malpeque, Prince Edward Island, to \$134,352 in Oak Ridges–Markham, Ontario."<sup>1</sup> This cannot be compared with the expenses Ukrainian parties and self-nominated candidates spend during the campaign. On top of that, it is very difficult to monitor the sources of contributions as

<sup>1</sup> The Electoral System of Canada, Political Financing <http://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=res&dir=ces&document=part6&lang=e>

well as to keep the candidate accountable for their expenditures. In Canada on the other hand, candidates and elected MPs undergo independent audits for the expenses spent during an election. If improper expenses are found, investigations are held that can lead to the MP's resignation, fines, and even imprisonment.<sup>2</sup>

For Canadian citizens these things may seem rather unexceptional. I want to mark that the reality is very different in other parts of the globe. Usually those who achieve political power expect others to serve them rather than that they serve others. Outside of Canada, electors think that they are too far removed from the politicians to make a difference, therefore they do not volunteer for election campaign. Canadians should be proud of their politician regardless of which party they are a part of and celebrate the tradition and spirit of public service.

<sup>2</sup> Dean Del Mastro sentenced to month in jail, 4 months house arrest for election overspending, <http://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/dean-del-mastro-sentenced-to-month-in-jail-4-months-house-arrest-for-election-overspending-1.3126992>



*CUPP 2015 Interns with CUPP Alumni Oleksii Girniak.*



*CUPP 2015 Interns with CUPP Director and His Team.*

## Updates on CUPP Alumni



**Oleksandra KARABILO**  
**CUPP 2014**

**Born:** Kerch, Ukraine

**Current city:** Kyiv, Ukraine

Petro Mohyla Black Sea State University. Faculty of Political sciences, MA.

Completed my internship with **Corneliu Chisu**, Member of Parliament for Pickering–Scarborough East.

Upon return to Kyiv, I started working as **Personal Advising Assistant to the Member of Parliament** Ihor Didenko of the Samopomich Party, on transport and road safety issues, improving the quality of Ukrainian road safety system to the European standards.

**Future Plans:** Create an effective government machine and eliminate bureaucracy and corruption.

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** Education and knowledge will ensure a future for an independent Ukraine.  
CUPP Director.



**Maria KOROLENKO**

**Born:** Kyiv, Ukraine

**National University of «Kyiv-Mohyla Academy**

(est. 1615). Faculty of Social Sciences.

**Current position:** marketing manager at Ecoisme startup.

2014 **Sen. Paul Yuzyk** Scholarship recipient.

**Intern to Linda Duncan, MP for Edmonton-Strathcona, Alberta.** Linda Duncan was elected Member of Parliament for Edmonton-Strathcona in October of 2008 and 2011. She is currently running for elections 2015. Linda Duncan was served as the NDP Critic for the Environment, for Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development and for Public Works and Government Services and is now critic for Western Economic Diversification.

**Maria's post-CUPP activity:** As Linda Duncan introduced Maria to energy efficiency and environment sector in Canada, Maria was invited to join Ukrainian NGO Communicating a New Ukraine as communications manager. "Communicating a New Ukraine" was created to manage the communications between post-revolutionary Ukrainian society and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Maria worked on three critical issues: internally displaced people (IDPs) from Eastern Ukraine and Crimea, energy efficiency and democratic reforms. In April 2015 in Kyiv, NGO helped to arrange international conference Support for Ukraine, where Ukrainian Government reported about its economy and its short- and mid-term reform strategy. Maria worked in NGO till the project was over in



*Iryna Narozhna and Valentyna Sakhno with Peggy Nash.*



May 2015. Right after the project's closure, Maria has joined Ukrainian hardware startup Ecoisme. Ecoisme is a sensor that automatically detects all the electrical appliances in your house and gives a detailed overview of their power usage. So far Ecoisme had a successful crowdfunding campaign on Indiegogo and is considered to be one of the most successful startup in Eastern and Central Europe.



**Oleksiy KOVALENKO**  
**CUPP 2014**

**Education:** BA Degree in Organizational Psychology at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. MA in Organizational Psychology at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv.

**Hometown:** Kyiv, Ukraine.

Completed my internship with Mr. Raymond Côté, Member of Parliament for Beauport–Limoilou, Quebec, Quebec city, Ottawa.

Chair of the «Ukrainian day on the Hill» public lobbying event with participation of Members of Parliament, Senators for supporting Ukraine (Parliament Hill, Ottawa, Canada 2014).

Upon return to Kyiv I participated in organization and preparation of «Lviv Model Ukraine Conference: **A Future in a Neighbourhood of Civil and Uncivil Societies**» (Lviv, Ukraine 2014).

Organized the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of the International Students' Theatre Festival «Catharsis» at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv with participation of international governmental and cultural institutions (Embassy of the United States of America in Ukraine; Royal Norwegian Embassy in Ukraine; Embassy of Denmark in Ukraine; Embassy of Sweden in Ukraine; Embassy of Finland in Ukraine). Festival invited Ukrainian soldiers from the ATO zone that were on a rehabilitation treatment in Kyiv's hospitals to host them as festival guests and introduce them to European and American drama heritage and International art com-

munity (Kyiv, Ukraine 2015).

Participated in volunteer movement in supplying Ukrainian army.

Developed and hosted «Voice of Ukraine» culture and art program at «Lahiradio» (Helsinki, Finland) - first Ukrainian radio program to introduce Ukrainian culture and history on Finnish radio hosted by CUPP alumni (Helsinki, Finland 2015).

Hold informational-analytic lectures on Ukrainian crisis in universities of Finland to inform Finnish and Swedish speaking students about Ukrainian crisis and drive young people in Europe to support Ukraine (Helsinki, Vaasa, Finland 2015).

**Pursuit of Knowledge:** Successfully graduated from Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv with Masters degree in Organizational Psychology.

**Future Plans:** Involve International community in supporting future of independent and democratic Ukraine.

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** «Education and knowledge will ensure a future for an independent Ukraine». (CUPP 1991 motto. CUPP Director).



**Yuriy MEDENTSII**  
**CUPP 2010**

**Education:** MA in International Economic Relations at Uzhorod National University (2010)

**MSc in Drilling Engineering at Ivano-Frankivsk National University of Oil and Gas (2015)**

**Hometown:** Uzhorod

Completed my internship with **James Bezan**, MP for Selkirk-Interlake, Manitoba.

Upon return to Uzhhorod continued working as a freelance translator and preparing to submit applications for scholarships to continue education abroad. After receiving rejections applied for a full time translator position at an oil and gas production company in my hometown recently bought out by a Canadian compa-

ny. After 2 years of working in this capacity applied for a Master's Degree program at Ivano-Frankivsk National University of Oil and Gas to study oil and gas drilling engineering. Completed the course in 2015 and as of now have been working as a drilling engineer for the same company for the past two years.

**Future Plans:** Ensure safety and well being of my family, then Ukraine.

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** (1991) "Education and knowledge will ensure a future for an independent Ukraine".



**Max POPOVYCH**  
**CUPP 2014**

Completed my internship with John Doe, Member of Parliament for Toronto West, Ontario.

Upon return to Kyiv I started working as assistant and adviser to Verkhovna Rada Member Viktoriya **VOYTSITSKA** of the SAMOPOMICH Party. Worked exclusively on energy issues and implementation of EU law into Ukraine's legislation. Lobbied successfully for a new gas market law based on EU energy Regulations. As well contributed to the implementation of the **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)** in Ukraine.

Worked with the **Energy Committee** of **Verkhovna Rada** (Ukraine's Parliament) and for the SAMOPOMICH Party until recently.

**Pursuit of Knowledge:** Successfully completed Course in International Law at **The Hague Academy of international law**.

Recently joined a think-tank in Brussels to work on the **UKRAINEREFORMS Project**, a project of the **Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies**. <http://www.martenscentre.eu/events/ukraine-reforms>

**Future Plans:** To bring Ukraine and keep Ukraine in Europe.

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "Do better if possible, and that is always possible".

CUPP 2003 motto "You CAN do it"

CUPP 1991 motto: "Education and knowledge will ensure a future for an independent Ukraine".

CUPP Director



**Stanislava TSARKOVA**

**Born:** Kyiv, Ukraine

**Hometown:** Kyiv

**Current position:** Fundraising Consultant at Reanimation Package of Reforms

**Previous work experience:** Canada Fund for Local Initiatives, Social Impact Inc., College of Europe, USAID STbCU Project, PricewaterhouseCoopers.

**Education:** **College of Europe** was founded in 1949. Faculty of European Economic Studies. Department. Specialization: MA in European Economic Integration and Business.

**Kyiv-Mohyla University** (National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy") was founded in 1615. Faculty of Economics, Department of Economic Theory.

**Motto of University:** *Tempus fugit, Academia semperterna. – Час плинний, Києво-Могилянська Академія вічна. – Time passes. Kyiv-Mohyla Academy remains eternal.*

**Yuri Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University** was established in 1875. Faculty of History, Political Sciences and International Relations, Department of International Information.

**Pursuit of knowledge:** Became a finalist of "Young generation will change Ukraine" Program sponsored by Bohdan Hawrylyshyn Charitable Foundation. Went on a study trip to Switzerland in September 2016 to learn about the decentralization of power, direct democracy, and taking decisions by consensus.

**Participation in CUPP:**



**2014 Lviv Model Ukraine Conference Participant**  
**2013 Antin Hlynka Scholarship recipient**  
**2013 Model Ukraine White Paper Committee participant in Ottawa**  
**2012 Kyiv Model Ukraine Conference Administrator and Participant**  
**2011 Oxford Model Ukraine Conference Participant**  
**2011 Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program Coordinator – Intern to Peter Goldring, MP for Edmonton East, Alberta**  
**2011 Katedra Foundation Scholarship**  
**2010 Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program – Intern to Mike Wallace, MP for Burlington, Ontario**  
**2010 Senator Marta Bielish Scholarship**  
**Favorite CUPP motto:** “Education and knowledge will ensure a future of independent Ukraine”.



**Ganna TSELIKOVSKA**  
**CUPP 2012**

**Education:** B.Sc. Degree at Dnipropetrovsk National University named after OlesHonchar  
**M.Sc. at Dnipropetrovsk National University named after OlesHonchar**  
**M.Sc. at University of Vaasa (Finland)**  
**M.Sc. at Europa Universitt Viadrina (Germany)**  
**Hometown:** Dniprodzerzhynsk, Ukraine.  
 Completed my internship with Hedy Fry, Member of Parliament for Vancouver Centre, British Columbia and Mark Eyking Member of Parliament for Sydney–Victoria, Nova Scotia.  
 Upon return from Ottawa I started my studies at Europa Universitt Viadrina (Germany) as a part of my double degree. I have graduated in 2014.  
 Worked as Online Marketing professional first in Berlin and then in Hamburg.  
**Pursuit of Knowledge:** Took part in the **Travelling Viadrin@umni Experts Seminar “State of the Democrace in Europe during and after the Crisis”** organized by Europa Universitt Viadrina and DAAD

<https://www.europa-uni.de/de/struktur/zse/alumni/RES/prag.html>

**Future Plans:** To make Ukrainians proud of being a European nation.

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** CUPP 2003 motto “You CAN do it.”



**ANDREI ZAVIALOV**

**CUPP 2012 Intern to MP Peggy Nash, Parkdale—High Park, 2012 Anna Mazurenko Scholarship Recipient**

**Education:**

**2014-2016 – M.Sc. at University of Latvia (European Studies) via Erasmus Mundus Programme**

**2013-2016 – Ph.D. at Irkutsk State University (Philosophy)**

**2011-2013 – Sp.Sc. at Irkutsk State Linguistic University (Translator and Interpreter)**

**2008-2013 – Sp.Sc. at Irkutsk State University (Area Studies)**

**Hometown:** Irkutsk, Russian Federation

**Current position:** Researcher at the Irkutsk State University, PhD student at the Irkutsk State University, Master student at the University of Latvia (Riga), Vice-chairman at the Ukrainian Cultural Centre “Dnipro” of Irkutsk (NGO).

**Words from me:** I’d like to say that CUPP really changed my life, and helped me to understand the West better. Thanks to pan Ihor Bardyn, we, CUPPers, have very unique experiences (everybody her/his own): we know how democracy, rule of law and economy work on the West; we made good connections within each other and with our Canadian friends. They understand better our Mother Ukraine now, as we understand Canada and the West better in general. With such experiences we can help to change our countries where we come from for a better life. And many of us currently do that!

MP Peggy Nash is an example for me: open-minded,

positive, honest and helpful politician, interested in better life for her riding and her country – this is what we need in our countries.

Anna and Oleh Romanyshyn, Michael Wowk, Anatole Romaniuk, Michael Ryndzak and family, Yelena Lisovska, Iryna Bell, Ihor Ohrimtchuk, Olen Belkin, Oksana Bashuk, Andrew Nikolayew, Antin Sloboda, Bohdan Malyna, Lina Gavrilova, Halyna Mokrushyna, Yelena Lisovska, Borys Bilaniuk, Oleh Feday and others helped me with interviews for my research paper which I conducted while I was in Canada (for my diploma thesis). I am very thankful to you, and I appreciate your help and contribution!

CUPPERS-2012 and of other years, you are the future of Ukraine. I am very proud that I know many of you personally. I am sure Ukraine will be changed for better with your help.

Pan Ihor Bardyn, the Person who changed our lives, who showed us how we can change the environment around with our experiences, which we have thanks to

him and his team (Lucy and others).

Person changes the environment. Modern Canada is a result of people's work. After all challenges, they built a country which is considered one of the best in the world according to its high life standards. Our Ukraine has just started its own way towards a better life. I hope, at some day Ukraine will experience the rule of law, true democracy, high level wages, no borders with the EU, good relations with neighbours (which also should change). I hope I will see it while I live on this planet. We are proud of our Ukraine and how brave it overcomes all difficulties. There is a huge work forward.

**Future plans:** to continue to work in diaspora for Ukraine and Ukrainians in Russia and around the world.

**Favourite CUPP Motto:** "Education and knowledge will ensure a future for an independent Ukraine" (1991).



*CUPP 2015 at Bloor West Village Toronto Ukrainian Festival.*



*Bloor West Village Toronto Ukrainian Festival – Fundraising for EuroMaidan Canada, Integral Part of UCC-Toronto.*



*Promoting Miss Ukrainian Canada at Bloor West Village Toronto Ukrainian Festival.*



*Bloor West Village Toronto Ukrainian Festival.*



*Valentyna Sakhno and Iryna Narozhna at Bloor West Village Toronto Ukrainian Festival.*



## What I See

**Nina HAWRYLOW**  
CUPP 2013



I like big cities. For more than 6 years I lived in Vienna and I appreciated it for its diversity, for its ability to provide possibilities for everyone, for its modern spirit, even though the monarchial dust from a century ago still covers some places and minds.

Now I live in Kyiv and have the chance to witness changes, that might seem small, but which convince me that something positive is going on, that the city is moving not standing still, that people have started to become active and to be individualistic and brave.

Shoes became flat and bright.

Long hair is no longer for women only; short hair is no longer for men only.

Postcards became beautiful.

The pages in books became colorful and thicker.

Coloring books are for adults now.

Hipsters populate the town.

Every single café sells sushi. Burgers are on the rise.

The Burgers are pink and lime green and black.

Aperol Spritz is sold.

Everything is a festival.

The first steps in waste separation are being made.

Where did all the tattoo artists sud-

denly come from?

Barbershops opened (see: hipsters).

Park benches are mushrooming.

Nonetheless, the city keeps its "Ukrainian logic". I am a foreigner in Kyiv and I will always be. There are things that I cannot comprehend. But I feel comfortable here. And I am observing the transformation with pleasure.

## Greetings to CUPP

**Andriy PANASENKO**

Dear Mr. Bardyn,

I hope this note comes in good time and finds you well.

It has been a while since we last spoke, and I wanted to reach out to re-connect. I hope things are going well for you, and the CUPP program is still working and helping people gain fresh perspective on the modern world. My experience with CUPP literally changed my life, and so I am eternally grateful for the opportunity to live and explore parliamentary life in Canada. What are your plans for the Program? Has the crisis been averted and do you plan to keep it running for some time?

I have not been able to attend the recent reunions in Ukraine, but I am trying to stay in contact with

some of the CUPPers from my year – I have met with Yuri Kushnir last December when I was in Ukraine, and I understand he is heavily involved in supporting the CUPP community. I have also spoken to Marta Khomyak who is currently in London, and would be keen to meet fellow CUPPers when they come to the UK. I hope to be able to attend some events in the future as well.

Yesterday evening I attended a reception with Ihor Shevchenko, the newly appointed Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, organized by a local law firm in London. Ihor is a long standing friend of mine who made it into the high cabinets in Ukraine, and boasts western education (includ-

ing a degree from Harvard) as well as a successful career as a founder of one of the largest law firms in Ukraine. He is spearheading a lot of change in the ministry and in its areas of responsibilities and is reaching out to international communities for support of reforms in Ukraine. He was on a fund-raising mission in London, having successfully completed raising funds from Western donor organizations and nations for the Chornobyl' sarcophagus. He is also looking for talent to develop projects and, on the other hand, keen to attract western investors to Ukraine, and I thought this contact would be good for the CUPP community. Given his current position and contacts with the country's leadership, I

wanted to use the opportunity and introduce him to you and a broader CUPP community and Ukrainian diaspora for future contacts and opportunities. I, therefore, wanted to approach you to see if you would be OK with my sharing your contact details with him? I hope there will be mutual interest in making the connection. Please, let me

know your thoughts, and I will be pleased to connect you with him. I would be keen to maintain the connection with you and fellow CUPPers. I do not seem to be receiving news from CUPP mailing list – is the community still alive? I would also be keen to hear from you if you think I can be of assistance for CUPP, one way or the

other.

With the above in mind, I would be pleased to hear from you, and hope we can speak again soon. In the meantime, I will look forward to your kind reply.

Many thanks,

Kind regards,

Andriy Panasenko



## Preserving Traditions: Ukrainians in China

**Angelina NIKOLAICHUK**

CUPP Applicant 2015

China...a mystery country that lately has been evolving by leaps and bounds. "China" seems to have become a buzzword for the world's media as everyone is trying to discover its secret to success or understand whether its path of development is sustainable. This country has miraculously combined opposites, namely, communist party leadership with market economy and, perhaps, that is the reason why you can find everything except certainty here. Laws are supposed to be followed, but somehow they may become flexible; the documents' requirements are officially defined but there is a high chance of deviation from the procedure depending on your personal relations with government officials. For example, I should mention that Facebook, Instagram, all Google applications and a number of other websites are forbidden. However,

many people use all of them and it's not a secret to anyone. What is it? "A big lie" or just a reality of "the land of contrasts"? I assume we may understand China better by getting to know our compatriots – Ukrainians residing in China.

Interestingly, first allusion of Ukrainians in China dates back to the beginning of the XIX century: many members of the Orthodox Church mission in China were Ukrainians mainly from Chernihiv or Kyiv areas. Later the biggest Ukrainian community was registered in Harbin; most members were victims of political regime and were searching for basic freedoms in the Near East. Documentation from the 1930s confirms the existence of "Prosvita" organizations as well as Ukrainian clubs in Harbin, Shanghai and Beijing. "Na Dalekomy Shkodi" (pic.1), "Mangurskui visnyk", "The call of the Ukraine" are just several examples of periodicals targeted at the Ukrainian community in China. I am inclined to believe that many people don't even realize how long Ukrainians have

lived in China. They led an active life with a strong emphasis on political and cultural questions: and in this way they managed to preserve and popularize their culture. What about Ukrainians in China nowadays?

In many ways China is integrated and connected to the global economy and therefore it has become a magnet for expats from around the world. Ukrainians are not an exception. "It seems that only yesterday I crossed the borders of this majestic city, but it has already been 8 years that I'm in Shanghai", – states Oleksandr Nikituk – a specialist in foreign economic activities and an entrepreneur in China. "Being in Shanghai requires constant development and self improvement and it's not surprising as the city itself resembles a perpetual motion machine. During my eight years here I have seen many Ukrainians of various professions coming and leaving, or staying for good. Ukrainians amount less than 1% of expatriates in Shanghai, but taking into account that the whole





Pic. 1 "The Ukrainian Voice".

number exceeds 170,000 expats, you realize that this figure is not as small as it may seem. Today Ukrainians in Shanghai are eager to carry on an active civic life and thus we have initiated the creation of UAS – (YASH, Ukrainian Association of Shanghai) that united young and vigorous people with different backgrounds and engaged students, blue & white collars, housewives and businessmen in various activities. This diversity creates the opportunity for a beneficial information exchange and our organization facilitates aforementioned process. To this end we established our bulletin "Shanghai Borshch" which is open to anyone wishing to provide some input." My personal impression of UAS can be expressed in the following words: "Collaboration of talented individuals driven by a common idea to create good". I totally agree with Mr. Nikituk on the point that the Ukrainian community is quite diverse. During the monthly "get together" meeting I was introduced to translators, financial analysts, experts in supplies of wood, artists such as photographer Artem Ver-

hoglyad whose photos have won numerous prizes including the "Best photo 2014", "People's choice award Top 10 photo" in China.

Even though all these people must be extremely busy, they somehow find time for charity – for instance they organized the concert for Saint Nikolas day aimed at introduction of Ukraine to the Chinese community. "Unfortunately, there are not many people aware of Ukrainian culture and therefore all of us are eager to introduce Ukraine to the rest of the world, so that we wouldn't be famous only for the latest military actions", – proclaims the notice in the latest issue of "Shanghai Borshch". All the funds raised at the event will be donated to help children aggrieved by the military actions in Ukraine.

The other initiative, which absolutely amazed me, was the celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day. 25 people all dressed in colors of Ukrainian flag participated in a cycle-race around the city and were greeted by many other Ukrainians at the finish line. Photos are

definitely better than thousands of words in description of this event and thus I encourage you to take a look at the photo report presented below (pic. 2)

Given the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, it was interesting for me to understand the position of China towards this question is. Before the onslaught of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, renowned scientists Zbigniew Brzezinski and Yan Sun considered the creation of a bipolar world with centers in USA and China-Russia. However, this becomes problematic considering Russian hostile actions and unwillingness to acknowledge the world's recommendations on this issue. Official Chinese position is "neutrality", that can be observed from both statements made by Xi Jinping and Chinese representatives in UN institutions. Defining the position of an average Chinese person is quite complicated. Few people are familiar with Ukrainian culture; consequently the events organized by Ukrainian community here are undeniably important!



Pic. 2 Cycle-race dedicated to celebration of Ukraine's Independence Day 2014.

In the end, I would like to mention that many people are concerned about the "brain drain" out of Ukraine as they evidently take into account only superficial benefits for our country, but what they don't realize is that our compatriots abroad do

contribute to the welfare of Ukraine in a form of investments, knowledge transfer, promotion of culture as well as the creation of a "Ukrainian brand". One of the brightest examples of this is the Ukrainian community in China!

*I'd like to express special thanks to Maryana Sudoriv, Olena Kutinova and editorial staff of "Shanghai Borshch" for assistance in completing this article*

*Angelina Nikolaichuk  
CUPP Applicant 2015*



## Український правопис / Харківський правопис

by Ihor BARDYN

Director Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program

1930-ті роки відомі в історії як період репресій і чисток, які здійснювались за вказівкою Йосипа Віссаріоновича Сталіна і були в основному спрямовані проти України, девін намагався створити застрашеного і покірного йому "гомо советікуса". В Україні Сталін також почав активно проводити кампанії у галузі освіти. Однією з таких освітніх кампаній було пропагування теорії спільної колиски трьох братніх народів, яка була покладена в основу комуністичної ідеології щодо історичного процесу утворення російського, українського та білоруського народів та їх мов.

З метою втілення такої освітньої кампанії за вказівкою Сталіна було видано серію настанов, відповідно до яких українську мову було приведено у відповідність з російською. Для цього український правопис (далі – харківський правопис), прийнятий у Харкові 1927 р. комісією найбільш кваліфікованих мовознавців – представників усіх українських зе-

мель, що тоді входили до складу різних держав України – було оголошено невідповідним і знищено. Почала діяти спеціальна система уподібнення української мови до російської.

Харківський правопис було визнано антирадянським, а мовознавців, які брали участь у його створенні, фізично знищили або заслали у довготривале ув'язнення. Небезпечним було навіть володіння правописом, що могло закінчитися смертю або депортацією в ГУЛАГ. Терор проти українців став відмінною рисою програми Сталіна. Ученим та журналістам наказали здати копії харківського правопису, а громадян заохочували повідомляти імена тих, які мали у своєму розпорядженні його копії. Харківський правопис зник в Україні, здавалося б, без сліду, і покоління українців почали навчатися відповідно до сталінського правопису. Таким чином *гокей* було змінено на *хокей*, *радости* змінено на *радості*, *парлямент* змінено на *парламент* і так далі. Подійна конференція у Ялті 1945 р., коли Сталін публічно вимагав розширення сфери радянського політичного впливу над Східною

Європою, сягають своїм корінням початку 1930-х років, коли він розпочав програму підкорення і переслідування не російських народів своїм нападом на українську мову.

На відміну від українців на теренах своєї батьківщини, де діяла повністю контрольована партійним апаратом мовна політика, які змушені були користуватися сталінським правописом, у діаспорі продовжували використовувати харківський правопис. Однак внаслідок прибуття 4-ої хвилі українських імігрантів на захід багато публікацій, виданих у діаспорі, зокрема в західних університетах та академічних центрах, під впливом цих недавніх імігрантів, прийняли сталінський правопис, потрапивши під фальшиве враження, що версія сталінського правопису перевершує версію харківського. Навіть деякі патріотичні видання діаспори перемкнулися на сталінський правопис.

Майданові вдалося розвернути назад увічнення радянського міту і його впливу на життя українців. Настав час розвернути його увічнення і у галузі мови, такій важливій для відродження Укра-



їни, а це означає повернення правопису прийнятого у Харкові 1927 р., який був грубо видалений сталінським правописом у часи 1930-х років, епохи ганьби в історії України.

Саме з цієї причини українці усього світу повинні підтримати і

прийняти ініціативу, розпочату в Оттаві, Канада, де 100 студентів з університетів України на конференції Парляментарної програми "Канада-Україна" прийняли ряд резолюцій, що закликають до повернення харківського правопису.

Трирічний Конгрес Українців Канади, що відбувся у Торонто 8-10 листопада 2013 р., також прийняв резолюцію, яка закликає повернутися до використання української мови відповідно до харківського правопису.



*Kateryna Zhupanova  
and Oleksandra Pariy  
with Tom Mulcair, NDP Leader.*



*Kateryna Zhupanova and Oleksandra  
Pariy at a Rally with Tom Mulcaire,  
NDP Leader.*



## Герта Мюллер: лірики проти кремлів

**Pavlo SHOPIN**

CUPP 2006/2008

PhD Candidate, Cambridge University

У західних та українських академічних колах поступово звикають до обговорення інформаційної війни, яка зараз розгортається навколо міжнародного конфлікту в Східній Європі. Так 31 жовтня 2014 р. в Кембріджському університеті пройшла конференція "Україна і глобальна інформаційна війна", організована програмою українських студій в Кембріджі (Cambridge Ukrainian Studies) у співпраці з Legatum Інститутом і Східноєвропейськими Студіями (CamCREES). На конференції західні експерти розповіли про своє сприйняття та аналіз інформаційної війни, а українські журналісти та громадські активісти поділилися досвідом боротьби з дезінформацією й антиукраїнською пропагандою. Також була дуже продуктивна дискусія про загрози радикалізації і поляризації журналістської діяльності. Така дискусія необхідна для розуміння, що відбувається в медіа просторі і хто виступає агентами інформаційної війни, а також які цілі переслідуються в ході бойових дій (у прямому і переносному сенсі).

У той час як індивідууми подібні Дмитру Кисельову і організації, такі як Russia Today, ведуть активну антиукраїнську пропаганду в міжнародних масштабах, експерти та політики можуть критично осмислити псевдо-журналістику і дати їй однозначну оцінку. Бурхлива діяльність леон-

тьєвих і раша тудей ЗМІ вже на слуху в Україні. У той же час прихильники України часто опиняються в тіні одіозних міфотворців російських медіа. Особливого інтересу до прихильників України ми не проявляємо, хоча і впізнаємо в цих людях своїх доброзичливців. Коли фокусуємо увагу на апологетах Путіна, можемо оцінити масштаб і складну організацію антиукраїнської пропаганди на Заході, але цим не можна змінити того факту, що фейкові новини щодня транслюються в Росії і споживаються мільйонами людей, які свідомо не хочуть відрізнити вигадку від реальності. Михайло Дубинянський у своїй статті "Анатомія ворожнечі" для Української Правди говорить про те, що не можна переконати або відкрити очі людям, які вибрали інший бік барикад. Я не цілком згоден з такою радикальною точкою зору, але забувати про можливу безперспективність спростування дезінформації не варто. Складно переконати людей, які не вважають Україну державою і бажають нашому громадянському суспільству якнайшвидшого провалу. Саме тому можна і потрібно говорити про співтовариство союзників України. Нам слід цінувати всіх, хто підтримує нашу державу. Створення надійного партнерства з нашими прихильниками, на мій погляд, важливіше виправданої критики режиму Путіна. У західному співтоваристві нам необхідно зміцнювати зв'язки і співпрацю з союзниками України. Звичайно ж подібна співпраця

відбувається на багатьох рівнях щодня, що рятує Україну від руйнування під тиском північного сусіда. Але це не означає, що можна сприймати західну підтримку як даність. Про нас можуть забути і пробачити Росії руйнування нашої держави заради банальної фінансової вигоди, якщо в українців як суспільства нічого не вийде.

Серед прихильників України є міжнародні організації, політики, військові, журналісти, а також діячі культури. Незважаючи на той факт, що міжнародні діячі культури не можуть надати Україні суттєву фінансову чи військову підтримку, вони мають важливий вплив в публічному просторі своїх країн. Серед співчуваючих українському народу моральних авторитетів Заходу, хотілося б звернути увагу на румунсько-німецьку письменницю Герту Мюллер. У 2009 р. вона отримала Нобелівську премію з літератури.



*Gerta Muller*



Герта Мюллер – етнічна німкеня родом з Румунії, звідки вона емігрувала до ФРН через переслідування з боку секретної служби диктаторського режиму Чаушеску. У своїх романах і есе Мюллер часто пише про життя під час диктатури, а також про вплив диктатури на суспільство. Для неї особливий інтерес представляють маленькі люди в сучасному розумінні цього слова. Люди, які опинилися в меншості, люди яких позбавляють права бути людиною за відмову відповісти нормам репресивної більшості системи. Нобелівську премію автор отримала за відтворення у своїх роботах ландшафту поневірянь людей в тоталітарному суспільстві. У її більш ранніх есе зі збірки «Голод і шовк» (1995 р.) можна прочитати не тільки про Чаушеску, а й про націоналізм і агресію режиму Мілошевича ще до втручання міжнародного співтовариства. Політичні зауваження автора про конфлікт на Балканах викликають асоціації з сьогодишнім днем. В есе "На думки падає земля" знаходимо такий пасаж: "Росія говорить на двох мовах: Чуркін заспокоює міжнародне співтовариство, Єльцин – російське суспільство."

Роман Герти Мюллер "Гойдалка дихання" розповідає від першої особи про голод і страждання сімнадцятирічного Лео Ауберга, який був депортований з Румунії в трудовий табір для етнічних німців на Донбасі після Другої Світової Війни. Роман опублікований в 2009 р., а кілька років до цього Мюллер приїжджала в Україну з поетом Оскаром Пастіором. Оскар Пастіор був у радянському таборі Ново-Горлівка і його можна асоціювати з головним героєм книги. Книга про український степ і ГУЛАГ для німців на Донбасі на жаль не має

навіть своєї словникової статті в українській Вікіпедії. Про переклад роману Наталкою Сняданко на українську мені складно судити, але книга вартує прочитання. І голод, і насильство, і примусові роботи знову повернулися на Донбас.

Коли на Майдані відбувалося протистояння українського громадянського суспільства з режимом Януковича, я працював у Луганському національному університеті імені Тараса Шевченка. Як і скрізь, серед студентів були люди різної мотивації і з різними політичними поглядами, але для мене особисто Майдан став символом опору авторитаризму. І одного разу на занятті я вирішив прочитати не лекцію про германські мови, а англійський переклад есе Герти Мюллер "The red flower and the rod". У творі мова йде про освіту в дитячому садку. Мюллер пише про досвід роботи з дітьми і про те, що диктатура назавжди змінює людей у самому ранньому віці. Варто лише уявити поразку Майдану: портрети Януковича у всіх класних кімнатах, "диктаторські закони" в силі, студенти вивчають основи "донбаської школи менеджменту", зате стабільність, "порядок і подальше процвітання лицемірства. Про вплив пропаганди тоталітарного ладу в системі освіти замислюєшся і зараз, коли у звітах ОБСЄ дізнаєшся, що в Луганську більше не викладають українську мову, а всі підручники привезуть з Росії. У луганських і донецьких школах будуть скоро знати, що таке Новоросія і чому Сталін ефективний менеджер, а українців називатимуть посібниками фашистів. Найстрашніше що я бачив на Донбасі – це фотографія класної кімнати, де на задньому плані прапор ЛНР, на партах якась плівка камуфляжного кольору і діти, просто

діти, у формі кадетів, тобто майбутніх військових ЛНР. Цих дітей будуть навчати як ненавидіти Україну.

Як людина, що мала досвід життя і протистояння диктаторському режиму в Румунії, Герті Мюллер не байдужі події в Україні. Вона сміливо коментує вчинки і характер Володимира Путіна, а також висловлює співчуття і підтримку українському народу. Письменниця безжально викрикує несправедливість у своїх творах. Взагалі коли мова заходить про диктатуру та її лідерів, кольори втрачають свої відтінки. Чорне і біле набувають математичного контрасту. Ще зі шкільних уроків арифметики ми вчили, що ворог мого ворога мені друг. І Герта Мюллер є запеклим ворогом авторитаризму, а значить нашим другом.

Пропоную Вашій увазі деякі висловлювання Герти Мюллер про конфлікт в Україні і про режим Володимира Путіна.

**7 жовтня 2013.** Виступ Герти Мюллер на концерті "To Russia With Love" в Берліні на підтримку прав людини в Російській Федерації: "Путін проголосував "диктатуру закону", але мав на увазі при цьому, що законом є він сам."

**21 березня 2014.** Інтерв'ю Герти Мюллер німецькому телеканалу Zsat: "Я вважаю, що він (Володимир Путін) раціональний диктатор. І для мене він людина з КДБ. І я бачу по дрібним деталям, які складаються в єдину картину, з тих пір як в Україні був Майдан, кожен крок, який був зроблений – це був витончений план, раціональний план. І це методи секретних служб. Путін – дуже досвідчений правитель родом з КДБ. Він не божевільний."

**20 липня 2014.** Герта Мюллер в інтерв'ю для італійської газети La



Repubblica: "Те, що відбувається на Україні, жахливо. Уже перший крок – анексія Криму – був неприйнятний. Але дестабілізація найбагатшого регіону України триває, – каже письменниця. – Путін веде антифашистську пропаганду, але його цінності характерні для крайніх правих. Він всюди бачить ворогів, бо кожен диктатор потребує ворогів, щоб мати можливість виправдовувати порушення прав людини. Путін – фахівець з дестабілізації: у нього є підготовлені співробітники, він виховує сепаратистів. По суті, він не хоче привласнювати Україну – він всього лише хоче дестабілізувати її настільки, щоб вона не могла вступити в ЄС. Це бридко."

**Серпень, 2014.** Інтерв'ю на Літературному фестивалі "Луїзіана" в Данії: "Те, що зараз творять росіяни з нещасними українцями, як вони дестабілізують їх країну і наповнюють її своїми людьми, за допомогою якої брудної пропаганди та брудної, брехливої війни вони руйнують цю країну - та це просто нечувано! Це набагато гірше всього того, з чим ми стикалися раніше, за часів диктатури. Мене

нудить від цього. Я весь час уявляю собі, що я живу в цій країні. Я жила в країні, схожій на неї. Я була б сьогодні там, я пішла б на те, на що вже втретє пішли українці, заради того, щоб жити інакше, і що мене за це так жорстоко карають, тільки тому, що Путін не бажає погодитися з тим, що Радянського Союзу більше немає, а нам так набрид Радянський Союз, до повного "досить!", він десятиліттями ламав наше життя ... Цей Путін і його силовики повинні, нарешті, зрозуміти, що ми цього більше не

хочемо!"

**29 вересня 2014.** Інтерв'ю німецькій газеті "Der Spiegel": "Коли вранці я беру газету, я в першу чергу читаю статті про Україну. Людина, яка приїхала з Румунії, цілком може виявитися родом з України. І якби моє життя склалося інакше, я могла б жити там. Дуже навіть імовірно, що я б опинилася в такому випадку на Майдані в Києві для того, щоб брати участь у демонстраціях на захист демократії. Це само собою зрозуміло."

Герта Мюллер говорить від імені європейців на захист українського народу та його майбутнього. Українські медіа могли б допомогти громадськості почути голоси підтримки Заходу, але мені невідомо про інтерес наших медіа до нобелівського лауреата, що протягом всього конфлікту підтримує українців. Коли в Росії по центральному каналу показують липові супутникові знімки і занурюють мільйони глядачів в чергову теорію змови Заходу проти Москви, нам час задуматися про своїх друзів і союзників. А щоб зберегти здатність розрізняти відтінки і не плутати чорне з білим, правильних авторів треба читати – і чим раніше, тим краще.



*Natalia Kruk and Aliona Kachkan Gave an Interview for TSN Radio Program.*



## CUPP 2014 Interns Observe Elections in Maine, USA

In November, the interns of the Autumn 2014 Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Program were given an opportunity to travel to Portland, Maine to observe the US Mid-term elections. We travelled from Ottawa to Portland, which is the largest city in Maine. An interesting fact about the city seal is that it depicts a phoenix rising from ashes, which aligns with the city's motto, *Resurgam* (Latin for "I will rise again"). These symbols refer to Portland's recoveries from four devastating fires. The city of Portland, Oregon, was named after Portland, Maine.

We followed the campaign of the candidates of the Democratic Party in Portland and its suburbs of Scarborough and Cape Elizabeth. The mid-term election took place on November 4th, 2014. Maine citizens voted for the State Governor, the State Senator and new members to the House of Representatives.

### US Midterm Elections in Maine, in a nutshell

To begin with, it is useful to briefly describe the election system of the United States of America. Since the US has a presidential system of government, the executive and legislative branches are elected separately. On the side of legislature there is the National Assembly (Parliament), named Congress, which consists of two Houses: Upper - the Senate, and Lower – the House of Representatives. The Senate has 100 members, elected for a six-year term in dual-seat constituencies (2 from each state), with one-third being renewed every two years. The House of Representatives has 435 members, elected for a two-year term in single-seat constituencies.

The House elections are first-past-the-post elections that select a Representative from each of the 435 House districts, which cover the entire United States. Special House elections can occur in between if a member dies or resigns during a term. The House elections occur every two years, correlated with presidential elections or halfway through a President's term. On the executive side, except the Presidential and the Vice-President Elections (elected together during the Presidential campaign), there is also the Election for Governor (1 governor for each of the 50 states; (the Federal District (Washington D.C. has only a mayor, and does not elect Senators or Representatives). All of them occur every 4 years, but the Elections for Governors are held in the middle of a President's Term of office.

*US system is based on the checks-and-balances principle, and that is why different elected officials have a different length of terms in office. Moreover, the elections are synchronized in this exact way. At some point, such scheduling of elections allows to save money on election campaigns.*



**Varvara Shmygalova**

Carleton University

National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy"

CUPP 2014 Intern at the office of **Hon. Laurie Hawn**,  
Member of Parliament for  
Edmonton Centre, Alberta,  
Conservative Party

### From community to political leadership

*"One of the specifics of US elections is a long preliminary or pre-election process and campaigns which sometimes start a few years before the actual election date (witness the 2016 Presidential campaigns of both the Democratic and Republican Parties.). Not only is there preparation for the Election Campaign; but also the campaign by each party to select the candidates who will represent each of the parties. Witness the lengthy candidate selection campaigns for 20-16 which started in 2014 with 17 candidates running for the Republican nomination and the 4 Democratic Party candidates) All these campaign need preparation and organization by many activists and volunteers.*

*Campaign organizers and coordinators who are usually local residents and community activists look for volunteers who have leadership skills and who have local community support. Often community leaders are relied on for advice and recommendations for campaign coordinators, election organizers and identification of potential candidates. Once identified, the coordinators help the potential candidates to prepare for elections, almost like attending an Elections College. Through participation in municipal elections the candidates gain experience, which they might use if they decide to run for higher office. Thus, the successful candidates climb the political ladder from the below. Moreover, it instills in candidates a sense of responsi-*

bility and accountability, as they get to know their voters on a personal level. Such system is very efficient as the candidates are not only the leaders within their own community, know its interests and have its endorsement, but also they get the experience of different levels of campaigns, elections and government”.



**Viktoriia Zalozna**

Maastricht University

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy  
CUPP 2014 Intern at the office of **Robert Goguen**,  
Member of Parliament for Moncton-Riverview-  
Dieppe, New Brunswick, Conservative Party

### **“Civil society” or why people become volunteers?**

“A large number of people volunteer for the Democratic party during elections. Each campaign is designed to unite as many activists as possible to “pull out the votes”, as Americans say. In order to do so, before the election day a party should identify its possible voters and make them go to the polls to vote on the election day. In order to target only “its voters” the party develops a list of people that were involved in party’s activities during previous elections or demonstrated their affiliation to the party. These listed people are the ones who are contacted by the volunteers before elections. During the “hot days” when activation of voters is number 1 priority everybody in the Party office does something, nobody lingers, and that is because they all want their party to win. Our office had around 4 smaller rooms for 8-10 people, one big room for around 50 people and a long hall with more than 20 people. The other day we could count from 80 to 100 people voluntarily working for the party at the same time. Why were they doing all that, though they were not paid? Why did they spend the whole day long at the office? As a psychologist I was interested in that from the scientific point of view. I found the answer during my observation of the process. We may call this “civil society in action”. All those volunteers were willing to help their party win, because they believe in Dems. They believed in their candidates and values that the party represents. These people felt themselves responsible for the victory of their party, they felt themselves important, and they were “civil society” members that volunteered for their “referent group”. During the first

day we joined the crowd of all those people and in 1 hour of phone calling became a part of the big enthusiastic organism. That day was heavy raining and we were lucky to spend the day in the office making calls, the time was running fast, we were tired but happy with our first day working for the midterm election campaign for the governor of the state. The next day was an: “Action day”...



**Oleksiy Kovalenko**

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv  
CUPP 2014 Intern at the office of **Mr. Raymond Côté**, Member of Parliament for Beauport-Limoilou, Quebec, New Democratic Party

### **Volunteers’ involvement in electoral campaigns**

“Phone calling and canvassing (door-knocking activity) are the primary tools which political parties use to reach their voters. Long before any electoral campaign, coordinators recruit an army of volunteers out of their supporters, university students or community activists who will devote their time and efforts during the campaign to make sure that everyone knows where and when to vote. Upon arrival in the office each volunteer receives a file with a database which he/she is supposed to use either for canvassing or phone-calling, phone (for phone-calling) or maps of the area (for canvassing). Database includes information about those citizens who support the party or used to do it before: their names, addresses, phone numbers, gender, age and political party preferences. Additionally, each file has a section, which volunteers have to fill in after each call or house-visit in order to reflect the outcomes of a contact with a voter. For example, one ticks “NH=not at home” if a voter didn’t answer the call or didn’t open the door; “deceased” if a voter has passed away; “out of service”/“moved out” if voter no longer uses his/her number or no longer lives at the address etc. When making a contact with a voter volunteer has to praise him for his/her support, check if he’s going to vote in upcoming elections, provide the information about poll address and its working hours as well as ask if a voter needs assistance when getting to the poll (if he/she does, a volunteer has to organize transportation with campaign coordinator; it is usually arranged with the assistance of volunteers who have cars). After each elections campaign coordinators gather files with





*filled-in databases and use updated information for the next elections”.*

**Anna Urukova**

Xiamen University  
University of Antwerp  
University of Bari “Aldo Moro”

National Technical University of Ukraine “Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”

CUPP 2014 Intern at the office of Ève Péclet,

Member of Parliament for La Pointe-de-l’Ole, Quebec, New Democratic Party

**Ukrainian elections vs. US elections**

*“If comparing with the US electoral campaigns, Ukrainian parties do not use volunteer help, but offer paid opportunities to everyone who wants to get an extra job or help their party win. Despite much lower budgets, Ukrainian parties do not do door-to-door canvassing and phone-bank calling. Political candidates prefer using more common for local audience channels of communication: TV, newspapers and outdoor advertising, Internet, leaflets and even such extreme measures of self-promotion as trying to buy voters with free food. US elections are much more transparent and easier to understand. Here you can see where the party gets its funding from and how much it spends on each activity. Unfortunately, such things cannot be observed during Ukrainian elections, where all funding is still in shade and sometimes it is hard to understand how much money each party has spent for election campaign.*

*Emotionally US candidates are more open towards voters and staffers. They visit volunteers’ offices and sometimes even can do door-to-door canvassing on their own. At the same time Ukrainian candidates are more distant from voters. However, within the last two years this style has finally started to change”.*



**Mariia Korolenko**

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

CUPP 2014 Intern at the office of **Linda Duncan**,

Member of Parliament for Edmonton-Strathcona, Alberta, New Democratic Party

**Ukraine – US relations after the elections**

*“Speaking more about the actual political course of Democrats or Republicans regarding Ukraine: it does not specify any significant differences.” And so did political experts come up to the conclusion that the results of elections themselves would not have any major impact on politics in Ukraine. As the politics of one country towards another consists of many complex factors, which makes it even more complicated for such a country as the USA, simply due to their role in the world's economics and politics.*

*But what makes a major difference is the politics of Ukraine towards the USA. The experts conclude that if Ukraine will not start the process of reforms, the possibility of the changes in the relationship between two countries is more likely to happen. Ukraine has to show its western allies that it is not just ready, but has already stepped on the democratic path to become a truly economically independent country”.*



**Nataliia Maslennikova**

Oles Honchar Dnipropetrovsk National University  
CUPP 2014 Intern at the office of **Alexandrine Latendresse**,

Member of Parliament for Louis-Saint-Laurent, Quebec, New Democratic Party



*CUPP 2014 Interns meet with congresswoman for the state of Maine: Ms. Chellie Pingree. From L to R: Parliamentary assistant to MP Raymond Cote – Robert Seguin, Anna Urukova, Mariia Korolenko, Nataliia Maslennikova, Congresswoman Ms. Chellie Pingree, Oleksiy Kovalenko, Varvara Shmygalova, Viktoriia Zalozna.*





CUPP 2014 Interns at the central democratic committee campaign office in Portland, making calls and «pulling up» voters to the polls. From L to R: Oleksiy Kovalenko, Nataliia Maslennikova, Varvara Shmygalova, Mariia Korolenko, Anna Urukova, Viktoriia Zalozna.



CUPP 2014 Interns at the central democratic committee campaign office in Portland, getting ready for the «door to door knocking» and canvassing. From L to R: Oleksiy Kovalenko, Viktoriia Zalozna, Nataliia Maslennikova, Anna Urukova, Mariia Korolenko, Varvara Shmygalova.



CUPP 2014 Interns Oleksiy Kovalenko (3rd), Parliamentary assistant to MP Raymond Cote – Robert Seguin (5<sup>th</sup>), Anna Urukova (6<sup>th</sup>) at the Scarborough democratic committee office after a long canvassing/door to door knocking/phone calling 1 day before the election day.



CUPP 2014 Interns visiting Harvard University after the intensive volunteering/election observation. From L to R: Varvara Shmygalova, Oleksiy Kovalenko, Nataliia Maslennikova, Mariia Korolenko, Anna Urukova.



CUPP 2014 Interns Exploring Harvard Campus. From L to R: Anna Urukova, Viktoriia Zalozna, Nataliia Maslennikova, Mariia Korolenko.



CUPP 2014 interns «Goodbye US» selfie next to the old light house in Portland at the Atlantic shore before getting back to Ottawa. From L to R: Parliamentary assistant to MP Raymond Cote – Robert Seguin, Oleksiy Kovalenko, Anna Urukova, Varvara Shmygalova, Viktoriia Zalozna, Mariia Korolenko.



## "Taras Shevchenko – Why Does He Matter Today"

**Artem SAHAIDAK**

Luhansk, Ukraine

**Artem Sagaidak** is an applicant for the CUPP 2015 program. He attended the University of Luhansk and was awarded a certificate of Merit for his essay about Taras Shevchenko by the Ukrainian Institute of London U.K.

Through translation, literature from any country can have a global audience. Prominent writers like Shakespeare and Dickens, Pushkin and Chekhov, Maupassant and Flaubert are known and enjoyed all over the world. For the global readership, their personalities can represent a nation and symbolize the whole national culture. This is an overwhelming and powerful argument for the importance of having a national hero. To my mind, Taras Shevchenko is the personality who can be a Ukrainian hero and prophet, as well as introduce the Ukrainian culture to the world. These days the world is discovering Ukraine thanks to the ongoing struggle for freedom in the country and the Great Kobzar can be a medium through which the world can understand Ukraine. Taras Shevchenko can promote my country's image and boost Ukraine's self-esteem in its relationship with the rest of the world.

The Chinese philosopher Confucius once wrote that we should study the past to define the future. Studying works of literature written a long time ago, we can come to a better understanding of our country's present. For example, a strong national character in literature keeps our language alive and vibrant. What Shevchenko did in his rebellious and ambitious art was try to show to the world not the "Little Russia" of the colonial mindset, but a free and unique nation. Because artists in their works can create the image of the nation and

even predict and shape the future of their country.

Nowadays when Ukraine needs new ideas and energy to develop its economy and to provide social welfare, there is no doubt that our nation lacks strong spiritual and cultural leadership. Since we won in the struggle for independence in 1991, there has been no unifying national idea in our country. I believe that Taras Shevchenko can be the leader and the driving force for consolidation and solidarity of Ukrainians. He is an embodiment of national spirit and a guiding star for us. The Great Kobzar opened Ukraine for the world as a country with kind people at a time when Ukraine did not have independence. He was promoting national ideas among Ukrainians with his poetry and paintings and was not afraid of being arrested for his open dissent and inherent nonconformity. He was optimistic about Ukraine and Ukrainians but predicted a long and thorny way to our freedom. Shevchenko is our national treasure; he is the cultural and national leader of the Ukrainian people through the centuries. During his lifetime, he helped people not to forget about their dignity and maintain the intolerance to their oppression. Today his ideas can strengthen our faith and remind people that they are Ukrainians. Ukrainians should awake from slumber and realize that they are of the Cossack Nation. This is vitally important nowadays when many national and authentic val-

ues are frowned upon and treated with disrespect by the state.

It is beyond doubt that mentally the great poet was the first Ukrainian Citizen. While burdened with serfdom, Shevchenko could not imagine his life without the native land. After years spent abroad, the Great Kobzar always wanted to return to Ukraine. Taras Shevchenko could find his peace only in Ukraine. As he wrote in his *Testament* (1845) "When I am dead, than bury me. In my beloved Ukraine."

The great person who had been passionately in love with Ukraine and had spent most of his life abroad in exile became the greatest visionary of the future Ukrainian nation and its state. Only when you lose something do you understand your loss. Taras Shevchenko fully experienced the hardships of serfdom and stateless nation. As a great person he has outlived his age. Nowadays Ukraine has its own political and social status in the world but after the historic Maidan protests on the Independence Square in Kyiv in 2013 and 2014, we may say that Ukrainians are awake from decades of apathy and are ready to stand up for their freedom and human rights. As Taras Shevchenko once said: "Fight and you shall win!"

Confidence and empathy for the nation are exactly what every Ukrainian is discovering today in the wake of the Maidan protests. Shevchenko's life is a perfect example of continuous solidarity with the nation. That is why his works

matter today. So he is not just a relevant personality he is our contemporary. His poetry and paintings can lay the foundations for European citizenship ethics of Ukraine and its post-colonial struggle. The pathos of Shevchenko's poetry resonates with Byron's aspirations for statehood of suppressed nations.

In our time, young people lose themselves in social networks and often do not read books. Some of them do not want to learn anything beyond the Internet. Taras Shevchenko was a self-made man who

created his personality himself. He lived a rural life in the country without a state or national identity but he wanted something more. The Great Kobzar always had a desire to study. Only a well-educated generation is able to figure out not only the consequences of economic problems but also the mental crisis of Ukrainians. Taras Shevchenko wanted us to be educated and implored the budding nation: "... and to your neighbors' gifts pay heed, yet do not thus neglect your own..."

A national literature at its best

should help us all make sense of our lives. Thus, we should make every possible effort to encourage support and promote the ideas of Taras Shevchenko because they can unite the whole Ukrainian nation all over the world. In this regard, his thoughts and ideas are relevant and important nowadays. Every Ukrainian can proudly relate to the poet as "my Shevchenko." Every Ukrainian has his own Shevchenko, and that is why he matters today.



## The post-Soviet Space without Frozen Conflicts – What Would Have to Change?

**Tsezarii ZHYDETSKYI**

M.S. in Management and Economics, Ruhr University Bochum  
Intern to Paul Calandra, MP for Oak Ridges–Markham, Ontario  
2015 William and Antonina Bazylewych Scholarship recipient

The question of frozen conflicts in the Eastern Europe and around the globe is crucial for international diplomacy. The truth is, frozen conflicts will be resolved one way or another, it is only a matter of time. Today in Eastern Europe there are four military conflict zones in the state of temporary ceasefire: Transnistria, Nagorno-Karabakh, South Ossetia and Abkhazia, Eastern Ukraine and Crimea.

To see if the conflicts can be resolved, we should define why the frozen conflicts exist in the first place. A frozen conflict is the state of an actual ceasefire without satisfactory long term solution for any of the combatants. It's a state of a temporary diplomatic success of stopping humanitarian crisis on the

conflicting territory. But the conflict itself cannot be resolved due to the lack of options at this point of time that could be satisfactory for both sides. In other words, it is a temporary solution which often breaks rule of international law on the territory of the frozen conflict. That's why each of the frozen conflicts is a different challenge for diplomacy and the international community.

To answer the question whether or not the post-soviet space can exist without frozen conflicts and what is needed to achieve it, we have to look at the nature of the conflicts, it's potential to explode or defuse and how these conflicts have been resolved in the past.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the separatist movement in the former Soviet republics has begun to rise. Lack of basic hu-

man needs, hyperinflation, vacuum of power and hidden conflicts led local officials to think about independence or unification with a different country (in this case, the war in South Ossetia and Abkhazia in 1991-1992; the war in Nagorno-Karabakh Republic in 1992). This led to the short term military fights and declarations of ceasefire on the conflicting territories; however, due to lack of resources and not the diplomatic efforts led to the ceasefire.

In modern history, there have been few successful attempts to resolve frozen conflicts, which can apply to post-Soviet space. They are as follows:

**1. Deep structural changes in the government of one of the conflicting states.** A good exam-



ple from the past is post-Nazi Germany and its loss of its Second World War territories (Konigsberg and Danzig). There was a potential for the conflict over Konigsberg, because the conditions of Russian occupation is similar to the Kuril Islands, but because Germany, compared to Japan, went through deep structural reformation, there is no discussion about Konigsberg, but over the Kuril Islands. A similar approach has been used in the Russia-Ukraine conflict over the Crimea and Eastern Ukraine. Ukraine is going to go through a constitutional reform that will delegate more power to her regions turning the country into a de-facto federation. It will take the central government off the hook in terms of fulfilling the country's territorial integrity, because each region will exist more independently and more focused on the local authorities in terms of solving people's daily life problems. For Ukraine this scenario will most likely end up de-jure ending the war within the same borders, probably even including Crimea (after some time). But de-facto, these regions will be under Russian control. Instead, Russia will avoid sanctions and remain fully integrated in the structures of international law and trade. This scenario can work for all frozen conflicts in the post-Soviet regions, although they are less intense when compared to the conflict in Ukraine. Therefore this process would be a longer one.

**2. Military solution.** Requires a full military occupation of one country by another. A sad example of the only successfully resolved frozen conflict on post-soviet space is the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria. It went through two wars, in 1994-1996 with the signed peace agreement that de-facto and partly de-jure recognized the independence

of the new Republic by Russia. However, their independence lasted only for three years, the Second Chechen war that started in 1999 by Russia ended the independence of this country. The most important fact of this war was that the Chechen Republic of Ichkeria lost the support of the international community, allowing Russia to occupy the country. Additionally, the biggest infrastructure was destroyed, leading to a big number of civilians losses. Many of them were fleeing as refugees. After the war, the Russian government rebuilt the country with very little resemblance of the new Republic in terms of a completely different population. Russia has tried to apply military solutions in two other conflicts: in Georgian and Ukraine. And in both cases these scenarios had been rejected due to the high operation costs and international pressure. But, there is no guarantee that it can't happen again, especially after the scenario has proved successful in the Chechen war.

To sum it up, the military scenario for the post-soviet regions requires the following components: low support for one of the countries from the international community, significant advantage in the military power and devastation of the country after the invasion.

**3. Economic and political benefits.** This solution in Europe has been successfully applied only once, in Kosovo, with the additional use of UN peacekeepers. It's was a long term solution, that, gave time for a new generation, which has little connection to the disputed territory, to grow up. This should be combined with political and economic support from the international community. In Serbia's case, the country received many financial programs from the US government. Also, Serbia is a European

Union candidate. Continuing this way, patriotic attitude towards the separated part of the country has been replaced by economic benefits.

This tactic has been successfully used by EU as leverage for influence on three post-Soviet countries: Ukraine (free trade agreement, non-visa agreement, IMF credits, perspectives for an EU-memberships), Moldova (same conditions as for Ukraine) and Georgia (NATO membership, which is impossible if a country has a frozen conflict with the exception of Cyprus (the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus). The advantage of this tactic is a safe, long term solution without victims. On the other hand, the cost of this solution is very high and takes a long time to implement. There is also a possibility that the process will fail and conflict will resume. A good example of this is the Serbia-Croatia war, which has continued after three years of ceasefire, despite international pressure, diplomatic efforts and economical losses.

These three existing scenarios are effective and approved methods to resolve existing frozen conflicts on the post-Soviet regions. Unfortunately, there will be a country that will end up gaining control over the conflicting territory. The problem is that Russia is the biggest player in the region which cannot lose. The real challenge for the diplomacy is: how to make Russia win without leaving the remaining players of the conflict unhappy?

The second challenge for diplomacy is the political and economic benefit for both governments from the frozen conflict. The military conflict is always a good excuse for poor performance and lack of reforms. Besides, it's always a good instrument for a short-term increase in patriotism across the country. Additionally, it's not a rea-

son to break the existing economic ties with the conflicting territories. Transdnistria, although unrecognized as an independent state, has trade deals with Ukraine, Moldova, and even the EU. Ukraine continues to supply uncontrolled territories with food, electricity and water, getting coal and metal from these territories in return. Governments always try to avoid conflicts in the first place, but once it happens and

is frozen, there is a number of reasons why it cannot be resolved. And winning the conflict will not always lead to an increase in the country's wealth: after reunification in 1990, Germany has slowed down its economic growth, the industrial difference between Eastern and Western Germany remains remarkable even today. If Ukraine takes back control over its territory, she has to invest a lot of resources

to rebuild it, resources that she does not have.

In my opinion, the general solution for bringing peace to the post-Soviet space will be found after the resolution of the Ukrainian conflict, where all three scenarios described above, are possible. But it will take time, now we are standing at the beginning of a global game, where everything is possible and the answer remains very complicated.



*Robert Seguin, Kateryna Zhupanova, Raymond Cote, Oleksandra Pariy, NDP, Quebec.*



*Peggy Nash Office.*



*Kate Zhupanova in Montreal.*



*Yevheniya Viatchaninova Dalphond, Daniel Caron from NDP, Kateryna Zhupanova and Oleksandra Pariy at a Rally with Tom Mulcair, NDP Leader.*



*Oleksandr Guzenko and Marian Tarnavskiy with Michael Levitt.*



*Ukrainian Diaspora in Quebec City, Daniel Caron and Alexandrine Latendresse of NDP.*



# The Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program

by Nataliya Salo, Artem Korochynskyy, Bohdana Nosova, Ivan Skrypka, Taras Stasiv, Halyna Tytysh, and Olha Voronova

*In the spring of 2004 twenty-five students came to Canada as part of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program (CUPP) to observe and study the Canadian election and electoral system. In the fall of 2004 another twenty-seven students came to Canada to participate in the traditional CUPP program and complete an internship in the office of a Canadian Member of Parliament. This article looks at the development of the Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Program.*

The story of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program (CUPP) begins in 1991 with the proclamation of Ukraine as a free and independent state. This freedom from the Soviet Empire brought new hopes and aspirations for a prosperous future. That year was also special in Canada, as Canadians of Ukrainian heritage celebrated the Centennial of Ukrainian group immigration to Canada.

To mark this Centennial, organizations planned programs and projects to celebrate this milestone. The Chair of the Ukrainian Studies Foundation of Toronto decided to establish a program for undergraduate university students from Ukraine. Its goal was to promote and assist the democratisation process in Ukraine.

The CUPP was established as a Parliamentary Democracy and Comparative Political Studies Internship Semester in the Canadian House of Commons. The internship now lasts on average 10 weeks and takes place

in the spring of each year in Canada's Parliament in Ottawa.

The CUPP aims to give university students from Ukraine and now from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, an opportunity to work with a Member of Parliament and his or her staff, attend Question Period, attend meetings of parliamentary committees, research and prepare questions for question period, work on the



Speaker Peter Milliken met with interns  
Nataliya Salo and Ivan Skrypka

*The authors were all participants in the 2004 Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program. Nataliya Salo and Taras Stasiv are students at Ivan Franko National University in Lviv; Artem Korochynskyy is a student at Taras Shevchenko National Pedagogical University in Luhansk; Bohdana Nosova at Taras Shevchenko National University in Kyiv; Ivan Skrypka at Kyiv National Linguistic University; Halyna Tytysh at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in Kyiv; and Olha Voronova at Odesa State Economic University.*

newsletter to the constituents, research questions and issues raised by the constituents and in the debates in the House, perform administrative functions, research government and party policies, attend meetings and conferences of educational organizations, become acquainted with and use the research facilities of the House of Commons and its library, and carry out general office duties.

The CUPP also gives us the chance to learn about and share Canadian culture, point of view and current trends in a country where both English and French are spoken, as well as Chinese, Italian, Indian, Pakistani, and so many other languages. CUPP gives us the opportunity to develop and practice certain diplomatic skills by acting as representatives of our universities, our society and our country. Coming to study and live in Canada broadens our horizons and gives many of us our first opportunity of living in a western society.

The first CUPP program brought only 3 students to Canada but after fourteen years there are now more than 300 alumni representing all regions of Ukraine. There are graduates currently studying and working in a variety of professional fields including political science, medicine, engineering, law and education. It is hard to imagine how fast-developing, multifaceted, and popular CUPP has become.

Candidates for CUPP are selected, based of academic excellence, volunteer work in the community, leadership potential, recommendations of their teachers, and fluency in English or French, and Ukrainian. However, most CUPP interns speak more than Ukrainian, English or French. In fact, among the students of 2004 Program, there is a number who also speak Arabic, Armenian, Byelorussian, German, Georgian, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, and Turkish.

#### **Canada Live: A Report from the 2004 Interns**

The 2004 Spring internship turned out to be very special for all participants. From May to June for the second time in our history, twenty-five students completed their internship during a Federal election campaign, thereby acquiring knowledge about how a democratic, fair, and transparent election process works.

The Fall 2004 group was the first one in fourteen years of the program's existence to witness and work under conditions of a Minority government, learning how to negotiate on controversial issues, search compromise, and how the government and the opposition can complement each other for the sake of working for the good of the country. These unique experiences were gained

through direct work in the offices of Members of Parliament. This is without a doubt the most important part of the CUPP internship.

Before they start interns attend an in-depth seminar, on the Canadian political system, to get first-hand knowledge of the theoretical background of how Canadian legislative and executive bodies function.

Next, each student is assigned to an MP's office with, three out of four parties represented in the House of Commons – Liberal, Conservative, and NDP. One student worked in the office of the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. Such diversity gives each participant a different view of the Canadian Parliament.

Each of us worked as a full-fledged member of our MP's team, assuming all the responsibilities and performing all the duties that came with it. This definitely gave us a wide scope for application of all our leadership, communication, language, computer, and analytical skills.

The intern's duties varied from office to office. Sometimes we acted as administrative assistants, answering the phone, picking up and sorting mail, helping the visitors, receiving and analysing feedback from the ridings.

Some of us had an excellent opportunity to put our language skills to a good use by doing translations at the request of the office staff or searching databases in the source language.

Conducting research was also one of the most important and interesting aspects of our regular duties. This challenging task allowed us to gain an understanding of current burning issues of Canadian society (e.g. BSE problem, same-sex marriages, sponsorship scandal, etc.) and the ways politicians are dealing with them.

The luckiest of us got a chance to contribute to Canadian policy-making. Can there be anything more exciting than to watch your MP asking a question during the Question Period or delivering a speech that you have been working on, and realizing that the whole country is watching.!

An important aspect of our multifaceted experience in Canada was visiting the riding of the MP. Some of us had a chance to make such a trip and meet the staff of the constituency offices to get an idea of the whole spectrum of Canadian governance.

We were learning about Canada not only in our offices, but also by following events on the Hill. The first such event was the Speech from the Throne. This left a deep impression on us. One observed the respect for a long standing tradition and its incorporation into the modern political life of the country. This created a special "Canadian" mood that lasted during our whole stay here.



The rigorous debate following the Speech from the Throne was for us, the next impressive aspect of a parliamentary democracy system. The debate on the Speech from the Throne resumed after Question Period, which fulfills the important function of imposing practical control, by a strong opposition over the stated intentions of the governing party.

For most generations of CUPP interns, Question Period, media scrums, and briefings exemplify the high degree of openness on the Canadian system – something we would like to see one day implemented in the Ukrainian parliament.

But openness of the Canadian parliament goes well beyond Question Period and media scrums. It is accessibility of the MPs that strikes us most. We were amazed how easily average Canadians can get hold of their MPs, come to their offices both in the ridings and here in Ottawa, talk to them about their problems and actually get help or least a receptive ear.

*Accessibility is derivative from openness. Openness comes from people, and Canadians working on the Hill are definitely open, easy-going, and approachable.*

“We like to keep it simple”, said Peter Stoffer, MP for Sackville-Musquodoboit Valley-Eastern Shore during the meeting with us. And truly most of the MPs here do not suffer from “star disease” but simply want to do their job well. In a situation where every vote counts, proper representation of their constituents here on the Hill is the biggest challenge and the primary task of every MP.

Every office is weighed down with work – preparing legislative reports, writing executive summaries, pursuing research projects, writing speeches for session days, communicating with the ridings by means of householders and “ten-per centers”, etc., but it all is being done in friendly relaxed atmosphere, which made us feel comfortable, from the first day of our internship. To make its own contribution to building an informal but productive atmosphere inside the House of Commons, even the parliamentary newspaper – *The Hill Times*, conducts an annual survey among political staffers to decide on the sexiest, stylish, entertaining, and so forth, MP on the Hill.

We came with a stereotype that all MPs are extremely serious people, who think only about politics, and any deviations from this norm are unacceptable. In Canada we witnessed the situation when politicians are not afraid to be made fun of. During this year’s annual Press Gallery Dinner Canada’s political elite demonstrated

that they have an excellent sense of humour. Governor General Adrienne Clarkson, for example, appeared in front of the public in sportswear with a backpack and a cap turned to the side, knocking our whole CUPP group from our chairs. We realized that only in a free and open country is there an opportunity for politicians to joke about themselves and not be taken too literally. Ukraine still has a long way to go to this level of freedom and camaraderie.

Openness and keeping things simple, by Canadian parliamentarians made our internship extremely informative and interactive. We had no problems arranging all sorts of meetings with MPs from different parties, senators, representatives of various government departments and agencies (including the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and Canadian International Development Agency), embassies of the USA, Armenia, and Ukraine. Even the House of Commons Speaker Peter Milliken, MP for Kingston and the Islands, found time to meet with us. Every meeting with these tremendously interesting people cast a new light on how Canada’s Parliament and its people, function and live on a day-to-day basis.

We were very pleased to meet with MPs of Ukrainian descent including Walt Lastewka for St. Catherine’s, Borys Wrzesnewskyj for Etobicoke Centre, and Senator A. Raynell Andreychuk of Saskatchewan. We are proud that they still care about maintaining Ukrainian roots in the Ukrainian-Canadian community that they remember Ukraine, and help to contribute to its democratic development. Even more important, they expressed the belief that the young generation of Ukrainians, to which we also belong, will be able to make the change in Ukraine and to create a new positive image of the country on the international arena.

But there was also another aspect of meeting politicians of Ukrainian heritage. We finally realized how important culture, history, and language are for understanding certain patterns inside a society, how different mentalities emerge based on historical memory and conditions. Learning about the Canadian governance system is necessary but not sufficient for understanding how Canadian society works. To get the full picture, one has to know more about Canadian history and culture, for these are the cornerstones of understanding Canada. For this reason we had a series of events that helped us to broaden our outlook and develop a better understanding of what was going on around us.

For us, the key words to define Canadian culture are diversity and multiculturalism, which is about realizing that all cultures interact and coexist in Canada but still maintain their Ukrainian, French, Chinese, Irish, Italian



**Borys Wrzesnewskyj MP with Ismayil Khayredinov (right) and Natalia Tserklevych**

etc. roots and traditions. Canadians do not melt their people into a stew. Canada allows its people to maintain their traditions while building up their Canadian roots and identity. You can visit Ukrainian Mass with the Gospel read in both English and Ukrainian languages, or visit Montreal, which is both “European” and “North American”, or eat Chinese food in a Canadian restaurant and think of yourself as a discoverer of each of these cultures, and s enjoy and appreciate any or all of them. That’s because to be Canadian means to believe in tolerance, mutual understanding, and democracy.

Probably the best “cultural experience” for us was the visit to the Canadian Museum of Civilizations, which encompasses fragments of daily life of Canadians from different regions, showing them in historical retrospective – the Grand Hall exhibits the traditional culture of First Nations, the Canada Hall depicts scenes of European influence on Canada. You can get an idea of a Chinese hand laundry, a Ukrainian Booksellers Shop or walk into the St. Onuphrius Ukrainian Church. What we have noticed is that Canadians respect every culture and are open to accept its influence on what comes to be Canadian culture. Moreover, Canadians preserve their historical

markers and treat them with respect. This is an example worth following by every nation.

Other museums, which helped us to *understand* the country, were Canada and World Pavilion with the Spirit, Heart and Mind sections, and the National Gallery of Art with its exhibitions of paintings from all parts of the world. The First Nations in Canada were a whole new discovery for us. We were greatly impressed by the Inuit Art collection (traditional carvings, graphic works), which created in our minds a vivid image of how the people in northern circumpolar region live and what their hopes and beliefs are.

Still it is useful to remember that a country is about the people who live there. We are very grateful that we had a chance to share a lot of cultural experiences by interacting with average Canadians.

At first sight it seemed strange how confident and patriotic Canadians are. But Canada is the country, where the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* is not just words on a paper. Therefore, there are equal rights for every Canadian regardless of race, national origin, colour, sex, age or mental abilities. Women in Canada are very involved in governance, business, cultural and social life of the country. Many of the Senators are female.

Every person in Canada is an individual, who is important to the whole country. We discovered that there is strong support for the homeless, the poor and disabled by means of social security provided by the state. Every individual is of great value. That is probably the best cultural experience: to gain the feeling of mutual respect, to believe in equality, freedom and justice.

### **Where are they Now**

The experience and knowledge gained during the CUPP internship opens up new horizons for many alumni upon the program’s completion. Over the years former participants have been proving by their work and progress how effective the Program has been.

When looking at CUPP alumni profiles, one can readily see the great contribution CUPP has been making to the education of future leaders of Ukraine. Graduates of past programs are now diplomats in the Ukrainian Foreign Service, professors at universities, advisers to Ministers in Ukraine and abroad, to financial institutions and multinational corporations, assistants to members of the Ukrainian Parliament (the Verkhovna Rada), under contract to the World Health Organization, The Council of Europe, The United Nations, the World Bank, and the IMF. One graduate is a deputy mayor, and several are councillors in municipal governments.



Olga Makara (1994) has summarized the opinion of the majority of CUPP Alumni, "CUPP played a key role in my professional activity and education. This is the real course of democracy for Ukrainian students, which provides an understanding of what is crucial for Ukraine's future and prosperity."

The first step of a significant part of CUPP alumni after returning from Canada is continuation of their education. Many are pursuing Master's degree and/or PhD in Ukrainian or foreign institutions. Alumni have received scholarships for studies at Boston University, Duke University, Johns Hopkins University, Oxford University, University of Amsterdam, University of Toronto, University of Maastricht, Cambridge University, McGill University, Harvard University, Sorbonne University, York University, LSE, University of Edinburgh, University of Calgary, University of Warsaw and many more.

The quest to earn international degrees (International Relations, International Economics and Finance, International Development etc.) and LLM apparently can be explained by the influence of the Canadian experience. A lot of the alumni go through an internship at the Ukrainian Parliament where they work at various departments and committees.

Mykhailo Danylko (2000) completed an internship at the European Union Commission in Brussels, Belgium, and at the European Union Parliament in Strasbourg, France. Evhen Palenka (1995) was awarded Prize by the World Bank and Harvard University for his paper on the Ukrainian Taxation System. Actually, the topics of some thesis' are worthy mentioning since they demonstrate the positive reformative intentions of the graduates. For example: The Law on the Protection of Honour and Honesty, Ukrainian National Image in the World, and Legal Approaches to the Development of European Security.

The Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program experience encourages many alumni to start working at government and justice institutions. This raises hopes that the Rule of Law and democratic principles learned during the CUPP Program will soon be implemented in Ukrainian society. Here are some examples of this positive tendency.

- Nazar Bobitski (1994) held a post of Attaché at Embassy of Ukraine in Brussels, Belgium, and now he is working at Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine in Department of European Union.
- Luba Gribkova (1993) has been employed by Municipal Government of Yalta, as chief specialist and head of Foreign Development and Investment Policy Departments since 1999.

- Lawyer Lev Kozakov (1997) specializes in commercial litigation and advocacy work before governmental bodies.
- Volodymyr Omelyan (1999) was an Attaché of the NATO and European Security Division and currently he is Third Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the International Organisations in Vienna, Austria.
- Mykhailo Danylko (2000) served four years as Municipal Government Councillor in Kyiv.
- Viktor Dovhan has been working at the Ukrainian-European Policy and Legal Advice Centre in Kyiv.
- Maksym Rayko and Nataliya Mykolska have joined the staff of the top Ukrainian law firms *Magister & Partners* and *Vasyl Kisil & Partners* correspondingly.
- Olga Kravchenko has been an employee at the Constitutional Court of Ukraine since 2002.

The board and sponsors of CUPP may be also proud of Oksana Rudiuk (1996), Olga Dmytrenko (1998), Hanna Kossiv (1998), Natalya Syedina (2000), and Tetyana Nedashkovska (2003). Oksana has been involved into anti-corruption Program "Partnership for a Transparent Society". Olga is now working at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France. Hanna has been an active member of "Faith & Light", communities for mentally challenged individuals. President of Ukraine appointed Natalya to Ukrainian Students Council. And Tetyana was an organizer of the Annual Ecological Initiative "Cleanse Your City of Wasters".

### Conclusion

The CUPP has given birth to some sparkling stars in the Ukrainian social and political universe, but lots of problems remain unsolved. We believe that the expertise, experience, and spirit of those who at least once have encountered true democracy will help to overcome all the difficulties on the way of building a free and democratic Ukrainian state.

The CUPP is an invaluable gift from Canada because it invests in Ukrainian, Armenian, Azerbaijani and Georgian youth. The CUPP Director stresses that "We want to see Ukraine as prosperous and free as Canada." Not only does he preach it, but from year to year he and his board work to organize a new CUPP program and welcome a fresh group of students to Canada. Everyone associated with the program is grateful to Canada for its hospitality and for sharing its knowledge with us. You have made new converts to the Canadian way! As we leave the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program we, will do our best to justify your faith and hope in our future.



## The Top Ten Effective Election Strategies that Canada Has and Ukraine Does Not

**Olga SPYTSIA**

Petro Mohyla Black Sea State University, Ukraine

Troy State University, USA

Intern to Chrystia Freeland, 2015 candidate for the Liberal Party of Canada in University–Rosedale

Having had a chance to observe and actively participate in a Canadian Federal Election campaign as a part of Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Program, I had the honour to work with Chrystia Freeland, 2015 candidate for the Liberal Party of Canada, and her great team. While we were involved in the election campaign in Canada, we found out a number of strategies and methods used during the campaign. Most were unfamiliar, which led to this compilation of the top 10 effective strategies of Election campaign that Canada has and Ukraine does not.

### 1) Volunteering.

Involving volunteers is one of the most important and effective election campaign strategies. Election campaigns are basically managed by enthusiastic volunteers, who work hard for the common good, not for the sake of money. Volunteers knock on doors, phone voters, install signs, as well as manage other elements of the process. Volunteers form that great team of supporters and followers whom candidates can always rely on.

### 2) Canvassing.

Canvassing is the process of going out and knocking on voter's doors. Canvassing has a number of aims: to identify supporters, to provide literature (papers, flyers etc.) and to persuade voters to support the party.

Canvassing is the fundamental campaign strategy. 'Canvassing'

was the first word we heard from our charming campaign manager. Canvassing is the best opportunity for a candidate to meet the voters and for voters to ask questions or give comments. Have you ever had a chance to see a political party's candidate knocking in your door in Ukraine?

### 3) Mobile polling app.

There is a mobile app that lets volunteers add voters' information to the database right away. No need to make notes. Volunteers just take tablets or phones on a canvass and easily choose options out of drop down menus: "not home", "Liberal", "Conservative", "NDP", "undecided", "won't say" etc. All the data is synchronized after each poll and the statistics are instantly updated.

### 4) Phone banking.

Phone banking is the process of contacting potential volunteers, voters, and supporters of the party in order to identify supporters, ask people to volunteer, or invite them to events.

### 5) Online database.

The party has an online platform that contains a database of voters and supporters. Information (address, email, phone, availability etc.) provided by voters and volunteers is added and stored on the website. Although the platform needs improvement and optimization, the information stored can be easily managed, retrieved and edited. For example, it is easy to in-

vite people to debates or coffee parties using information from the database.

### 6) Social media.

Social media (mainly Twitter and Facebook) are the instruments used for promoting the candidate and spreading the word online. Besides regular posting, the campaign uses Facebook for announcing upcoming events and Twitter for posting photos of Chrystia Freeland personally meeting voters.

### 7) Local debates and informal gatherings.

Local debates are organized, often for different target audiences, so that voters are able to become a part of the discussion. They can question their riding's candidates and find out more about party's plan.

Informal gatherings, events and mini-parties are used to let voters meet with their future MP in an informal atmosphere. They may be held in the bar (e.g. watching debates) or at somebody's house (e.g. coffee party). Volunteers and locals are invited to join and socialize. There are also separate meetings held with different communities (e.g. Chinese, Arabic, Ukrainian etc.)

### 8) Lawn signs.

Lawn signs are signs that are set on voters' gardens or condos' windows at their request, showing that they support different candidates. These lawn signs look neat and cute, unlike Ukraine's ugly looking



billboards. The lawn signs are also easily removed.

#### 9) Personal letters.

Strategic personal letters are sent to voter's mailboxes on behalf of the candidate asking for their support and inviting them to volunteer.

#### 10) Advance polls.

Advance polls are held for 4 days one week before Election Day itself. They reduce the burden on Election Day and let people vote

on the day most comfortable to them. The campaign works hard to convince people to vote in these advance polls. Volunteers phone and visit supporters to remind them about the advance polls, and to offer rides to the polling station for those who need them. Advance polls would help increase the voting percentage in Ukraine.

It should be mentioned that a few of these methods (social media, polls, and volunteering) are also

used during Ukrainian election campaigns – but not at this scale, and not with such potential. The others are not used at all.

In Ukraine, the candidates' just try to occupy as many billboards as possible. In Canada, candidates actually meet as many voters as possible. These techniques are all directed at communicating and interacting with voters in every possible way. This is a real election campaign. This is real democracy.



*Photos from Chrystia Freeland election campaign.*



# CUPP 2015 ELECTION CAMPAIGN INTERNSHIP FACTS

## INTERN BACKGROUNDS



### MAJORS:

Law & International Law  
Arts & Social Science  
Political Science  
International Relations  
Journalism  
Economics  
Management & Marketing  
Physics & Mathematics  
Foreign Languages  
Translation Studies  
Psychology

## TIME BREAKDOWN



**35** WORK  
DAYS  
**6** DAYS  
OFF  
**10** TRAVEL  
DAYS

## PARTY BREAKDOWN



### CANDIDATES:

Chrystia Freeland  
Peggy Nash  
Michael Levitt  
Paul Calandra  
Raymond Côté  
Daniel Caron

## CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

Canvassing

Phone calls

Database work

Working on social media

Drafting personal letters

Managing correspondence

Designing flyers, ads etc

Working with mass media

Setting up lawn signs

Working in polling stations

Developing strategy

Drawing maps

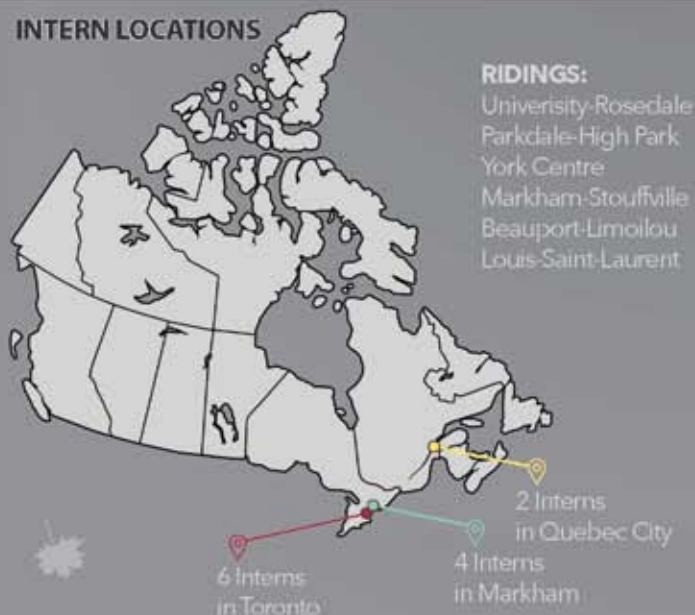
Preparing poll kits

Labeling

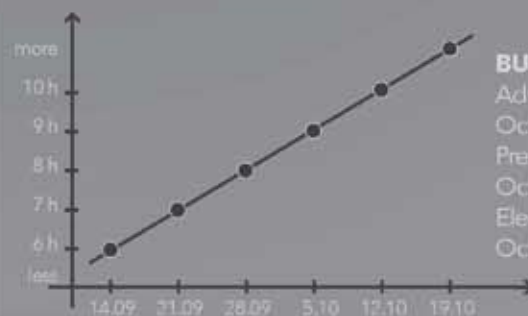
## TOP 3 TASKS



## INTERN LOCATIONS



## DAILY WORKLOAD



### BUSIEST DAYS:

Advance polls days:  
October 9 - 12  
Pre-election days:  
October 15 - 18  
Election day:  
October 19th

### SIGHTS VISITED:

CN Tower  
Casa Loma  
High Park  
Centre Island  
Art Gallery of Ontario  
Niagara Falls  
St. James Cathedral  
Parliament Hill  
Montreal Museum of Fine Arts  
Old Montreal  
Old Quebec

Designed by Olga Spytsia, CUPP 2015

Source: CUPP 2015 Interns Election Activity Survey



### The Liberal Plan Invests in University-Rosedale

#### Historic infrastructure investments

- Boost investment in public **TRANSIT** by over \$20B
- Regular, sustained federal funding
- Boost investment in **SOCIAL** infrastructure by over \$20B
- Affordable housing, early learning, child care
- Boost investment in **GREEN** infrastructure by over \$20B
- Address climate change, clean energy, green jobs

#### Strengthening and energizing the middle class

- \$1.3B to create jobs and opportunities for young Canadians
- Focused tax break to over 8 million middle class Canadians
- Expanded parental leave and caregiver benefit

#### Recognizing the value of immigrants

- End the Harper fearmongering
- Respect and encourage family reunification
- Welcome 25,000 Syrian refugees to Canada

Authorised by the Official Agent for Chrystia Freeland

#### About Chrystia

Canadian author and journalist, Chrystia Freeland was elected to Parliament for the riding of Toronto Centre in 2013. Born in Paris, France, she now lives with her husband and three children in the riding of University-Rosedale where she is running as the Liberal Candidate.



The Liberal plan will invest historic investments in infrastructure to help communities like University-Rosedale grow. This means building cycling lanes and better senior public transit. Chrystia, who is the author of *Joan's Journey*, Economic Advisory Council, will continue working hard to champion local issues such as improving rail safety and affordable housing.

Chrystia Freeland Campaign Office:  
653 Bloor Street West  
647-725-2019 | info@chrystiafreeland.ca

### RE-ELECT Chrystia FREELAND

University-Rosedale



"We need a progressive plan for University-Rosedale, and I will work hard to represent our community in Ottawa."

Chrystia Freeland

info@chrystiafreeland.ca 647-725-2019 www.vote4freeland.ca www.facebook.com/cfreesland @cfreesland

TEAM STEVE TRUDEAU 2015

### RE-ELECT



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#### PRIME MINISTER

### STEPHEN HARPER

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- Managing Canada's economy to be among the strongest in the G7
- Protecting Canadians against global terrorism

#### RE-ELECT

### PAUL CALANDRA

- Leading with experience
- Taking strong positions on local issues
- Making promises and keeping them
- Bringing record investments to our community

Conservative  
Authorised by the Official Agent for Paul Calandra



## PAUL CALANDRA

TRIED & TRUE



## G. Daniel Caron

dans Louis-Saint-Laurent

« Cet automne, nous aurons la possibilité de former un gouvernement qui nous ressemble, un gouvernement axé sur les préoccupations de la classe moyenne et la protection de l'environnement. Avec un chef expérimenté comme Tom Mulcair, les gens de la région de Québec peuvent faire confiance au NPD pour mener la marchandisation pour les aînés, les familles et les jeunes. Avec votre soutien, nous pouvons changer Ottawa. »

— G. Daniel Caron

Rejoignez-vous à la campagne de G. Daniel

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fb.com/gdanielcaronndp

GDanielCaron.ndp.ca

#### Mes priorités :

Lutter contre l'endettement des ménages en combattant les taux d'intérêt abusifs.

Travailler avec les collectivités et moderniser les infrastructures de transport.

Mettre fin aux compressions dans les services offerts aux aînés, combattre et à leurs proches. Élargir les services de garde qui leur sont offerts.

Tom Mulcair

### Tom Mulcair + NPD

#### Mes engagements

- Régler le problème des poubelles brûlées provenant du Port de Québec
- Créer des emplois de qualité en baissant les impôts de nos petites et moyennes entreprises
- Renforcer des investissements stables et à long terme dans le logement abordable
- Faciliter la transition du courtier à domicile

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for Parkdale—High Park



NDP

### Liberal



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Team Steve TRUDEAU

**ELECTION DAY: OCTOBER 19**  
**ADVANCE POLLS: OCTOBER 9 TO OCTOBER 12**

**IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED TO VOTE:**

**OPTION A**  
One piece of ID with your name and current address (i.e., Driver's License or Provincial ID Card)

**OPTION B**  
Two pieces of ID with your name and at least one with your current address (i.e., Health card, Canadian Passport, Citizenship Card, Credit Card, Bank Statement, Utility Bill, Credit Card Statement, Residential lease or Sub-lease, Student Identity Card, Library Card, Mortgage Contract/Statement, Property Tax Assessment)

**A VOTER INFORMATION CARD IS NOT A PIECE OF ID**

**FOR MORE INFO:**  
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info@MichaelLevitt.ca  
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North York, ON M3K 1E1

Are you on the voters list?  
Not registered?  
Want to vote early?  
PLEASE CALL: 416 625 8683

Liberal.ca







## "Okean Elzy" Concert in Montreal



*Okean Elzy Concert in Montreal.  
Oksana Huss.*



*Okean Elzy Concert in Montreal.  
Monika Otasoviie.*



*Having fun in the bus to Montreal.*



*Maksym Popovych, Iryna Dobrohorska,  
Oleksandra Karabilo.*



*Okean Elzy Concert in Montreal.  
Petro Zalizniak.*

# PARTICIPATING UNIVERSITIES, CANADA-UKRAINE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAM



Iryna Narozhna



Kateryna Zhupanova



Valentyna  
Sakhno



Oleksandra Pariy  
Tsezarii Zhydetskyi



Marian  
Tarnavskyi



Aliona Kachkan



Oleksandra Pariy



Ivanna Antonova  
Aliona Kachkan



Olga Spytisia



Tsezarii  
Zhydetskyi



Valentyna Sakhno



Oleksandr Guzenko  
Valentyna Sakhno



Nataliia Kruk  
Iryna Narozhna  
Kateryna Zhupanova



Marian Tarnavskyi



Olga Spytisia



Artur Nadiiev



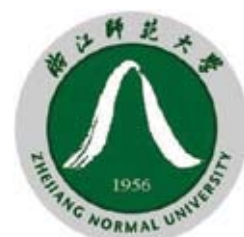
Kateryna Zhupanova



Nataliia Kruk



Nataliia Kruk



Artur Nadiiev