



NEWSLETTER

PROGRAMME PARLEMENTAIRE CANADA-UKRAINE PARLAMENTARY PROGRAM
CANADA-UKRAINE PROGRAMME PARLEMENTAIRE
ПАРЛАМЕНТАРНА ПРОГРАМА КАНАДА-УКРАЇНА

Established in 1990, CUPP was Canada's first Program of assistance to Ukraine

AUTUMN 2011 Issue 2



*Веселі, брате, часи настали
Нове майбутнє дарує день!
Чому ж на небі так мало сонця стало,
Чому я далі пишу сумних пісень?
Веселі, брате, часи настали,
Ми наближаємось до мети!
Чому ж тоді я шукаю іншу стежку
Чому я далі з ними не хочу йти?*

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Break down those walls Presidents Obama, Hollande...
- European OR Soviet values for Ukraine?
- Gregor did not become an insect, he fled
- Interviews with MPs and Interns from Canada, France, Israel, Ukraine and USA
- Memory of Holodomor



Oxford Courtyard



CUPP Work Crew



Martin Nunn, Dmytro Kaniewski, Roman Tashlitsky, Yaroslav Kovalchuk



Yaroslava Barbieri, Vira Makovii, Olesia Stasiv, Vasyl Lenko



McGregor Matthews Room, New College

*Ми наближаємось до мети!
 Чому ж Веселі, брате, часи настали тежку
 Чому я далі з ними не хочу йти?
 Чому я далі з ними не хочу йти?
 Веселі, брате, часи настали
 На грудях Веселі, брате, часи настали знак!
 На грудях світитимь нам слави знак!
 Нам очі ніжно закрити, губи медом змастити,
 Душу кинути просто так...
 Душа прокинулась, та й питає нас
 Сама у себе - чому одна?
 Немає в кого спитати - золото замість тата
 Замість мамки - глуха спіна.
 Замість мамки - глуха спіна.
 І тихо, тихо навколо стало...
 І тихі, кудись поділися голоси...
 Часи веселі настали, нас лишилось так мало,
 Ну їх, брате, такі часи!
 Часи веселі настали, нас лишилось так мало,
 Та нам з тобою своє робити,
 Відкрити очі і далі йти!
 І губи сильно стиснувши, маму ніжно любити
 Кого ж тоді, як не ми, брати?!
 Відкрити очі і далі йти.
 Губи сильно стиснувши, маму ніжно любити
 Кого ж тоді, як не ми, брати?!
 Святослав Вакарчук*



James Sherr with CUPP Alumni



Punting on the Oxford



Olena Shapoval
 Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv
 Vadym Hetman National Economic University of Kyiv
 cupp.lenashapoval@gmail.com

Музей одного покоління

У цій країні слово «солідарність» вимовляють голосно.

Вітер європейської весни 68-го року сюди ще встиг долетіти, перезимувати дві зими і в 70-му вирватися з легенів мешканців Гданська. Звичайно – для декого востаннє.

Через 10 років сьогодні важного віку, але і досі шаню-

ваний поляками, а тоді – молодецький і чорновусий Лех Валенса виступив проти – мирно і переконливо. Протягом певного часу судноверф Гданська – свого роду держава з населенням-робітниками чисельністю близько 300 тисяч осіб – зуміла об'єднатися і сказати: «Ні, ми не задоволені».

Ця подія серпня 1980-го року, коли було підписано перший договір із комуністичним режимом, стала початком. Але не початком кінця, а справжнім – із бажаним продовженням.

Гданськ – портове, наче мальоване, місто Балтійського узбережжя. У 68-му тут вийшли студенти, у 70-му – робітники, у 80-му – «солідарність» на судноверфі, а у 89-му тут мовчки кричав Папа Іоанн Павло II...

Поляки пам'ятають усе це; не пам'ятають порожніх прилавоків і старих телефонних будок – у них це вже музейні експонати, – але вдячно шанують пам'ять тих, що тоді піднялися.

– Я не пам'ятаю усього цього, я ще малою тоді була, але моя мама підтверджує: усе справді так і було! – проникливо оповідає екскурсовод – вродлива жінка близько 30-ти, мешканка Гданська, – показуючи на порожні

магазинні прилавки, алюмінієві підстаканники та іржавий ручний мийник постановочної, начебто тюремної, камери у місцевому Музеї «Солідарності». І зазирає у наші обличчя, намагаючись віднайти чи то захоплення, чи подив... А наша українська група мовчки розглядає її довгі сережки з неприродньо світлим бурштиновим камінням – усе-таки тут він вважається одним із найкращих у світі.

Захоплення немає. Та й подиву теж. Швидше – роздратування. Що за цінність така, та ще й музейна? Нам ці «експонати» – ще звична справа. Напевно, радянське життя у нас залишило значно більше слідів, які, як виявилось, не стерти політичними заявами та обіцянками...

А згодом збагнулося: саме такі музеї і є прекрасними, надзвичайно важливими й потрібними для нас.

Адже молодецький і чорновусий Лех Валенса зі світлини на судноверфі у 1980-му у першій залі Музею усміхається вже мудрим очима з-під сивих брів у залі останній.

Це Музей одного покоління.

Покоління, що зуміло змінити своє життя.

People who worked on this Issue: Ihor Ilko, Adam Kuplowsky, Ustyna Mykytyuk, Olya Shudrak, Oleksandr Zheka, Stacy Tsarkova, Hanna Tselikovska, Artem Roik, Lucy Hicks, Ihor Bardyn.

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On October 24, 2011, the first UKRAINIAN DAY on the HILL took place in the House of Commons followed by a concert presentation in the evening at the Government Conference Centre.

Pictured: L to R with the CUPP 2011 Interns are: Hon. Ralph Goodale, Ihor Bardyn (Director, *Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program*), MP Robert Sopuck (*Chair of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group*), MP James Bezan, Irene Hordienko (CUPP), Alexander Hordienko (CUPP) and in top row Lucy Hicks (CUPP), Paul Grod (*President of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress*).

History of CUPP

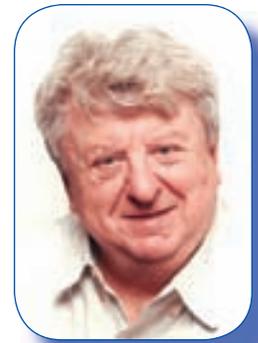
On July 16th, 1990, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Declaration of Sovereignty which declared that Parliament recognized the need to build the Ukrainian state based on the Rule of Law. On August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Declaration of Independence, which the citizens of Ukraine 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 decided to mark the Centennial by establishing the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program for university students from Ukraine. The Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program 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 on interest in the parliamentary system of government, university students from Ukraine can apply for a CUPP scholarship. It is hoped that CUPP will contribute to the education of future leaders of Ukraine.

In 2009, during the 19th year of CUPP's operation, 25 students arrived from Ukraine to complete a two-month internship with Members of Parliament, Ministers and Senators (please see Issue 1 of the Newsletter for complete list of CUPP Interns). In the course of the Program, the Interns meet with political and social opinion-leaders of Canada.

Dear President Barak Obama, President Francois Hollande,
Chancellor Angela Merkel, Prime Minister David Cameron,
Prime Minister Stephen Harper,



"Tear Down This Wall"

There is an ideological battle being waged in Ukraine, between on the one hand, the ruling clan, or "hard power" and on the other, young people, students and NGO's or, "soft power". In Russia following the re-election of Vladimir Putin as president, the hard power side has won and a managed democracy is in place.

In an article published in *Moskovskie Novosti*, President Putin, lamented about the increased use of "soft power" which, he concludes, "applies a matrix of tools and methods to reach foreign policy goals without the use of arms but by exerting information and other levers of influence".

In Ukraine, the clan in power relies on the allegiance of an aging Soviet-minded population and its band of supplicants. They admire the Russian President's managed democracy and are seeking to install it in Ukraine and to maintain it as long as possible in order to run the country like a personal fiefdom. Opposing the clan in power are NGO's and young people, many of whom have travelled and studied for a time in the West. Their numbers are still not large enough to overcome the resourcefulness of the clan in power who are able to manipulate elections, whether to the parliament or office of the president.

Neither Ukraine nor Russia has a normal civil society and neither president Yanukhovich nor Putin, understands or wants a normal country for their population.

The clans rule for the day, and hope those days will last until the end of their own earthly presence. If their successors can maintain the status quo, that will be an unexpected bonus. If not, their political offspring still have enough assets stashed away and invested in the West, that is, in the very societies where they are likely to seek refuge but which they currently wish

not to have emulated in their own countries.

In Ukraine, the ideological battle has no timetable. It seems, however, that the clock is working against the youth and NGOs in their efforts to forestall the imposition of a managed democracy. If the ruling clan succeeds in imposing a managed democracy, it will set back for decades the development in Ukraine of a normal civil society governed by the rule of law. And if Ukraine becomes like Russia or if it merges into Russia, Europe and the West will not have a reliable or stable partner in the region for much of the 21st century. It is not beyond a possibility that eventually a war will have to be fought in Europe in order to return to a stable and just society in the eastern half of the continent.

But if the West takes sensible and the least costly steps to buttress and expand the ideological underpinning of democracy among the youth, and if it takes these steps immediately, it is

quite possible that Western ideas and social norms will take root in Ukraine and even spread into Russia.

Therefore, President Obama, President Hollande, Chancellor Merkel, Prime Minister Cameron and Prime Minister Harper, open wide the doors of your universities, colleges, and other institutions of learning to students from Ukraine. Break down the walls and barriers to information and education that are based on Western ideals. Create an education Marshall Plan in order to bring Ukraine's youth into the ranks of Western educated society.

The future will be shaped and even determined by your wise decision to share information and education with a still receptive young generation in Ukraine. Just do it!

*Ihor Bardyn, Director
Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program*



Ukrainian Day on the Hill celebration. From L to R: Maryna Iaroshevych, Stacy Tsarkova, Ihor Bardyn, Oksana Dekhtiarova, Marta Leskiv, Nick Ashdown.

CUPP Interns



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



Jaroslava BARBIERI

Born in Cremona, Italy

"Sapienza" University of Rome was established in 1303. Faculty of Philosophy, Arts, Humanities and Oriental. Studies; Department of Philosophy.

Motto of University: *Il futuro u passato qui.*

– *Майбутнє побувало тут. – Future has passed through here. – L'avenir est passé par ici.*

Foreign languages: English, Italian, Russian and French.

2011 Anna Mazurenko Scholarship Recipient.

Intern to Justin Trudeau, MP for Papineau, Québec.

He is the second child in Canadian history to be born during his father Pierre Trudeau's term as Prime Minister. Pierre Trudeau introduced the Multiculturalism Policy in the House of Commons and Justin certainly takes after his father. He is the representative for an electoral district where almost fifty percent of its constituents speak neither French nor English as their mother-tongue. In this sense, Justin sees Papineau's rich cultural diversity as part of Canada's evolving identity and an example that could teach how to generate social justice. Here different nationalities, religions, and languages peacefully coexist, inspiring Justin to improve the opportunity of all citizens. With these values his responsibilities as Official Opposition Critic for Youth, Citizenship and Immigration make him an extremely interesting political figure, not counting the cultural heritage his parents have given him. He is married to Sophie Grégoire and they have two children.

Another of his priorities is to support a greater political participation by Canada's youth, which is a key-factor to helping them become better prepared in a more competitive, globalized world. Justin pushes fellow community and political leaders to discover the importance of youth as their new ideas, opinions, and contributions are critical to Canada's progress.

Another of Justin's major concerns, as a member of the House's Standing Committee on the Environment and Sustainable Development, is how we care for the planet that sustains us. In his years before politics he worked with various environmental groups dedicated to the protection of our Canadian wilderness, supplementing his activism with graduate work in environmental geography

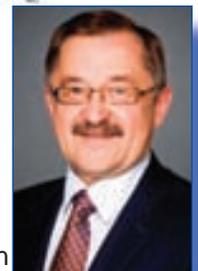
at McGill University. Justin believes that the Conservative doctrine of forcing a false choice between the economy and the environment is reckless and dangerous. Instead, it is increasingly obvious that a healthy economy is dependent on a healthy environment, and the two will thrive resiliently if we engage in responsible actions based on long-term thinking.

For Justin, investing in youth, diversity and the environment are the best ways to ensure our country's long-term prosperity, and he is increasingly convinced that the Liberal Party is the best vehicle to champion these issues and to create the Canada that the world needs us to be.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Italy: Fontana di Trevi in Rome. It is simply the triumph of Italy's artistic beauty and heritage. Every time I pass by it its extraordinary architecture moves me. The marble talks to you and inspires you to respond with your aesthetic sense. And at the corner of this grandeur you find a vase that explicitly does not fit into the general architecture: it was placed there by the architect Salvi so that a curious and troublesome barber who had his shop close by could stop peeping at the fountain and criticizing it. I find it very amusing and fascinating that even behind the genius of Italian artists there were ordinary men with every-day bores.

Favourite quote by foreign author: Be aware of your limits as well as of your possibilities – Socrates.

Favourite music recording: While my guitar gently weeps – The Beatles (author: George Harrison)



Iuliia BONDARENKO

Born in Shkotovo-22, Russian Federation

Hometown: Vinnytsia

Kyiv-Mohyla University (National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy") was established in 1615. Faculty of Economics. Department of Economic Theory. Consumer Behaviour.

2011 **Dr. Maria Fischer Slysh** Scholarship recipient

Intern to Ed Komarnicki, MP for Souris-Moose Mountain,

Saskatchewan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development and to the Minister of Labour, Conservative Party, Justice Building. Born and raised in rural Saskatchewan, Ed Komarnicki pursued a career in the general practice of Law in the community of Estevan and the surrounding area for over thirty years.

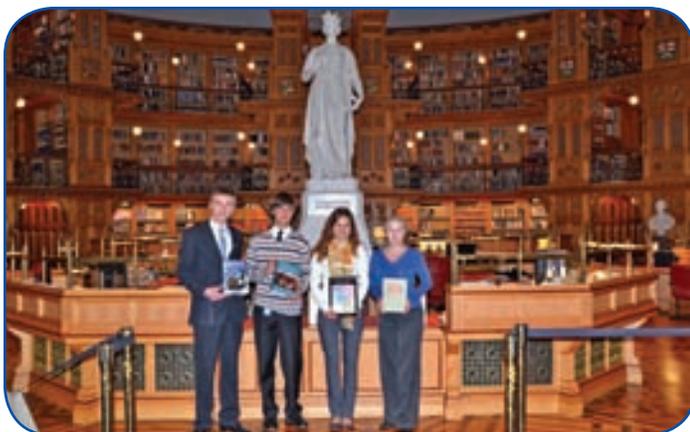
Mr. Komarnicki's grandparents immigrated to Canada from the Ivano-Frankivsk region. Komarnicki was elected into the Canadian House of Commons in the 2004 federal election. In addition to a brilliant career, Mr. Komarnicki, together with his wife Sally, who also has Ukrainian roots, are raising a family of eight children and ten grandchildren.

About Parliament, it is amazing to observe yoga classes taking place in front of the Central Block of Parliament.

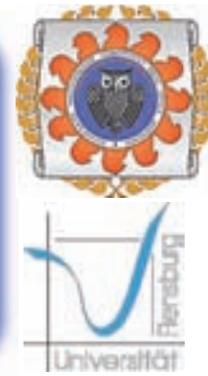
Outstanding landmark or architecture in Canada: The Secret Bench of Knowledge is a sculpture located at the entrance to the Wellington Street Library and Archives Canada in Ottawa. The sculpture was presented on May 1, 1994 by the Canadian artist Lea Vivot. One year later Vivot removed it and it was replaced four years later by Eugene Boccia from Toronto. The sculpture has many messages inscribed on it, written by school children about the importance and pleasure of reading. One of the messages on the bench says, "Escape the bonds of ordinary existence – open a book – open a universe of possibilities." The Secret Bench can be seen in many places throughout the world. Some of these places are: Toronto, Ontario in front of the Professional Engineers Building on Young Street; New York, New York at 825 Fifth Avenue; Montreal, Quebec at McGill University; London, England outside the London Stock Exchange; Bonita Springs, Florida, USA. Each bench is uniquely inscribed by famous poets and writers from around the world.

Favourite quote by foreign author: Just living is not enough; one must have sunshine, freedom and a little flower – Hans Christian Andersen.

My favourite musical recording: Scorpions – Maybe I Maybe You.



CUPP donating books to the Library of the Parliament.
Anatolij Mintenko, Artem Roik, Stacy Tsarkova, Irene Brown, Reference Librarian.



Oksana DEKHTIAROVA

Born in Luhansk, Ukraine

Hometown: Luhansk

University of Luhansk (Luhansk Taras Shevchenko National University was established in 1921). Faculty of Foreign Languages, Department of Translation Studies.

University of Flensburg was established in 1946. International Institute of Management. M.A. in European Studies.

Motto of University of Luhansk: *Постійний успіх, рух вперед, динаміка й розвиток! – Constant success, moving forward, dynamics and development!*

Foreign languages: English, Russian, German, Polish – basic, Chinese – basic.

Dr. Roman & Barbara Humeniuk Scholarship Recipient Intern to Harold Albrecht, MP Kitchener-Conestoga, Ontario. Member of the Conservative Party of Canada. Justice Building.

Mr. Albrecht was first elected to the House of Commons in 2006. Today he is a Chair of the Canada-Armenia Parliamentary Friendship Group and does a lot of work to help the Armenian Diaspora in Canada. Moreover, Mr. Albrecht is the founder and chair of the BioCaucus, a group of MPs who work to promote the production of agricultural and renewable technologies. He sits on the Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development committee and the Government Operations and Estimates committee. Mr. Albrecht has two assistants, Beverley Young and David Drewe, who were my guides to the Hill life. There is one more person in our office – Mr. George Paul Dienesch. He conducts a research on palliative care system for our office and develops recommendations for future reforms in Canada initiated by Mr. Albrecht. It is a great pleasure to work with such a professional team. I am looking forward to the unique diplomatic experience that my internship will provide.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is Mountain Orchards in Dundela, Ontario. Mountain Orchards was originally established in 1932 with the majority of the trees being direct descendants from the original McIntosh tree, first discovered by John McIntosh in Dundela, Ontario, in 1829. Mountain Orchards is the best place to spend a healthy weekend with your family or friends. It is located not far from Ottawa in the green forest area. The place is unique for its hospitality: it welcomes people of all ages

to pick up fresh apples from the orchards. I enjoyed a healthy weekend there a lot!

Last book read: Stefan Zweig "Maria Stuart"

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: *Єдиний, хто не втомлюється, – час.* Ліна Костенко

Нема там добра, де нема правди. Пантелеймон Куліш

Favourite quote by foreign author: I'm a great believer in luck, and I find the harder I work, the more I have of it – Thomas Jefferson

My favourite musical recording: Okean Elzy "Cradle of the Wind", Mad Heads XL "Nadiya ye".



Anatolii DZEMAN

Born in: Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine
Hometown: Kyiv

University of Kyiv (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv) was established in 1834. Faculty of Economics, Department of Finance and Credit.

2011 **Edward Schreyer** Scholarship recipient.

Intern to Judy Sgro, MP for York West, Ontario.

Judy Sgro, PC, MP is a Member of the Liberal Party of Canada. She currently represents the electoral district of York West in the Canadian House of Commons. She has been elected to the House of Commons six times, which is a great result and a confirmation of the great work which she is doing from day-to-day. Sgro is now the Liberal Critic for Seniors, Pensions and Status of Women. On October 1, 2010, Sgro released a White Paper providing recommendations for retirement income security followed by a Pension Income Bill of Rights. Judy Sgro has launched an aggressive effort to help ensure retirement income security for all Canadians. Judy Sgro is working to foster a solid reputation as a woman of action. She is a professional and aggressive advocate for the people of York West. She continues to work for change and her many achievements are a result of her work on different issues and problems concerning the prosperity and wealth of Canadians. Self-confidence, innovative character and great communications skills are the words which describe Judy Sgro in the best way. It is a great opportunity to work with her, and to gain new experiences.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is the Hartland Bridge. The Hartland Bridge in Hartland, New Brunswick, is the world's longest covered bridge, at 1,282 feet (391

m) long. It crosses the Saint John River from Hartland to Somerville in Canada. The framework consists of seven small Howe Truss bridges joined together on six piers. The bridge was constructed in 1901 by the Hartland Bridge Company. It was funded by tolls until it was purchased by the provincial government in 1906. There are two traditions related to this bridge. The first figures Hartland Bridge as a wishing bridge. When you begin to cross the bridge, you make a wish, close your eyes, cross your fingers and hold your breath. Make certain you are not the driver! If you can do this for the entire length of the bridge, your wish is very likely to come true. This tradition is as old as the bridge. Also Hartland Bridge is a kissing bridge. This is a legend, which developed during the years when this covered structure was used mainly by horses and wagons. It is said that young men trained their horses to stop about half way across the bridge. The horse would wait until the couple shared a couple of kisses and then it would continue to the other side of the bridge.

Favourite quote by foreign author: A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty – Winston Churchill
Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new – Albert Einstein

My favourite musical recording: Scorpions – Wind of Change.



Rimma EL JOUEIDI

Born in Zaporizhia, Ukraine
Hometown: Kyiv

Kyiv Polytechnic University (National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute") was established in 1898. Institute for Applied System Analysis

2011 **John Sopinka** Scholarship recipient

Intern to Peggy Nash, MP for Parkdale-High Park, Ontario, NDP, La Promenade.

Peggy Nash is the Member of Parliament for Parkdale-High Park. With decades of experience as a top executive for Canada's largest private-sector union, Peggy has distinguished herself as a national leader on economic affairs. Since the May 2011 election, Peggy has served as the Opposition's finance critic. Like many Canadians, Peggy's grandparents immigrated to Canada to seek out better opportunities for their family. Thanks to the hard work of her

parents and grandparents, Peggy became the first person in her family to attend university. She has a strong record of community activism has helped build a local food bank, has worked to develop affordable housing, has assisted US Iraq War Resisters, Temporary Foreign Workers, and refugees seeking safe access to Canada, and has established employer-paid child care for shift workers. Peggy Nash is a uniter and a fighter. She works hard at building a better and stronger Canada. She is full of confidence, energy and innovation. I am lucky to work with her – she is very positive and supportive. Peggy is a real example of a strong, powerful self-made woman, and is an inspiring role model.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is The Ontario Legislative Building, this impressive structure sits in the centrally located Queen's Park, near the University of Toronto. At the time of its construction, it was the fifth building the parliament would occupy in just a little more than a century. Built at a cost of \$1.4 million, the architect for the project was Richard A. Waite. His style is often described as Richardsonian Romanesque, but many Canadians found the structure to be too American, reflecting many of the styles found "south of the border". But while the building may have seemed "American" in style, nothing but Canadian materials were used in its construction, including more than 10 million bricks made by busy inmates at the province's Central Prison. Pink sandstone was brought in from other parts of the country. Today, whoever holds the office of lieutenant governor makes his home here and has done so since 1937. The south part of Queen's park – virtually the Legislative building's front yard – is littered with statues of historical figures. Some of the most notable are statues of Queen Victoria, King George V, John A. Macdonald (the first Prime Minister of Canada) and John S. Macdonald (the first Premier of Ontario).

Favourite quote by foreign author: Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts. Winston Churchill

The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams. Eleanor Roosevelt

My favourite musical recording: Gloria Gaynor – I will survive.



At Rideau Canal, Ottawa. From Left to Right: Ustyna Mykytyuk, Valyl Lenko, Maryna Iaroshevych, Oleh Shemetov, Olya Shudrak.



Anastasiia FILIPIUK

Born in Chernivtsi, Ukraine

National University "Yaroslav the Wise Law Academy of Ukraine" was established in 1804. Faculty of training of lawyers for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

Antin Hlynka Scholarship recipient

Intern to Stephen Woodworth MP, Kitchener Centre, Ontario, Confederation building.

Stephen Woodworth represents the Conservative Party of Canada. He completed his law degree at Wilfrid Laurier University. Before he became a Member of Parliament, he practised different areas of law: corporate law, civil law, family law. His experience in handling legal matters aided him in his work as a Member of Parliament: he is now an active member of the Justice and Environment Committee in the House of Commons. Stephen Woodworth is an experienced, hard-working and attentive politician, a beloved husband and a father of three. It is not the first time that a CUPPer is doing an internship in his office. CUPPERS from previous years who worked as his interns can come up with only good words to describe their working relations with Stephen.

As for my fellow interns, all CUPPERS share some common features: they are smart, passionate, ambitious and open-minded. These similarities don't make their personalities any less unique, I assure you. I feel honoured to participate in CUPP with each and every one of them.

As for Canada, I will always associate this country with several things: patriotism (it was a pleasant surprise to see so many national flags in the streets and feel the pride Canadians feel for their country), freedom of self-expression (every Canadian youth is unique and open-minded: they know that in Canada they are free to explore whatever possibilities they want, and they exercise this freedom to the full extent, and coffee (Canadians are coffee-freaks!!! Every day on my way to work I pass by hundreds of Canadians drinking coffee in the streets, dozens waiting in line in coffee-shops for their cup, and I cannot help but join this coffee-obsessed society: one cup of frozen French vanilla-flavoured coffee makes my day).

Favourite landmark in Canada: Monument to Oscar Peterson, Canadian jazz pianist and composer. Oscar Emmanuel Peterson (1925-2007) is considered to have been one of the greatest jazz pianists of all time, who released over 200 recordings, won seven Grammy

Awards, played thousands of live concerts to audiences worldwide in a career lasting more than 65 years. His life-size bronze sculpture sits in Ottawa at the corner of Elgin and Wellington Streets. The statue features a smiling Peterson sitting at the piano, but turned away as if looking at his audience. He seems to have just finished playing and is enjoying a moment with his fans. The sculptors have beautifully rendered Oscar to those who admire his work: they can sit by his side on the bench and enjoy his music, which is playing round the clock from speakers installed above the sculpture. His statue breathes life into the somewhat "formal" atmosphere of the city of Ottawa.

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: Коли в людини є народ, тоді вона уже людина. Ліна Костенко

Він вважав себе щасливим. І цього було цілком достатньо, щоб він ним був. Богдана Пінчевська

Favourite quote by foreign author: Take too many pictures, laugh too much, and love like you've never been hurt because every sixty seconds you spend upset is a minute of happiness you'll never get back. Don't be afraid that your life will end, be afraid that it will never begin! (from the song "Beached" by the British band Orbital)

Favourite musical recording: Карна – Моя мила (Karna – My darling).



Maryna IAROSHEVYCH

Maastricht University was established in 1976. Master in European Studies.

Kyiv Institute for the Humanities was established in 1994. Bachelor in International Relations.

2011 **Senator Raynell Andreychuk** Scholarship Recipient
Intern to Pierre Lemieux, MP for Glengarry-Prescott-Russell, Ontario. Member of the Conservative Party of Canada. Justice Building.

About my MP – Before beginning his political career Pierre Lemieux served his country as an Army officer of the Canadian Forces with pride and professionalism for 20 years and retired at the senior rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. For the first time Pierre won the federal election in January 2006 thus breaking a 43-year Liberal hold in the Glengar-

ry–Prescott county. And in the county of Russell he is the first Conservative MP to be elected in 124 years. In 2008, the Prime Minister asked Pierre to serve as the Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Agri-Food and after the 2011 election, asked him to continue in this important role. Pierre wants to restore people's confidence and faith in good government. He offers experience, honesty, integrity and principles. As an MP, he is committed to providing his constituents with leadership that is accountable and trustworthy. He wants them to know that he listens, that their views matter and that he will work hard to ensure that they are well represented in government. For me personally the most striking thing about Mr. Lemieux is that he truly lives what he preaches while remaining friendly and easy-going at all times (at the office he is usually addressed by his given name only).

About Canadians – All the people I have encountered so far are very open-minded, tolerant and optimistic. Combined together, these features make interaction both fruitful and enjoyable.

About fellow interns – All CUPPers are curious and filled with the desire to make the most of their days on Parliament Hill.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is the Montreal Biosphere, which is a stunning dome-shaped building serving as a museum dedicated to educating people on the importance of water and the environment. Originally the biosphere started out as the United States pavilion and one of the largest attractions at Expo '67, the 1967 World's Fair. The biosphere was built out of steel pipes and large pieces of acrylic paneling. It stands at 76 meters in diameter and 62 meters high. However, it wasn't until 1990 that it was purchased by Environment Canada to be turned into an interactive eco-museum. Due to the biosphere damages caused by fire in 1976, it was decided that the new museum would be built directly within the original biosphere dome. The museum's content is focused on the importance of water, the effects of climate change and the need for the sustainable development in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River eco-systems.



View on the other side of Quebec city. From L to R: (upper row) Ustyna Mykytyuk, Oleksandr Zheka, Iaroslava Barbieri, Artem Roik, Tetiana Matsyuk, Anatoliy Dzeman, Amet Seitbraimov, Stacy Tsarkova, Maryna Iaroshevych; (lower row) Oksana Mayba.



Nataliya KALYN

Born in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine

Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University

(opened on August 26, 1992 on the grounds of Stanislav Pedagogical Institute which was established in 1940), Department of Tourism.

Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University

(established on 4 October 1875 by Emperor Franz Josef and in 1989 named after the famous Ukrainian writer Yuriy Fed'kovych), Department of History, Political Science and International Relations.

2011 **John & Myroslava Yaremko Scholarship** recipient
Intern to Joyce Bateman, MP Winnipeg South Centre, Manitoba, CPC, Justice Building.

Joyce Bateman was elected to the Canadian House of Commons in the 2011 election for the first time. She represents the electoral district of Winnipeg South Centre as a member of the Conservative Party (Red Tory). Prior to her election to Parliament, Bateman was a trustee on the Winnipeg School Board, and was a longtime member of the Liberal Party and strongly associated with the federal and provincial party. She stated that she chose to switch parties and run as a Conservative because of the Liberal Party's fiscal plan, which she called "reckless". Joyce graduated from the University of Western Ontario with a degree in Honors Business Administration (from the Richard Ivey School of Business). She has two beautiful teenage children, a boy and a girl.

My favourite Canadian landscape is The Palais des congrus de Montréal. It is a convention center located in the Quartier international de Montréal at the north end of Old Montreal in Montreal's borough of Ville-Marie. It connects to the Montreal Metro at Place-d'Armes station, and to Montreal's underground city. Located in Montréal's downtown core and linked to 4,000 hotel rooms by indoor walkways, the Palais des congrès de Montréal features 200,000 sq ft (19,000 m²) of exhibition surface area, 65 meeting rooms and 18 loading docks. Numerous events are held over the year, such as the Montreal International Auto Show, which draws 200,000 visitors annually. From November 28 to December 9, 2005, it held the United Nations Climate Change Conference. In 2009, it was the main venue of the 67th World Science Fiction Convention.

Favourite quotes by foreign authors: *On ne voit bien qu'avec le cœur. L'essentiel est invisible pour les yeux.*

(Here is my secret. It is very simple: It is only with the heart that one can see rightly; what is essential is invisible to the eye) – Antoine de Saint Exupéry

Carpe diem. (Seize the day) – Epicurean motto

My favourite musical recordings: Diana Krall – A Case of You (live in Paris). Idiot Pilot – Recurring Dream. Yann Tiersen – Ameli OST.



Olesia KOMPANIETS

Born in Nova Kakhovka, Ukraine
Hometown: Kyiv

University of Kyiv (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv was established in 1843). Faculty of International Relations.

2011 **Ramon Hnatyshyn Scholarship recipient**
Intern to Shelly Glover, MP for Saint Boniface, Manitoba, Conservative Party, Parliament Hill, Centre Block.

About my MP, Shelly Glover is an exceptionally hard-working, faithful and effective Member of Parliament, a true professional and a terrific, enthusiastic person. In Mrs. Glover's presence, it seems that everything becomes vivid and more saturated. MP Glover was first elected as the Member of Parliament for Saint Boniface in Winnipeg, Manitoba in 2008. On May 2, 2011, she made history when she was the first Conservative to be re-elected as the Member of Parliament for Saint Boniface. She was named Parliamentary Secretary for Official Languages by the Right Honourable Stephen Harper on November 7, 2008. In August 2010, Mrs. Glover was named Parliamentary Secretary for Indian Affairs and Northern Affairs Canada under the Honourable John Duncan. In January 2011, Mrs. Glover was named Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance. Until her election, Mrs. Glover served as a member of the Winnipeg Police Service for almost 19 years. She is a patrol sergeant presently on a leave of absence to pursue a positive change in politics. With MP Glover's persistence and strong commitment to Canadian society welfare and prosperity, she is sure to make great achievements.

About Parliament, it is a true palace, made of honour, dignity and strong traditions of democracy.

About Canadians, they are very polite, amazingly nice

and truly friendly people.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is Parliament Hill (Ottawa). Parliament Hill is the heart of Canada's democratic system of government, and it is the focal point for expressions of democracy and national celebrations. A symbol of national pride for Canadians and one of the most significant heritage sites in Canada, Parliament Hill is the place where the Canadian nation was first created at Confederation, and it continues to shape and define the nation through the work that happens there. Its Gothic revival suite of buildings – East Block, Centre Block and West Block – serve as the home of the Parliament of Canada and contain a number of architectural elements of national symbolic importance. After a fire in 1916 that destroyed the Centre Block, Parliament Hill took on its present form with the completion of the Peace Tower in 1927. The beauty, glory and majesty of Parliament Hill make a fantastic impression on those who stay to feel its magic.



Vasyl LENKO

Born in Lviv, Ukraine.

Hometown: Lviv.

University of Lviv (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) was established in 1661. Faculty of Applied Mathematics and Informatics, Department of Discrete Analysis and Intelligent Systems.

2011 Michael Starr Scholarship recipient Intern to Bev Shipley, MP for Lambton-Kent-Middlesex, Ontario, CPC, Justice Building.

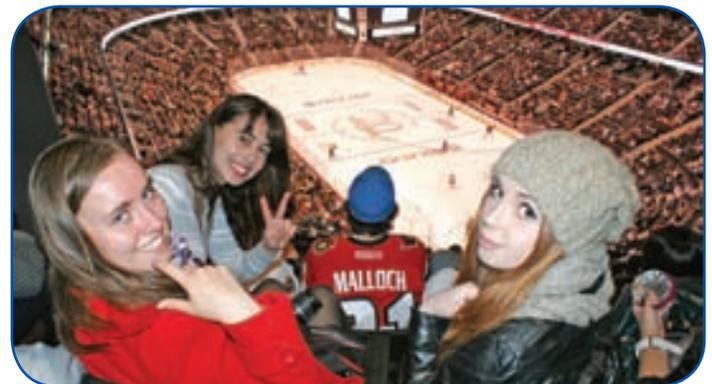
About my MP. Bev has participated in the CUPP Program for the past few years. Bev's Riding is one of the largest in Canada and is roughly the size of Canada's smallest Province, Prince Edward Island. Bev has worked and lived in the Lambton-Kent-Middlesex Riding his entire life, just as generations of his family have done since 1819. Now if only our Ukrainian MPs could make such a claim, maybe the state of affairs in Ukraine could be different. How many Ukrainian MPs can claim to represent an identifiable Riding or the interests of its citizens? Over the years, Bev has demonstrated a strong commitment to his family, community and public service, which all contribute to his excellent leadership skills and his understanding

of the needs of constituents. Bev and his wife Barb, of 39 years raised three grown children and are the proud grandparents of eight grandchildren.

About Canadians. They live in a true "civil society". They are a democratic nation that fiercely protects their political values.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is The Rocky Mountains. The Canadian Rockies comprise the Canadian segment of the North American Rocky Mountains range. They are the eastern part of the Canadian Cordillera, extending from the Interior Plains of Alberta to the Rocky Mountain Trench of British Columbia. The southern end borders Idaho and Montana of the USA. The northern end is at the Liard River in northern British Columbia. The Canadian Rockies have numerous high peaks and ranges, such as Mount Robson (3,954 meters) and Mount Columbia (3,747 meters). The mountains are subdivided into numerous mountain ranges, structured in two main groupings, the Continental Ranges, which has three main subdivisions, the Front Range, Park Ranges and Kootenay Ranges, and the Northern Rockies which comprise two main groupings, the Hart Ranges and the Muskwa Ranges. The division-point of the two main groupings is at Monkman Pass northwest of Mount Robson and to the southwest of Mount Ovington. Five national parks are located within the Canadian Rockies, four of which interlock and make up the Canadian Rocky Mountain Parks World Heritage site. These four parks are Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho. The national park not included in the World Heritage Site is Waterton, which does not interlock with the others (it lies farther south, along the international boundary). The World Heritage site also includes three British Columbia provincial parks that adjoin the four national parks: Humber, Mount Assiniboine and Mount Robson. Together, all these national and provincial parks were declared a single UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984 for the unique mountain landscapes found there, comprising peaks, glaciers, lakes, waterfalls, canyons and limestone caves as well as fossils.

Motto of my internship: Everything is in your hands – just find the right direction.



Ottawa Senators vs Philadelphia Flyers Hockey Match.
From Left to Right: Klavdia Tatar, Olesia Kompaniiets,
Victoria Nazarova



Marta LESIV

Born in Lviv, Ukraine.

Hometown: Lviv.

University of Lviv (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) was established in 1661. Faculty of International Relations, Chair of International Economic Relations.

2011 Dr. Yuriy & Dr. Oksana Fedyna Scholarship recipient

Intern to Corneliu Chisu, MP Pickering-Scarborough East, Ontario. Political party: Conservative. **Location:** Confederation Building.

Mr. Chisu is a member of National Defence (NDDN) and Library (BILI) Committees. Corneliu Chisu is a highly trained, practical professional. He has lived in the Pickering – Scarborough East riding for more than 20 years. As a professional engineer and a retired Major from the Canadian Forces Corneliu has made significant contributions to his profession and Country. Prior to becoming a member of Parliament Corneliu was a Project Manager with Genivar and a past Vice President of Professional Engineers Ontario. Educated in both Eastern Europe and Canada, Corneliu has successfully practised engineering and promotes technological-exchange between the two continents. Involved with the Cadets and The World Genesis Foundation, he promotes youth education in Canada and on the world stage. Corneliu has been recognized for his efforts and achievements with several awards both with the Military for his service in the Balkans and Afghanistan and in Canada where he has been inducted into the Professional Engineers of Ontario (PEO), and recognized with an Order of Honour and as a Fellow of Engineers Canada. He is fluent in four languages; English, Italian, Romanian, Hungarian and has a working knowledge of French, Russian, and German.

About Canadians, they are friendly, easygoing people, willing to help you feel comfortable in their beautiful country.

About interns, they are very intelligent, motivated young patriots, who will certainly achieve great success in their life.

My favourite Canadian Landscape. The Ottawa River – named for the First Nations traders that made it their highway to the east – is 1,271 kilometres in length and drains an area of 146,300 square kilometres. It is the 2nd longest river in Canada, after the St. Lawrence, to flow

to the Atlantic Ocean. The river begins deep within the province of Quebec and scribbles its way west through a chain of lakes to Temiskaming before turning south and southeast toward its St. Lawrence confluence. In the 21st century, the Ottawa is a different river than the one first mapped by Samuel de Champlain, but it is still deserving of its original name – the magnificent grande rivière. During our first week in Ottawa I had a chance to take a boat tour down the Ottawa River and had a great chance to feel its unique beauty. From our boat we could fully enjoy the magnificence of Parliament Buildings, Supreme Court, Museum of Civilization, National Art Gallery, Rideau Falls and many other great Canadian landmarks.

Favourite quote by foreign author: There is pleasure in the pathless woods, there is rapture in the lonely shore, there is society where none intrudes, by the deep sea, and music in its roar; I love not Man the less, but Nature more – George Byron

Brevity is the soul of wit – William Shakespeare

My favourite musical recording: Autumn in New York, composed by Vernon Duke, performers: Louis Armstrong and Ella Fitzgerald

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=50zL8TnMBN8>



Vira MAKOVII

Born in Drachynci, Ukraine

University of Kyiv (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv) was established in 1834. Institute of Journalism. Department of Journalism.

Ukrainian Catholic University. Institute of Ecumenical Studies. Department of religious journalism.

2011 **Emil Telizyn** Scholarship recipient

Intern to Isabelle Morin, MP Notre-Dame-de-Grâce-Lachine, Quebec. Confederation Building 424.

Isabelle is dedicated to searching for new ideas with which she can benefit society. As she is very busy, you will almost never find her at the office. Isabelle is a young and active MP. She has just recently completed her B.A. at the University of Sherbrooke. What is also interesting about Canadian Parliament – On the office door of the Minister

of the Environment Peter Kent hangs a banner with a big lightening bolt painted on it. Canadians don't have time to drink coffee or tea in the morning. They take it and walk with cups on the streets.

Ukrainian Diaspora have their own ideas about what is best for Canadian and Ukrainian foreign policy.

Interns continue to learn from those around them and share this knowledge with others.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ottawa is The One Hundred Foot Line. One Hundred Foot Line, the 30.5-metre-tall sculpture by New York artist Roxy Paine, was acquired by the National Gallery of Canada. It stands behind the gallery on Nepean Point, National Capital Commission land, not far from the Samuel de Champlain statue. Paine's sculptures are "an attempt to observe trees as a language governed by rules and structures," and "reflect his thoughts on human encroachment on the environment. It's an imitation of nature at the scale of nature in the context of nature.

Last book read: "Chronicles of Fortinbras" by Oksana Zabuzhko.

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: Everyone has their own head – Hryhorii Skovoroda

Favourite quote by foreign author: Perhaps there is no happiness in life so perfect as the martyr's – O. Henry

Poem about your Internship: Simple parliamentarians, their speeches written by us. Gothic government buildings, picky guards. Omniscient Parliament Library, checking emails of deputies. I embrace Canada wide as I can I bend my back to get all its maple syrup. I'll get back to Ukraine to anoint our rail-tracks with it.



Tetyana MATSYUK

Born in Rohatyn, Ivano-Frankivsk region.
Hometown: Rohatyn.

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy was established in 1615. Law School, 5th year.

2011 **Malanchuk Family** Scholarship recipient

Intern to **Wladyslaw Lizon**, MP for Mississauga East-Cooksville, Confederation building.

My MP was elected to the House of Commons in the

2011 election as a member of the Conservative Party. Mr. Lizon graduated from the AGH University of Science and Technology with a Master's Degree in Mining Engineering in 1978 and was an engineer in Poland's Silesia coal mines until 1983. In 1988 Wladyslaw came to Mississauga, and has committed himself to the service of his family, community and built a thriving business, Gomark Enterprises, a consulting business that designs and supplies interior stone finishes and imports and services machinery used in the stone industry. For the past five years Wladyslaw was the National President of the Canadian Polish Congress which represents 240 Polish Canadian organizations and over one million Canadians of Polish heritage. Now Mr. Lizon is a member of Veteran Affairs committee and Natural Resources committee. In the end of September, 2011, Wladyslaw Lizon introduced his first Private Member's Bill titled "An Act to Establish Pope John Paul II Day". Wladyslaw lives in Mississauga with his wife Malgorzata. They have two children: Marcin and Kinga, and three grandchildren: Benjamin, Jan and Alexandra. Working in the office with Wladyslaw Lizon is very interesting and enriching as well as every day communication with CUPPERS. These girls and guys enlarge my outlook greatly, sharing their opinions on life. CUPPERS are talented, open-minded and willing to achieve the best results. I am happy to work with them in the Parliament, to speak with them about essential problems of our society and the future of our Motherland.

My favorite architecture in Ottawa is Confederation Building. As an intern to Mr. Lizon, MP, I work in his office situated in Confederation Building. The Confederation Building is a gothic revival office building located just west of the Parliament Buildings at Bank and Wellington Streets. It is generally considered part of Parliament Hill. Originally the land where the Confederation Building stands had contained homes and businesses. These were expropriated by the government to allow for the construction of new federal buildings. Work on the Confederation Building began when the cornerstone was laid by the Governor General on July 1, 1927 as part of the celebrations of Canada's Diamond Jubilee and it opened during 1931. It originally housed workers in a number of departments, with the Department of Agriculture being the largest tenant. Today it is home both to civil servants and to a number of MPs and ministers. It is a big honour for me to work in this historical and ancient building along with a lot of prominent and famous politicians who used to build their political career here.

**Oksana MAYBA**

Born in: Lviv, Ukraine

University of Lviv (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv was established in 1661). Faculty of International Relations, Department of International Economic Relations.

2011 **William and Antonina Bazylewych** Scholarship recipient

Intern to Ted Opitz, MP for Etobicoke Centre, Ontario, CPC, 700 Justice Building.

Ted Opitz was elected as Conservative Member of Parliament for Etobicoke Centre during the Federal Elections in 2011. Ted's parents were originally from Poland and immigrated to Canada shortly after WW2. This is the first time he has participated in CUPP. Ted Opitz is a retired former Lieutenant-Colonel of the Canadian Army Reserves as well as a member of the 1998-99 NATO stabilization force (SFOR) mission in Bosnia where he worked to bring peace and security to the region. He also had the honour of serving as the Commanding Officer of the Lincoln and Welland Regiment. His military service lasted 33 years. Mr. Opitz is grateful to the Canadian military for teaching him the values of leadership, responsibility, humility, duty and service to Canada. He currently sits on the Citizenship and Immigration and the National Defence committees. And he is also very committed, cheerful and inspiring for everyone who gets a chance to meet him.

About Canadians, they are very open-hearted, helpful, responsible and passionate about their life and work. My experience working in the office of a Canadian MP has been very exciting. I am really grateful to my M.P. Ted Opitz and his Executive Assistant Brad Vis for all the help and support and also for keeping me busy during my internship. I learnt a lot about Canadian people, culture and politics.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is Saint Joseph's Oratory of Mount Royal, Montreal. St. Joseph's Oratory is a great basilica with a giant copper dome built in honor of St. Joseph, patron saint of Canada. The massive edifice, high on the slopes of Mount Royale in Quebec, belies its simple origins as the dream of a humble lay brother named Brother André. Pilgrims still come from all over North America to pray for healing at the shrine of Fr. André, who was canonized a saint in 2010. At 263 m,



the shrine of St. Joseph is the highest point in Montréal. Its dome is second in size only to St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. The basilica is largely Italian Renaissance in style, its dome recalling the shape of the Duomo in Florence, but much greater in size and with somewhat less grace. Inside are outstanding sculptures, stained glass (depicting 10 scenes from Canadian religious history) and other artworks. Liturgical music and concerts are provided by a great organ (with 5,811 pipes), a carillon in 56 bells in their own building, and a choir school. Also inside is a museum dedicated to Saint André, where a central exhibit is his embalmed heart. More than 2 million visitors and pilgrims visit the Oratory every year.

**Anatoliy MINTENKO**

Born in Khust, Ukraine.

Hometown: Lviv.

University of Lviv (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) was established in 1661. Faculty of Foreign Languages, Department of Translation Studies and Contrastive Linguistics.

Motto of University: *Patriae decori civibus educandis.*
– *Для освіти громадян, на славу Батьківщині.* – **For the education of citizens, for the adornment of the homeland**

Foreign languages: English, Spanish, Russian.

Scholarship recipient: Christina Bardyn

Intern to: Robert Sopuck MP for Dauphin-Swan River-Marquette, Manitoba

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine:

Pidhirtsi Castle was constructed by Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan on the order of Polish Hetman Stanislav Koniiecpolski on the site of an original fortress. The castle was originally part of the Kingdom of Poland and it was regarded as the most valuable of palace-garden complexes on the eastern borderlands of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In its heyday, the castle was richly furnished, with several halls and a library. Next to the entrance was the Guards Room, adjoining the Knights' Chamber which housed Hussar Regiments armour and a variety of battlefront weaponry. The castle housed elaborate suites such as the Crimson Room, the



Chinese Room, the Mirror Room, the Yellow Room, Green Room and a Chapel. In some cases these rooms were named for the colour of their trim and décor or for the contents which they housed.

Last book read: “Business stripped bare” by *Richard Branson*

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: *Діла добрих оновляться, діла злих загинуть. Тарас Шевченко*
Дух наука, думка, воля – Не уступить п'їтьмі поля.
Іван Франко

Favourite quote by foreign author: The greatest barrier to success is the fear of failure – Sven Goran Ericsson
Conviction without experience makes for harshness – Flannery O'Connor

My favourite musical recording: Slade – Far, far, away.



Ustyna MYKYTYUK

Born in Lviv, Ukraine.

Hometown: Lviv.

University of Lviv (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) was established in 1661. Faculty of Economics, graduated with Master of Science in Economics.

2011 **Senator Martha Bielish** Scholarship recipient
Intern to Nina Grewal, MP (Fleetwood-Port Kells).

Mrs. Grewal is participating in the CUPP Program and hosting an intern from Ukraine in her office for the first time. Born in Japan, Mrs. Grewal received her education in India, graduating with a Bachelor's Degree in History and English Literature from Punjabi University, Patiala. Mrs. Grewal was first elected to the Canadian House of Commons in 2004. She won re-election in 2006, 2008, and 2011. She sits as a Conservative Party member in the House of Commons. Mrs. Grewal and her husband, Gurmant, made history in 2004 when they became the first married couple to concurrently sit as members of Parliament in the House of Commons. She also became the first South Asian woman elected to the Canadian House of Commons. As the member of Parliament for Fleetwood-Port Kells, Mrs. Grewal serves on the House of Commons Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and is a frequent contributor to debates in Parliament. An outdoor enthusiast, Mrs. Grewal enjoys hiking and camping. She is a mother of two sons currently pursuing post-secondary education in medicine and business.

Coming to Canada for the first time and meeting Canadians, I regard them as open-minded individuals, who truly love their country and base their life on democratic principles and multicultural values. In Canada you can smell freedom and humanism in the air.

Participating in CUPP'11 gave me a unique chance to meet lively, energetic, persistent, ambitious, creative interns from all over Ukraine as well as Russia and Canada. To my mind, by the end of the program we will definitely be one big CUPP family.

Photos of **Royal Ontario Museum** took my breath away. The Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) is the largest museum in Canada to explore both the natural world and humankind's cultural past. Located in Toronto, the ROM was created in 1912 by a special Act of Legislature of the Province of Ontario. It originally opened as 5 separate museums devoted to archaeology, geology,



Andriy MIRONENKO

Born in Moscow, Russia

Lomonosov Moscow State University was founded in 1755. Faculty of World Politics, Department of International Security.

2011 **Mazurenko Family Scholarship Recipient**
Intern to Megan Leslie, MP for Halifax, Nova Scotia,
New Democratic Party

Megan Leslie is the Official Opposition's Critic for the Environment and a rising star of the NDP. Young, smart and active, I believe she will lead the party one day, even though she made a decision not to run for leadership this time. I could not be more lucky with my MP. I highly admire the time and effort she is constantly dedicating to make sure my internship is the best experience possible, and the confidence she has in me (she allowed me to draft a statement she later delivered in Parliament before Question Period).

Landmark: Toronto Bay. During my brief stay in Toronto I highly enjoyed visiting Lake Ontario. The symbiosis of a skyscraping city with ancient nature is indeed impressive.

mineralogy, paleontology and zoology, which were in 1955. The ROM's collections comprise over 5 million objects (3.9 million science specimens and 1.1 million art and archaeology artifacts), and grow by approximately 66 000 items each year. Annually over 700 000 visitors come to enjoy the magic of its halls. In October 2011 the museum exhibited David Hockney's extraordinary use of a new medium – iPhone and iPad. The Fresh Flowers exhibition featured approximately 100 iPhone drawings displayed on 20 iPods, as well as an additional 100 iPad drawings on 25 iPads. This exhibition marked the ROM's first WiFi accessible exhibition: visitors could share their experiences online, in real time. So, we can say without any doubt that ROM houses the beauty of the past and the vision of the future in its galleries and corridors. I hope I will have a chance to visit the ROM and immerse myself in its artistic world during my stay in Toronto.



Lyubomyr NAHIRNY

Born in Kolomyia, Ukraine.
Hometown: Chernivtsi.

Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi was established in 1875. College of Modern European Languages, Department of Theory and Practice of Translation.

2011 **Vasyl Kereliuk** Scholarship recipient
Intern to Robert Goguen, MP for Moncton–Riverview–Dieppe and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice. Now sitting in Promenade Building on Sparks Street, Ottawa, belonging to Conservative Party.
Born in Moncton, Robert has enjoyed an extensive career in law, spanning over 25 years. Fluently bilingual in both of Canada's official languages, he studied at the Université de Moncton. Robert spent much of his professional career at Actus Law Droit for 25 years – a firm which assists and guides individuals through many of life's challenges, and whose members volunteer in numerous charitable organizations in the area. Active in the community himself, Robert has been a board member of Moncton Headstart Inc. for 10 years, and served as President for 5 years. With a desire to make his community a safer place to live and raise a family, Robert intends to be an advocate for community safety in Ottawa. He believes Stephen



Harper's Conservative Government's agenda to get tough on crime will help increase the quality of life in the area. Robert and his wife, Lori Lynn, have three daughters – Michelle, Danielle and Charlotte.

About Canada: The diversity of cities is really striking. Each of them has magnificent places that are worth visiting. No one Canadian city looks alike. People are very welcoming and affable and one can never see so many radiantly smiling Ukrainians anywhere abroad like here in Canada.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is Rogers Centre (formerly the Skydome), situated close to Lake Ontario and the CN Tower, the world's first multi-purpose retractable domed stadium. Since its spectacular opening on June 3, 1989, Rogers Centre has achieved the highest honours in the stadium entertainment industry. The dome also hosts various sporting events, concerts, and trade shows. Some interesting facts about the Centre cannot stand aside, like that the roof moves at a rate of 21 metres per minute and takes 20 minutes to open or close. When the roof is open, 100% of the field and 91% of the seats are uncovered. Rogers Centre is the only facility in the world to wash 37,000 seats in addition to all areas of the stadium after each event. It takes 14 people 8 hours to complete. With the roof closed, a 31 story building could fit inside. The building is really worth seeing for its grandeur.

Favourite quote by foreign author: Each problem that I solved became a rule which served afterwards to solve other problems. – Rene Descartes

My favourite musical recording: Love theme from "The Godfather", Nino Rota – composer, conducted by Carlo Savina.



Victoria NAZAROVA

Born in Moscow, Russia.
Hometown: Moscow.

Moscow State Linguistic University was established in 1804. Institute of International Relations and Social-Political Studies. Journalism.

2011 **Cathy Obal** Scholarship Recipient



Intern to Russ Hiebert, MP for South Surrey – White Rock – Cloverdale, British Columbia. Member of Conservative party of Canada, East Block.

About my MP – **Russ Hiebert** was elected as an MP for a 4th term in May 2011. He is currently serving on the Standing Committee on International Trade and is a part of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee on Human Rights and International Development. Along with that he is the Chairman of the Canadian Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and a Co-Chairman of the All-Party Parliamentary Border Caucus. Being a professional politician is a hard labor, but it is easier when you have a loving and supportive family. Russ and his wife Andrea have four young children; daughters Kate and Marie and twin-boys Kyle and Ryan.

About Canadians: Their sense of humor and positive way of thinking have really amazed me since the very first day we came to Canada. I can assume, it is almost impossible to be sad here as every time you see a smiling face you just can't help smiling back and that's really great!

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Canada: The Maman Sculpture. This giant spider is located right in the centre of Ottawa, in front of the National Gallery of Canada and just across the street from the Notre Dame Cathedral Basilica (and this dark and enormously long-legged creature is actually the first thing you see when you come out of the church). Although most of the visitors would say this spider is the scariest landmark they have ever seen, in fact, it is supposed to be the symbol of motherhood. Maman is a sculpture by French-born American sculptor Louise Bourgeois. The sculpture, which resembles a female spider, is over 30 feet high, with a sac containing pure white marble eggs. Maman (meaning mother) depicts the protectiveness as well as the fragility of motherhood. It has several casts and is displayed at various places around the World – from South Korea and Japan to the United States and two of those spiders even stand in Russian Heritage Museum in St. Petersburg. This is what the author Louise Bourgeois said about her pieces of art: "The Spider is an ode to my mother. She was my best friend. Like a spider, my mother was a weaver. My family was in the business of tapestry restoration, and my mother was in charge of the workshop. Like spiders, my mother was very clever. Spiders are friendly presences that eat mosquitoes. We know that mosquitoes spread diseases and are therefore unwanted. So, spiders are helpful and protective, just like my mother".

Favorite quotes by foreign author: "There are only two tragedies in life: one is not getting what one wants, and the other is getting it." (Oscar Wilde)

"The pessimist sees difficulty in every opportunity. The optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty" (Winston Churchill)

My favourite musical recording: Regina Spektor – The Call.



Iryna PUSHCHYK

Born in Kyiv, Ukraine.

Hometown: Kyiv.

University of Kyiv (Karpenko-Karyy National University of the Arts) was established in 1904. Executive Department.

Foreign languages: English, Spanish, Russian, French basic.

2011 Senator David Tkachuk Scholarship Recipient Intern to Mark Warawa, MP for Langley, British Columbia.

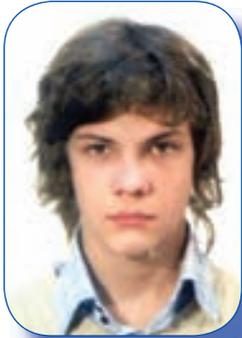
Mark has been the Member of Parliament for Langley since 2004 and represents Conservative party. In 2011 he was re-elected for his fourth term. Mark was elected the Chair of the Standing Committee of Environment and Sustainable Development. He was also elected the Treasurer of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Group and a Director for the Canada-Taiwan Parliamentary Group. Mark has Ukrainian roots. His father was a Ukrainian from Brody, a village near Lviv. In 2010 Mark had an opportunity to visit Ukraine. Mark involves himself in issues pertaining to Ukraine and Ukrainian culture. Mark has a wonderful family. It consists of his wife Diane, five children and 10 grandchildren. I had the pleasure of getting acquainted with his wife Diane who is a very charming woman. They have been living together hand in hand for 40 years. Marks says that, "to me, family is the most important component of Canadian society. It is the Government's responsibility to strengthen and support families in every way."

My favorite Canadian landmark is University of Ottawa.

The university is situated near downtown Ottawa. It is a home to over 175 student clubs and organizations. The University of Ottawa (French: *Université d'Ottawa*) is a bilingual, research-intensive, international university in Ottawa, Ontario. It is one of the oldest universities in Canada. It was originally established as the *College of Bytown* in 1848 by the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Formerly a liberal arts college, it has been teaching pure and applied sciences in both English and French since the 19th century. The institution received university status in 1866 and in 1889 was decreed a pontifical university by Pope Leo XIII. The university has been conferring Bachelor's degree since 1872, Master's degree since 1875, and Doctorates since 1888. Saint Paul University is federated with the university and is also



located in the city of Ottawa. The University of Ottawa was ranked 5th in research-intensity, and 9th in total research funding in Canada. It is known for its areas of studies in Political Science and International Affairs.



Artem ROIK

Born in Kyiv, Ukraine.

Kyiv Mohyla University (National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy" was established in 1615). Faculty of Humanities, Department of Philosophy.

2011 **Borys Wrzesnewskyj** Scholarship recipient
Intern to Hon. Dr. Carolyn Bennett, MP for St. Paul's, Ontario.

The Honourable, Dr. Carolyn Bennett was first elected to the House of Commons in the 1997 general election and was re-elected in 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008 and again in 2011. In December 2003, in the wake of the SARS outbreak, Prime Minister Paul Martin appointed Carolyn as the first ever Minister of State (Public Health). In her two years as Minister, she set up the Public Health Agency of Canada, appointed the first Chief Public Health Officer for Canada and established the Public Health Network which enabled all provinces and territories to work with the Federal Government on protecting the health of Canadians. Carolyn has served as Chair of the Standing Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament, the sub-Committee on the Status of Persons with Disabilities (Human Resources Development Committee) and the Canada-Israel Parliamentary Friendship Group. Dr. Bennett served on the Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates, and the Standing Committee on Health. She was a member of the Standing Committee on Finance and was Chair of the Liberal Women's Caucus. Most recently Carolyn was the Health Critic for the Official Opposition and Critic for Democratic Renewal. Currently Carolyn is Critic for Aboriginal Affairs & Northern Development and the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency. She is also Chair of the National Liberal Women's Caucus.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is lawn in front of The Centre Block of Parliament Hill. As far as I haven't been in many places across Canada I've chosen the lawn in front of The Centre Block of Parliament Hill as my favorite Canadian landscape. No doubt, that Centre

Block building itself is an architectural masterpiece, but I have chosen the lawn in front of it because I believe that it can be considered as a significant example of freedom in this country. In front of Canadian Parliament you can see people playing sports, doing yoga or just lying on the grass. For me it's a great example of co-existence between authorities and common citizens. It symbolizes the fact that government should not be isolated from citizens, as well as that administrative buildings should not be separated from the world by a fence.

Favourite quotes by foreign author: Who controls the past controls the future: who controls the present controls the past. (George Orwell)

Wherever Law ends, Tyranny begins (John Locke)

My favourite musical recording: Gogol Bordello
– Through the roof and underground.



Amet SEITIBRAIMOV

Born in: Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Hometown: Simferopol, Ukraine.

Kyiv School of Economics was established in 1996 by Indiana University Economics faculty members at the National University Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Kyiv. Until 2006 KSE had been known as the Economic Education and Research Consortium (EERC) MA Program in Economics. 2011 **Michael Wall** Scholarship recipient.

Intern to Hon. Lynne Yelich MP for Blackstrap, Saskatchewan, CPC, Central Block.

Appointed by the Prime Minister in 2008, Lynne Yelich is the Minister of State (Western Economic Diversification). Previously, Lynne served as the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Human Resources and Social Development where she was also a member of the Standing Committee on Human Resources and Social Development and the Status of Persons with Disabilities (HUMA). In both the House of Commons and in Blackstrap, Lynne has carved out a reputation as a tireless worker in all her parliamentary roles. The concerns of Blackstrap residents are always at the forefront of Lynne's agenda. Lynne comes from an administrative background. Married to Matt, together they are the parents of 2 daughters. Elaina, married to Bryan, is a teacher in

Saskatoon and Ivana attends the U of S.

My favorite Canadian Landscape is The Inuit Inukshuk.

As one travels across the Canadian Arctic, one will see piles of rock slabs and stone built to resemble the shape of a person with arms stretching out. These stone structures put up by Inuit are known as inukshuk (pronounced 'in-ook-shook'). In the Inuit language Inuktitut, inukshuk means "likeness of a person" or "in the image of man". The plural form of inukshuk is inuksuit or inukshuit. The inukshuk is a well known symbol in the Canadian north. **The Purpose of the Inuit Inukshuk.** Traditionally, multiple inukshuk structures are used to guide or channel caribou (Canadian deer) into areas where Inuit hunters could easily harvest them. The hunters would often hide behind the larger inuksuit. The inukshuk can also be found along Arctic coastlines as markers to open channels for navigation. Inland where the tundra is treeless, the inukshuk could indicate direction of a valley for travel through mountains. The longer arm of an inukshuk points in the direction that one should travel to. Sometimes an inukshuk could have a peep hole in the middle and if someone looked through it, another inukshuk in the distance could be seen. **The Significance of the Inuit Inukshuk.** The Inuit inukshuk has evolved into more than just stone markers. It has become a symbol of leadership, cooperation and the human spirit. Each stone of an inukshuk is a separate entity but was chosen for how well it fits together with other stones. The stones are secured through balance. Each one supports the one above it and is supported by the one below it. Together, the stones achieve strength through unity. This effect is applied to a philosophy for people where a group can achieve greater success with cooperation and team effort rather than individually. The inukshuk stands for the importance of friendship and reminds us of our dependence on one another.

Favourite quotes by foreign authors:

1. "Knowing is not enough – we must apply. Willing is not enough – we must do" – Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
2. "Seek knowledge even if it is in China" – Prophet Muhammad

Favourite musical recording: "Time" by Pink Floyd.



Interns at Migus Seminar.



Oleg SHEMETOV

Born in Kharkiv, Ukraine.

University of Kharkiv (Vasyl Karazin National University of Kharkiv) was established in 1804. Faculty of History, Department of Modern and Contemporary History.

2011 James & Louise Temerty Scholarship recipient Intern to Nathan Cullen, MP for Skeena-Bulkley Valley, British Columbia, New Democratic Party, Confederation Building.

About my MP: Active and ambitious in the finest sense of the word, I hope that he is elected Leader of Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

About Canadians: Canadians appear to be more sincere and approachable in comparison to their southern neighbors.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Canada:

Rideau Canal connects the city of Ottawa on the Ottawa River to the city of Kingston on Lake Ontario. It was opened in 1832 as a precaution in case of war with the United States and is still in use today, with most of its original structures intact. In winter, as the water freezes, the canal turns into a great natural skating rink.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in my MP's riding:

Tweedsmuir Provincial Park is a provincial park in British Columbia, one of the earliest large parks established in the provincial parks system.

Favorite quote by foreign author: Many forms of Government have been tried and will be tried in this world of sin and woe. No one pretends that democracy is perfect or all-wise. Indeed, it has been said that democracy is the worst form of government except all those other forms that have been tried from time to time – Sir Winston Churchill.

From the debate speech made in the British Parliament on November 11, 1947. And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country – John F. Kennedy.

My favorite musical recording: Johnny Cash – God's Gonna Cut You Down.





Daryna SHEVCHENKO

Born in Cherkasy, Ukraine.
Hometown: Cherkasy.

National University "Yaroslav the Wise Law Academy of Ukraine" was established in 1804. Faculty of Training of Lawyers for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.

2011 **Walter Surma Tarnopolsky** Scholarship recipient
Intern to the Hon. Mauril Bélanger, MP for Ottawa-Vanier, Ontario, Liberal Party, Justice Building.

First elected to the House of Commons as Member of Parliament for Ottawa-Vanier in a by-election in February 1995, Mauril Bélanger has been re-elected at every election since. The riding of Ottawa-Vanier is situated in the eastern part of the city, an electoral district containing diverse economic and social classes. It is home to many ethnic communities and has a large Francophone population. Ottawa-Vanier is considered a solid Liberal riding, having returned a Liberal MP since its creation in 1935, usually in a landslide. Mauril has always been a strong advocate of Canada's linguistic duality and national unity. In 2005, he was decorated as Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Pléiade, an order of La Francophonie that recognises contributions made to international friendship and cooperation.

My favourite Canadian Landmark is the Rideau Canal

(French: Canal Rideau), also known as the Rideau Waterway, connects the city of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada on the Ottawa River to the city of Kingston, Ontario on Lake Ontario. The canal was opened in 1832 as a precaution in case of war with the United States and is still in use today, with most of its original structures intact. The canal system uses sections of major rivers, including the Rideau and the Cataraqui, as well as some lakes. It is the oldest continuously operated canal system in North America, and in 2007, it was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Favourite quote by foreign author: They always say time changes things, but you actually have to change them yourself. Andy Warhol

One must be a God to be able to tell successes from failures without making a mistake. Anton Chekhov

My favourite musical recording: Tosca – Heidi Bruehl.



Petro SHOPIN

Born in Luhansk, Ukraine.
Hometown: Luhansk.

University of Luhansk (Taras Shevchenko National University of Luhansk) was established in 1921. Institute of Information Technologies.

2011 **Jerry Humeniuk** Scholarship recipient
Intern to Richard Dykstra, MP for St. Catharines, Ontario, Conservative Party, Promenade Building.

About my MP: Good-humored and friendly, very helpful and full of enthusiasm. Rick Dykstra was first elected to the House of Commons on January 23, 2006 as a member of the Conservative Party. In the 39th Parliament Rick quickly earned the reputation amongst his colleagues as a tireless worker and person focused on delivering results for his community. As a result, Rick was appointed as a government member to two senior parliamentary committees, the Standing Committees on Finance and Justice. Thanks to his hard work, Rick was re-elected to the 40th Parliament on October 14, 2008 with a vastly increased margin of victory. On November 7th 2008 Rick had the honour of being appointed by the Prime Minister as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. His new role includes additional responsibilities including the overall coordination of the government members on the House Committee on Citizenship and Immigration. Rick and his wife Kathy are lifelong residents of St. Catharines and are the proud parents of three children, Zachary, Jessica and Lauren.

About Canadians: Sociable and diverse. It is difficult to generalize such a multi-cultural nation.

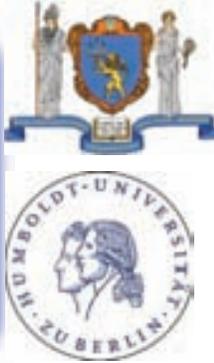
My favorite Canadian architecture is Fairmont Le Château Frontenac, a grand hotel in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. It was designated a National Historic Site of Canada in 1980. Prior to the building of the hotel, the site was occupied by the Chateau Haldimand, residence of the British colonial governors of Lower Canada and Quebec. It is a magnificent building which dominates Quebec City's Cityscape. It looks like an enchanting palace in the north and gives you a unique taste of Quebec and Canada.

Favorite quote by foreign author: Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge is the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. W. Shakespeare

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely

players: they have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays many parts, his acts being seven ages. W. Shakespeare

Favourite musical recording: The Rite of Spring – Igor Stravinsky.



Olya SHUDRAK

Born in Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan.
Hometown: Lviv.

Humboldt University of Berlin was established in 1810. Centre for British Studies. **University of Lviv** (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) was established in 1661. Faculty of Foreign Languages, Department of Translation Studies and Contrastive Linguistics.

2011 John & Julia Stashuk Scholarship recipient Intern to James Bezan, MP for Serkirk-Interlake, Manitoba. Member of Conservative Party of Canada Justice Building.

About my MP – James Bezan began his political career in 2004 when he was first elected to the House of Commons to represent the riding of Selkirk-Interlake. During his time in Opposition, he held positions of Associate Agriculture Critic and Executive Member of the Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association. With the support of his constituents, James Bezan was re-elected in 2006. Being in government, he was elected as Chair of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Agri-Food and Chair of the Canadian Section of the Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas (FIPA). In 2008 James Bezan was re-elected to represent Selkirk-Interlake. He served as Chair of the Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development, Chair of Manitoba Conservative Caucus and Secretary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group. For the fourth time in May 2011 James Bezan was re-elected to represent Selkirk-Interlake. He currently serves as the Chair of the Standing Committee on National Defence, and was re-elected to be the Secretary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group. James Bezan has received two of Ukraine's highest awards for his historic

contribution to the recognition of the Soviet-imposed Holodomor forced famine of 1932-1933 as an act of genocide against the Ukrainian people. Ukraine's highest civilian award, the "Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise" was announced to be awarded to James Bezan on the basis of the decree of the President of Ukraine as his recognition of people who have made a historic contribution on behalf of Ukraine. Being a part of James Bezan's team, I may proudly claim that he is a passionate politician, an outstanding speaker and a true diplomat with the Ukrainian background.

About Canadians – A great amount of people I have met so far can be easily described as sincere, open-minded, with an incredible sense of humor and mostly with the Ukrainian background.

About my fellow interns – ambitious, intelligent, motivated and optimistic.

My favourite Canadian landscape is Lake Louise, known as one of the best romantic places in Canada. Precisely speaking, Lake Louise is located in Banff National Park in Alberta. It was named after the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria and the wife of the Marquess of Lorne, who was the Governor General of Canada from 1878 to 1883. The emerald colour of the water comes from rock flour carried into the lake by melt-water from the glaciers that overlook the lake.



Kateryna SIMAK

Born in Dubno. Ukraine.
Hometown: Dubno.

University of Ostroh (National University of Ostroh Academy) was established in 1576. The College of Romance and Germanic Languages.

2011 **Senator Paul Yuzyk** Scholarship recipient **Intern to Hon. Wayne Easter, MP** for Malpeque – Prince Edward Island, Liberal Party, Confederation Building. Wayne Easter is a prominent and experienced politician. Wayne entered politics in 1993 when he was officially elected as the Member of Parliament for the riding of Malpeque, P.E.I. He was re-elected in 1997, 2000, 2004,

2006, 2008 and 2011. In Parliament, Wayne has served as Solicitor General of Canada, Parliamentary Secretary for Fisheries and Oceans, Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Agri-Food. To my mind, all the **CUPP**ers are very ambitious, determined and experienced young people. It is crystal clear that I like to communicate with each and every in order to get to know something new about sharing our experiences while working in the MP's offices on the Hill, participating in various international projects, receiving education abroad, etc.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is Confederation Bridge that joins the eastern Canadian provinces of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, making travel throughout the Maritimes easy and convenient. The curved, 12.9 kilometer (8 mile) long bridge is the longest in the world crossing ice-covered water, and a decade after its construction, it endures as one of Canada's top engineering achievements of the 20th century.

Favourite quote by foreign author: People do not lack strength; they lack will. – Victor Hugo

Dream as if you'll live forever, live as if you'll die today.
– James Dean

My favourite musical recording: Nickelback – If everyone cared.



Olesia STASIV

Born in Morshyn, Ukraine.

Hometown: Lviv.

University of Lviv (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) was established in 1661. Faculty of Economics, Department of Economic Theory and Marketing

Ukrainian Catholic University was established in 6 October 1929, re-established in September 1994. Lviv Business School of the Ukrainian Catholic University.

2011 **Volodymyr Hrynyk** Scholarship recipient

Intern to Claude Gravelle, MP Nickel Belt, Ontario Member of the New Democratic Party. La Promenade Building.

Claude Gravelle is a retired machinist and union

organizer at Inco's mining operations in Sudbury, where he was a member of the United Steelworkers union. Gravelle first entered politics in 1997 on the town council of Rayside-Balfour. He did not run for re-election to the Greater Sudbury City Council following the municipal amalgamation in the 2000 municipal election, but became co-chair of the Rayside-Balfour community action network. He ran for re-election to city council in the 2003 municipal election, but was not elected. Gravelle ran as the federal New Democratic Party candidate in Nickel Belt in the 2004 and 2006 federal elections, losing narrowly to incumbent MP Ray Bonin both times. He won the riding in 2008 following Bonin's retirement, easily beating the new Liberal candidate, former city councilor Louise Portelance. Since being elected in 2008, Gravelle developed the first National Mining Strategy and raised awareness about the need for a National Dementia Strategy to deal with Alzheimer's and other dementia-related challenges. Gravelle is vice-Chair of Standing Committee on Natural Resources and interim Natural Resources Critic. **Canadians** are aware of the presence and influence of Ukrainian-Canadians and their heritage, they respect and develop multiculturalism, speak two languages and love hockey.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is The Canadian Museum of Civilization (Musée canadien des civilisations). The Canadian Museum of Civilization is Canada's national museum of human history and the most popular and most-visited museum in the country. It is located in the Hull sector of Gatineau, Quebec, directly across the Ottawa River from Canada's Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. The Museum's primary purpose is to collect, study, preserve, and present material objects that illuminate the human history of Canada and the cultural diversity of its people.



Light the Night Walk 2011.

From Left to Right: Andriy Mironenko, Marta Lesiv, Iuliia Bondarenko, Kateryna Simak, Olesia Kompaniets, Oksana Dekhtiarova, Petro Shopin.



Olena SUK

Born in Lubny, Ukraine.

Hometown: Lubny.

Vadym Hetman National Economic University of Kyiv was established in 1906. Faculty of Marketing, Department of Marketing Management.

2011 **William Sametz** Scholarship recipient

Intern to **Mike Wallace**, M.P., Ontario, Conservative Party, East Block.

Mike is a prominent Canadian politician, representing the Burlington district in the House of Commons. Mr. Wallace is a graduate of the University of Guelph, majoring in economics and political science. He has been re-elected three times since 1997. Currently he is a member of the Industry Committee and Finance Committee. Also, Mr. Wallace is Chairman of the Parliamentary Steel & Marine Industry Caucuses, and member of the GTA, Auto, Ontario and National Caucuses. As a member of Burlington Riding Association for over 20 years, he has made a tremendous contribution to the Burlington community.

About ordinary Canadians: I was impressed with how open-minded people were in Ottawa. It seems to me that they live life to its fullest – taking time to devote to their families and sports, being tolerant and showing respect for multiculturalism, and always being open to a sound dialogue.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Canada: The **Royal Alexandra Interprovincial Bridge** is built over the Ottawa River east of Parliament Hill. It connects the capital of Canada with Gatineau (Quebec). Its construction has been initiated by the Canadian Pacific Railway and was terminated in 1900. At the beginning of the 20th century it had the longest main central span among all the bridges of Canada. In 1901 the bridge was officially named as the "Interprovincial Bridge". The same year, in honor of the new Queen, its name has been changed to the "Royal Alexandra Bridge". The first locomotive made its way in 1901, yet in the late 1950s it was arranged to support both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. In the end of 1960s the passenger trains were completely removed and ever since the bridge is solely a vehicular-pedestrian one. The bike paths on it connect the main cross-town bike routes. A project directed at improving the structure of the bridge has been started two years ago and is currently in progress. Yet even now the

bridge remains one of the most breath-taking constructions of Ottawa.

Favorite quote by foreign author: We must become the change we want to see – Mahatma Gandhi

Use your good judgment in all situations. There will be no additional rules – Nordstrom's Employee Handbook

My favorite musical recording: The Beatles – Here Comes The Sun.



Klavdia TATAR

Born in: Kyiv, Ukraine.

Kazan Federal University of Russian Federation was established in 1804. Institute of Eastern Studies, department of International Relations.

2011 **Dr. Roma & Stefan Franko** Scholarship recipient
Intern to **Brian Masse** MP for Windsor, Ontario. Masse has participated in the CUPP Program for the past few years.

Brian Masse has been serving in the Canadian House of Commons since 2002, representing the riding of Windsor West as a member of the New Democratic Party. He was born in Windsor, Ontario. Masse was elected for Ward 2 of the Windsor city council in 1997, same year he joined the federal New Democratic and was re-elected to City council in 2000. Masse was first elected to the Canadian parliament in a by-election held on May 13, 2002. He was re-elected in the 2004, 2006, 2008, 2011 general election. Masse served as the NDP critic for Auto Policy, Canada Border Services, and Customs in the 38th Canadian parliament. He also became a member of the newly-formed all-party "Border Caucus", examining aspects of Canada-U.S. trade relations. He introduced a motion in 2004 to restrict large pharmaceutical companies from renewing their patent protection, and has worked in support of Stephen Lewis's efforts to bring affordable AIDS drugs to Africa. He currently serves as NDP Industry Critic and as The Chair of NDP Auto Caucus. Masse's current campaign involves establishing the High Speed Railway system from Chicago to Quebec. I like the way my MP presents himself. Although he is a statesman, he remains a friendly and kind man. "Just call me Brian, not

Mr. Masse”, a phrase said by my MP which is typical of his warm personality. To me, **Canadians** are very welcoming people, they are often ready to help you, to make you feel comfortable in unknown surroundings. I would say I feel at ease with them.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is Lake Ontario.

During my short first stay in Toronto it was Lake Ontario which enchanted me most among Toronto’s many landmarks. Just along the lakeshore you can find a lot of birds, such as ducks and swans. You may jog or faire-promenade along the Lake, enjoying a view of downtown Toronto and the lake itself. Lake Ontario is one of the five Great Lakes of North America. It is bounded on the north and southwest by the Canadian province of Ontario, and on the south by the American state of New York. Ontario, Canada’s most populous province, was named for the lake. In the Wyandot (Huron) language, ontario means “Lake of Shining Waters”. It is the last in the Great Lakes chain and serves as the outlet to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence River. Lake Ontario is also the only one of the five Great Lakes to not share a coast with the state of Michigan.



Stanislava TSARKOVA

Born in Kyiv, Ukraine.

Hometown: Kyiv.

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 sempiterna.* – Час плинний, Києво-Могилянська Академія вічна. – *Time passes. Kyiv-Mohyla Academy remains eternal.*

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

2011 Katedra Foundation Scholarship recipient

Intern to Peter Goldring, MP for Edmonton East, Alberta; Conservative Party; 411 Justice Building.

About my MP: Peter Goldring was born in Toronto in

1944 and lived in Ontario and Quebec for 28 years. Since 1972 he has been residing in Edmonton. As a successful businessman, Peter has extensive community and business ties in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Goldring has served the people of Edmonton East as their Member of Parliament since being first elected in 1997. His present parliamentary roles include serving as a member of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Development since 2006 and as an executive member of several Parliamentary groups, including the Canada-Ukraine Friendship Group. His interest in Ukraine does not stop here: Mr. Goldring was in Ukraine in 2004 during the "Orange Revolution" and stayed after the election to monitor and report from the streets of the revolution to international media on the crisis. He stayed until the Supreme Court of Ukraine ruled ten days later for a new election. Mr. Goldring returned to Ukraine as a parliamentary observer for the December 26, 2004 election and has returned six times since. He was also selected to observe the Ukraine parliamentary election in March, 2006.

About Canadians: Since this is not my first acquaintance with Canadians, I am a somewhat familiar with their culture, lifestyle and ways of thinking. I’ve known some of them for a very long time, but every time I speak to them, I am astonished with their sense of humour and their readiness to help you. They are always smiling and thankful, and this is probably the main difference from Ukrainians. I love to talk to Canadians and get to know more about their country. Since I am now working at the Parliament, as well as coordinating the program itself, I often happen to meet people from different governmental sectors and life spheres and they show me how the government works and how the economy runs. They also teach me how to build strong relationship between people. I am sure this will help me in the future.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Canada:

The Quebec City Mural (*Fresque des Quebecois*) is a five story three dimensional painting that displays a very successful trompe-l’oeil (to trick the eye) effect. This mural recounts the 400 year story of Québec City, weaving in visual allusions to its unique architecture and fortifications, and its larger-than-life personalities. It depicts several notable people in Quebec history such as: François de Montmorency-Laval, Louis-Joseph Papineau, François-Xavier Garneau, Jacques Cartier, Jean Talon, Comte de Frontenac, Louis Jolliet, Samuel de Champlain, Lord Dufferin, Felix Leclerc. This mural, painted on the side of a building in the Lower Town, is a popular photo spot. It is even painted with amazing details (a person seen in one of the windows is reading a newspaper, and the text is even legible!).

Favourite quote by foreign author: Be yourself – other roles are occupied already. Oscar Wilde
It’s kind of fun to do the impossible. Walt Disney

My favourite musical recording: Queen – The Show Must Go On.



Oleksandr ULIANOV

Born in: Vinnytsia, Ukraine.

Hometown: Vinnytsia.

Ternopil National Economic University was established in 1966. Ukrainian-Dutch Faculty of Economics and Management, Department of International Economics.

2011 **Eugene Palenka** Scholarship recipient

Intern to Cheryl Gallant, M.P. for Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke, Ontario, Conservative Party, Justice Building. Cheryl Gallant was first elected to the House of Commons in 2000. She was re-elected in 2004. Prior to entering Parliament, Ms. Gallant worked in the insurance industry. Ms. Gallant is a forceful parliamentary advocate for her constituency, having focused on industrial development and defense issues. Cheryl Gallant and her husband, Jamie, have four daughters.

Observation: During the first week of my stay in Canada I found out that Canadians are very friendly people and at the same time very helpful. They eagerly help you if you need information or advice. My M.P. and her assistants are also such people, so it makes my stay here more enjoyable and helps me to learn things faster.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Canada:

Niagara Falls is said to be the biggest waterfall on the river Niagara. The falls cover the international border between the Province of Ontario, Canada and the State of New York, USA. Niagara Falls is 27 km (17 miles) long from the north to the northwest of Buffalo, New York and 120 km (75 miles) long from south to southeast of Ontario. The Niagara is said to be the mightiest falls on the planet earth. It is known both for its beauty and as the source of hydraulic power. Thus balancing out both the commercial and industrial usage of the falls has been seen to be very challenging. The Niagara Falls is made up of three separate falls called the Horseshoe Falls, American Falls and the Bridal Veil Falls. The Horseshoe Falls is said to be the best & most beautiful out of all the falls. This falls is located on the Canadian side. The name of the falls has been derived due to the shape the falls. The American Falls is a little less impressive than the Horseshoe as it has almost nine times less water in it and that is way it is not very striking to see. The third falls, the Bridal Veil Falls, is even thinner than the American Falls, but the mist that surrounds the falls gives the appearance of a veil of a newly wedded bride. Some of the main tourist attractions

around the Niagara Falls include the Maid of the Mist (boat cruise), Journey Behind the Falls (platform and tunnels below the falls), Illumination of the Falls, Observation Tours and the Imax Theater that gives an educational tour of the falls. The most visited time is during the summer due to its daytime and evening attractions.

Last book read: *"The Universe in a Nutshell"* by **Stephen Hawking**

Favourite quote by foreign author: I don't know who my grandfather was; I am much more concerned to know what his grandson will be – A. Lincoln.

My favourite musical recording: Depeche Mode
– Personal Jesus.



Oleksandr ZHEKA

Born in: Yablunets, Zhytomyr region, Ukraine .

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine.

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy was established in 1615. Faculty of Law.

Oleksiy Soshenko CUPP '95 Scholarship recipient
Intern to Laurie Hawn, MP for Edmonton Centre, Alberta, CPC, Justice Building. Hawn has participated in the CUPP Program for the past few years. Laurie joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1964 and in over thirty years in the Air Force, Laurie rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Upon retirement in 1994, Laurie entered the financial services business. Laurie has been very involved in his community. Laurie was politically active for several years and on January 23rd, 2006 with a decisive victory over Ms. McLellan, got an opportunity to take a seat in Parliament as the representative of Edmonton Centre. Re-elected in October 2008 and May 2011, Laurie has been proud to be part of Canada's government as it takes steps to rebuild the military, reduce the tax burden on ordinary working Canadians, improve the accountability of government, crack down on crime, and face economic challenges. On October 10, 2007 Laurie Hawn was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Defence, the Honourable Peter MacKay. He represented the Minister in the House and at events when

the Minister is unavailable. He served in this position until May 25, 2011. On October 1, 2010 Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced Laurie's appointment to the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, with the swearing-in being the first official act by Canada's new Governor-General, His Excellency David Johnston. On May 25, 2011 Prime Minister Stephen Harper appointed Laurie to the Treasury Board sub-committee on the Strategic and Operating Review. Laurie has been married for 42 years to his wife Judy, and they have two children – Robb and Jennifer Davidson. They also have a son-in-law Jeff and are the very proud grandparents of Tyler James.

My favourite Canadian Landscape is a Monument of Ukrainian Easter Egg In Vegreville, Alberta. Vegreville is a farming community with the largest Ukrainian settlement in Canada. The idea of an egg monument came from Town Council member Mrs. Kay McKenzie. The timing and funding of the project were related to the 100th Anniversary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Egg was dedicated in the summer of 1976. The *symbology* is described by Annette Zoppo in a booklet: "By beginning at either end of the Egg in sequence, 5 distinct symbols are inherent in the design. The radiating gold star on the end section, symbolizes Life and Good Fortune. This leads to the series of 3-pointed stars in alternating gold and silver, which symbolizes the Trinity, representative of the strong devotion to the faith of our ancestors. A band of silver, circumscribing the Egg, has no end and no beginning, symbolizes Eternity. On the central barrel section are located windmills, of 6 vanes and points in gold and silver, which symbolize the rich harvest. The

3 colors, bronze, silver and gold are rich color symbolizing Prosperity. Bronze (charcoal brown) is the basic color of the design and suggests the Good Earth, the land on which our forefathers struggled for existence." This egg was designed by Ron Resch while he was Professor of Computer Science at the University of Utah. In the concept and planning of the Egg, 9 "firsts" were achieved in mathematics, engineering and architecture.

Favourite quote by foreign author: All truth passes through three stages. First, it is ridiculed. Second, it is violently opposed. Third, it is accepted as being self-evident. (Arthur Schopenhauer)

My favourite musical recording: Herbie Hancock – Chameleon.



The Public Diplomacy Symposium at Syracuse University, October 2011. From Left to Right: Oleh Shemetov (CUPP-2011), Yevhenia Viatchaninova (CUPP-2009-2010), Oleksandr Zheka (CUPP-2011).

CUPP Interns with leading members of the Ukrainian Canadian Diaspora.

L to R: Andrew Hladyshevsky (President Shevchenko Foundation), Alexandra Chyczyj (Ukrainian Canadian Congress), Vira Makovii (Kyiv Mohyla University), Volodymyr Derzko (Strategic Foresight Institute), Markian Szvec (President Toronto Branch UCC), Lucia Hicks (CUPP), Ihor Bardyn (Director CUPP), Basyk Kalymon (The Ivey School, UWO), Sitting L to R: Ustyna Mykytyuk (University of Lviv), Roman Wynnycky (Canada -Ukraine Business Council), Olya Shudrak (University of Berlin), Anatoliy Mintenko (University of Lviv), Eugene Zaraska (Canada-Ukraine Business Council). At the Prime Minister's Dinner in Toronto October 14, 2011.

Iuliia BONDARENKO

The Secret Bench of Knowledge.



Oksana DEKHTIAROVA



Top (L to R): Exploring Corn Labyrinth. Mountain Orchards. A view of forest closed to the Orchards.

Bottom Left: Making friends with Students from the University of Ottawa. Apples from the Orchards.

Anatolii DZEMAN



A beautiful landscapes of the Hartland Bridge.

Rimma EI JOUEIDI



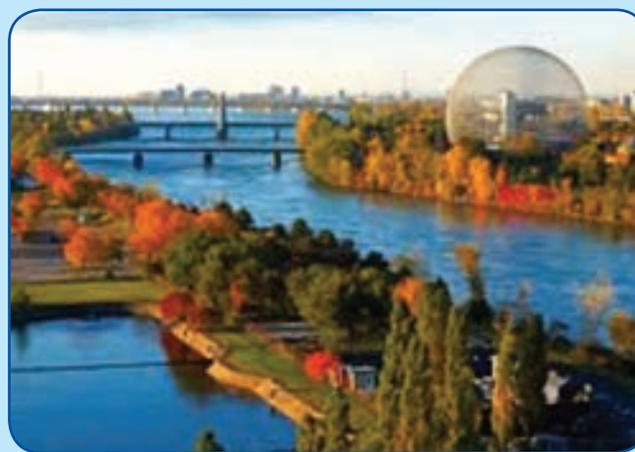
The Ontario Legislative Building, Toronto.

Anastasiia FILIPIUK



The Monument of Oscar Peterson in Ottawa.

Maryna IAROSHEVYCH



The Biosphere Museum in Montreal.

Nataliya KALYN



The beautiful building of the Palais des congrès de Montréal.

Olesia KOMPANIETS



Centre Block of Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

Vasyl LENKO



A beautiful landscape of the Canadian Rockies.

Marta LESIV



The Ottawa River.



Vira MAKOVII



Articulated Needle.

Tetyana MATSYUK



Confederation Building in Ottawa.

Oksana MAYBA



Saint Joseph's Oratory of Mount Royal, Montreal.

Anatoliy MINTENKO



Pidhirsi Castle in Lviv region.

Andriy MIRONENKO



Toronto Bay.

Ustyna MYKYTYUK



The Royal Ontario Museum (ROM).

Lyubomyr NAHIRNY



The Rogers Centre.

Victoria NAZAROVA



Maman in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Iryna PUSHCHYK



The University of Ottawa.

Artem ROIK



Yoga classes in front of the Centre Block in Ottawa.

Amet SEITIBRAIMOV



The Inuit Inukshuk.

Oleg SHEMETOV



The Rideau Canal in Ottawa.

Daryna SHEVCHENKO



The Rideau Canal at night.



Tweedsmuir Provincial Park.

Petro SHOPIN



Fairmont Le Château Frontenac.

Olya SHUDRAK

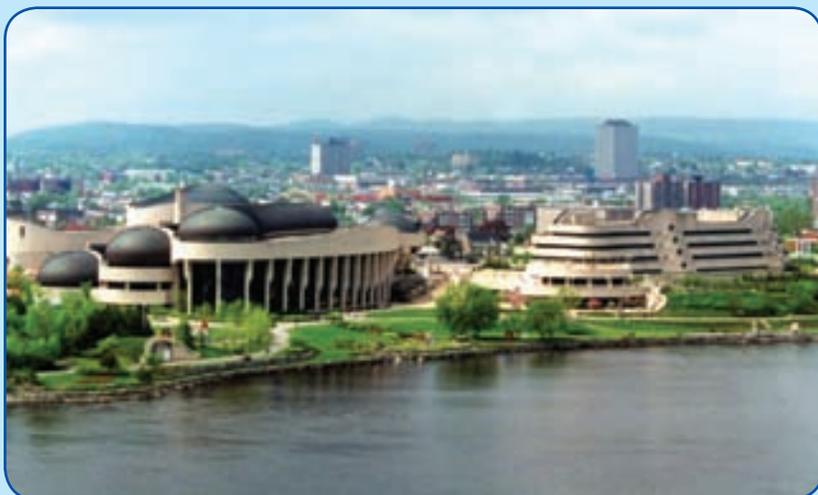


Lake Louise, Banff National Park in Alberta.

Olesia STASIV



Me and my MP Claude Gravelle at the Ukrainian Day on the Hill.



Canadian Museum of Civilization, Hull, Quebec, Canada.

Kateryna SIMAK



Confederation Bridge, Prince Edward Island.

Olena SUK



Royal Alexandra Interprovincial Bridge.

Klavdia TATAR



Toronto skyline from the Lake Ontario.



Lake Ontario.

Oleksandr ZHEKA



A Monument of Ukrainian Easter Egg in Vegreville.

Stanislava TSARKOVA



The Quebec City Mural.
Photo by Stacy Tsarkova.

Oleksandr ULIANOV



Niagara Falls between Canada and the United States.



Visiting Ukrainian church on Sunday. From Left to Right: Marta Lesiv, Lubomyr Nahirny, Oksana Dekhtiarova, Iuliia Bondarenko, Vira Makovii, Reverend Dr. Peter Galadza, Tetyana Matsyuk, Olesia Kompaniiets, Olya Shudrak, Nastia Filipiuk, Iryna Pushchyk, Olena Suk.

CUPP Alumni

Bohdan BOLONNYI
Kharkiv National University of
Internal Affairs

CUPP 2010
 Intern to Hon. Jason Kenney,
 Minister of Citizenship, Immigration
 and Multiculturalism, MP for
 Calgary Southeast, Alberta / Gerard
 Kennedy, MP for Parkdale-High Park,
 Toronto, Ontario
 Queen Mary University of London
 Chevening scholarship
 LL.M in International Business Law

Solomiya BORSHOSH
University of Lviv

CUPP 2010
 Intern to Peter Goldring, Edmonton
 Alberta
 M.A. in Accounting and Audit and LL.
 M. at University of Lviv
 ACCA student (the Association of
 Chartered Certified Accountants)
 Auditor at PricewaterhouseCoopers,
 Ukraine

Kateryna BONDAR
Kyiv-Mohyla University

CUPP 2008
 Intern to Peggy Nash, Toronto,
 Ontario
 At Harvard Law School
 Scholarship of the Harvard Law
 School
 Skovoroda Scholarship
 LL. M. Master of Laws Degree 2011
 Internship at the United States Court
 of Federal Claims 2011

Ganna BRYEDOVA

Donetsk National University
 CUPP 2005
 Freelance attorney at law (civil and
 commercial law)
 LL.M Master of International and
 European Law 2006 (Amsterdam
 University)

Yuliya BURA

University of Lviv

CUPP 2006
 Intern to Joy Smith, Kildonan-St. Paul,
 Manitoba
 PhD Student of International and
 Intercultural Studies
 At University of Deusto, Bilbao, Spain

Nazar FEDORCHUK

University of Lviv
 CUPP 2000
 Intern to Sarmite Bulte, Parkdale-
 High Park, Ontario
 LL.M Master of Laws Degree at
 Oxford University
 Legal Specialist in the US
 Department of Justice, OPDAT
 Program

Khrystyna HUDYMA
Lviv Polytechnic University

CUPP 2009
 Intern to Cheryl Gallant, Renfrew-
 Nipissing-Pembroke Ontario
 At University of Saskatchewan
 M.A. Degree in Linguistics
 University of Saskatchewan
 Graduate Scholarship
 James E. and Mary Pitts Award

Olena KHADZHYOHOVA
Lesia Ukrainka Volyn National
University (Lutsk)

CUPP 2006
 Intern to Maurizio
 Bevilacqua, Vaughan, Ontario
 PhD Student of General Linguistics
 at Lesia Ukrainka Volyn National
 University
 Project Coordinator at NGO "Lutsk
 Jazz Club"

Yaryna KOBEL
University of Lviv

CUPP 2008
 Intern to Peter Goldring, Edmonton
 East, Alberta
 At University of Edinburgh
 LL.M Degree in Commercial Law

Chevening Scholarship 2011

Iaroslav KOVALCHUK

Ostroh Academy
 CUPP 2008&2009
 Intern to Maria Minna, Beaches-East
 York, Ontario
 Intern to Tilly O'Neill Gordon,
 Miramichi, New Brunswick
 At University of Algarve, Portugal
 Erasmus Mundus PhD Scholar in
 Language Sciences
 Journalist at DEN Newspaper in
 Ukraine, the New Pathway in Toronto,
 Svoboda in the USA

Anna KOVALENKO
Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

CUPP 2009
 Hon.Scott Brison, MP - Kings-
 Hants, Nova Scotia
 At Brandeis International Business
 School, USA
 Scholar of the Fulbright Foreign
 Student Graduate Program
 M.A. Degree in International Eco-
 nomics and Finance

Iryna KRASNOSHTAN
Kyiv Polytechnic University

CUPP 2009
 Intern to Pierre Lemieux, MP for
 Glengarry-Prescott-Russell
 College of Europe 2010/2011
 European Commission ENP
 Scholarship
 MA in European Interdisciplinary
 Studies

Solomiia KRATSYLO

University of Lviv
 CUPP 2008
 Intern to Gerard Kennedy, Parkdale-
 High Park, Ontario
 PhD Student of Linguistics at
 University of Lviv

Andriy KRIL
Kyiv-Mohyla University

CUPP 2010

Intern to Laurie Hawn, Edmonton
Alberta
University of Pittsburgh
Viktor Pinchuk Foundation
Scholarship
CILE Scholarship of the University of
Pittsburgh
Pulyi Scholarship
LLM. Masters of Law Degree

OI'ga KROYTOR

**National University "Yaroslav the
Wise Law Academy of Ukraine"
(former Yaroslav the Wise National
Law Academy of Ukraine)**

CUPP 2007&2008
Intern to Michael Ignatieff, Toronto,
Ontario
Intern to Borys Wrzesnewskyj,
Toronto, Ontario
The George Washington University
Fulbright Scholarship
LL.M. in International and
Comparative Law 2010
Research Officer at the International
Monetary Fund

Iryna KRUTENKO

**Bohdan Khmelnytsky National
University at Cherkasy**

CUPP 2010
Intern to Patrick Brown, Barrie
Ontario
M.A. Degree in Philology

Yuriy LUBKOVYCH

**Ternopil Economic University
British Columbia Institute of
Technology**

CUPP 2009
Intern to Gerard Kennedy, Toronto
Ontario
2010-2011 Intern to Mr. Borys
Tarasyuk of the Verkhovna Rada of
Ukraine
Assistant to the Head of Ternopil
Oblast State Administration 2011

Nataliya MATAMOROS

**University of Luhansk (Taras
Shevchenko National University of**

Luhansk)

CUPP 2002
Intern to Svend Robinson, MP for
Burnaby-Douglas, British Columbia
MA in Linguistics, University of
Luhansk
Traineeship at the Council of Europe,
Department of Higher Education and
Research, Strasbourg, France
Lecturer at University of
Luhansk, Foreign Languages
Department
Erasmus Mundus MA in European
Humanities, Gender and Mass Media
Studies (University of Tuebingen,
Germany; University of St Andrews,
Scotland; University of Santiago de
Compostela, Spain)

OIha MELYKH

**University of Kyiv-Mohyla Acad-
emy**

CUPP 2008
Intern to Patrick Boyer, Toronto,
Ontario
In 2010 German Academic Ex-
change Service (DAAD) scholar-
ship for a research at Friedrich-
Schiller University Jena, Germany

Marat OGANYESYAN

**Ukrainian Academy of Customs,
Dnipropetrovsk**

CUPP 2005
Intern to MP Peter Julian, NDP
MA in International Relations from
the University of Eichstaett-Ingolstadt
Scholarship of Konrad-Adenauer-
Foundation
Intern to MP Dr. Maria Flachsbarth
The International Parliamentary
Scholarship of the German
Bundestag
Intern to MP Herbert Reul at the
European Parliament
Research scholar at the University
of Southern California, The Judith
and John Bedrosian Center
on Governance and the Public
Enterprise
PhD in Political Science at the Free

University of Berlin
Scholarship of Konrad-Adenauer-
Foundation

Oleksandr PANKIV

University of Lviv

CUPP 2008&2010
Intern to Borys Wrzesnewskyj,
Etobicoke Center, Ontario
Intern to Hon. Senator Raynell
Andreychuk, Saskatchewan
Boston University
Edmund S. Muskie Graduate Fel-
lowship
Skovoroda Scholarship
LL. M., Masters of International
Business Law Degree
Lawyer with Clifford Chance,
Barristers& Solicitors, Kyiv Office

Oleksandr POLONYK

Kyiv International University

CUPP 2008, Intern to Brian Masse
(NDP), Windsor West, Ontario
Utrecht Universiteit, LLM in
International Business Law and
Globalisation
Associate with Avellum Partners,
Kyiv, Ukraine

Pavlo SHOPIN

University of Luhansk

CUPP 2006&2008
Intern to Michael Ignatieff, Toronto,
Ontario
Intern to Andrew Telegdi, Waterloo,
Ontario
Fulbright Scholarship at University of
California, Berkeley
2011 Intern to Ms. Kirsten L hmann at
the German Bundestag
International Parliamentary
Scholarship of the German
Bundestag
LLM in European Literature and
Culture at Cambridge University
The Cambridge-Ukraine Scholarship

Krystyna SOROKIVSKA

University of Lviv

CUPP 2009
Intern to Justin Trudeau, Papineau,

Québec
Strasbourg University
European Master in Transnational
Trade Law and Finance
ERASMUS MUNDUS Scholarship

Valeriia SHVEDIUK
Kyiv-Mohyla University

CUPP 2009
Intern to Brian Masse, Windsor West,
Ontario
At BI Norwegian Business School
M.Sc. in Financial Economics
The Quota Scholarship by the
Norwegian government

Roman TASHLITSKYI
University of Volyn

CUPP 2002&2003
Intern to Hon. Dr. Rey Pagtakhan,
Winnipeg North-St. Paul, Manitoba
CUPP Coordinator and Intern to Inky
Mark, Dauphin-Swan River, Manitoba
Degree in Romance and Germanic
Philology
Fulbright Scholarship at San
Francisco State University, the USA
Master Degree in Comparative
Literature
Graduate Fellowship at the University
of Toronto
PhD Student in Slavic Studies at the
University of Toronto

Antonina TERESHCHENKO
Postdoctoral Researcher,
University of Porto (Jan 2010- Dec
2012)

British Academy Visiting Scholar,
King's College London (Oct 2011-
March 2012)
From Luhansk
CUPP 1998
Intern to Michelle Dockrill
MA in Politics, democracy and
education at University of Cambridge
(2001)
PhD in Education at University of
Cambridge (2009)

Evhenia VIATCHANINOVA
University of Kyiv

CUPP 2009 & 2010
Hon. Jason Kenney,
Calgary Southeast, Alberta, Minister
of Citizenship, Immigration and
Multiculturalism
Calgary Southeast, AB
Hon. Jason Kenney,
Calgary Southeast, Alberta, Minister
of Citizenship, Immigration and
Multiculturalism
Calgary Southeast, AB
Public Diplomacy Program 2013
Syracuse University, USA
M.A. in International Relations
Maxwell School of Citizenship and
Public Affairs
M.Sc. in Public Relations
S.I. Newhouse School of Public
Communications

Artem VITKOVSKYI
University of Kyiv

CUPP 2008
Intern to Sukh Dhaliwal, Newton-
North Delta, British Columbia
Maastricht University, The Nether-
lands
M.A. Degree in European Studies

Inna VOLKOVA

National Taras Shevchenko
Pedagogical University of Luhansk
CUPP 2005
Intern to Borys Wrzesnewskyj,
Etobicoke Center, Ontario
Ph. D. Candidate in English, Michigan
State University, MI

Mykhailo VYNOHRADSKYY

CUPP 2006
Intern to Peggy Nash, Toronto,
Ontario
Master of applied math 2007
at National Technical University of
Ukraine "Kyiv Politechnic Institute"

Sofiya YEVCCHUK
Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National
University

CUPP 2009
Intern to Hon. Maria Minna MP for
Toronto, Ontario
At College of Europe in Warsaw,
Poland
Polish Government Scholarship
MA in European Interdisciplinary
Studies



At the steps of the Supreme Court of Canada, Ottawa. From Left to Right: (Front Row) Stanislava Tsarkova, Vira Makovii, Olesia Stasiv, Jaroslava Barbieri, Alexandra Shkandrij, Anastasia Filipiuk, Natalya Kalyn, Ustyna Mykytyuk (sitting), Oksana Mayba, Anatolii Dzeman, Petro Shopin, Olena Suk, Olya Shudrak, Anatolii Mintenko, Victoria Nazarova, Marta Lesiv; (second row) Iryna Pushchuk, Iuliia Bondarenko, Olesia Kompaniets, Oksana Dekhtiarova, Oleksandr Ulianov, Vasyl Lenko; (third row) Tetyana Matsyuk, Rimma El Joueidi, Oleg Shemetov, Artem Roik, Amet Seitibraimov, Lubomyr Nahirny; (back row) Oleksandr Zheka, Daryna Shevchenko, Maryna Yaroshevych



Statement on Behalf of CUPP 2011 Interns at Ukrainian Day on the Hill Celebrations

Stanislava TSARKOVA

National "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Yuri Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi
Intern to Peter Goldring, MP for Edmonton East, Alberta
2011 Katedra Scholarship recipient

Good evening Honourable guests!
Chez Madame et Monsieur! Nous vous souhaitent la bienvenue!

It is my privilege to address you today on behalf of the 34 Ukrainian Interns of the 21st Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program serving an Internship in the Parliament of Canada – alongside students from throughout Canada, France, Israel, and the United States of America. We thank the Government of Canada, the Parliament of Canada, the Senate, and of course, the Ukrainian Community for this unique opportunity to observe, first-hand, the operation of the Rule of Law and democratic governance – "Canadian style". It is our honour and good fortune to be in Canada at this historic juncture and to be able to join you in celebrating the 120th anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada!

The contribution of Ukrainian Canadians to the development of Canadian democracy is significant, as it has been eloquently acknowledged by representatives of all Canadian Party Representatives here this evening, and is a tribute to one of the founding nation-groups of this wonderful country, Canada.

Today, when democracy in Ukraine is at a critical juncture, we turn to Canada as an example to follow and as a friend who will speak up on behalf of those in Ukraine who want to see a country based on the Rule of Law, and governed by the Canadian model. We are deeply concerned by the developments and authoritarian practices of the current government in Ukraine and

specifically by the political prosecution and persecution of opposition leaders, selective justice and the deterioration of democracy in Ukraine. Recent events undermine the achievements of the 20 years of Independence.

The Orange revolution several years ago was an important milestone in Ukraine's history, which demonstrated that it is not the Government, but rather the Ukrainian people who should decide elections and the future course of democracy in Ukraine. Today, that important truth and message must be repeated and heard throughout the country. However, we, the youth alone, cannot change our country and the projected course of the current government on behalf of all of Ukraine's citizens. We must mobilize and do it all together. Everyone's participation and engagement is important. It's time for change. Today decisions are being made which will set the course of our country for generations to come. Today our future is being decided by short sighted persons interested only in their own welfare. Those decisions will determine whether we move forward, together, to open and transparent government, or roll back into the stagnation of the former Soviet Union. Today, it is not about personalities in politics. Today, our commitment is to justice, transparency and the Rule of Law in Ukraine.

We genuinely appreciate the immediate response by the International Community, particularly Canada's, to recent undemocratic and soviet-style practices emerging in Ukraine. The importance of your involvement cannot be understated. However, as we

move forward, our hope is that the decisions of the international community will not lead to the isolation of Ukraine by pushing it into the web of its northern oligarchy. This would mean abandoning not the current Government, but rather the people of Ukraine. And this could lead to devastating consequences for Ukraine and the whole region. For the last 20 years you have continuously demonstrated your faith in Ukraine, particularly by providing an opportunity to potential leaders of our Homeland to come to Canada to complete an Internship in the House of Commons. With your help and support we hope that the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program will continue its existence and facilitate democratic transition in Ukraine.

No matter how tough the fight is, the victory belongs to those who never give up. The celebration of the 120th anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada is the brightest evidence at that. Canadian Ukrainians have had the courage and persistence to stay engaged for more than 100 years in building a strong, democratic and prosperous country. And our most cherished dream is that you persevere in your nation-building skills and traditions and share these with your ancestral homeland so that together our joint efforts are rewarded and will lead us to unparalleled success.

Слава Україні!

Meeting with G. Daniel Caron, Ambassador of Canada to Ukraine



Rimma EL JOUEIDI

National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"
Intern to Peggy Nash, MP for Parkdale-High Park, Ontario
2011 John Sopinka Scholarship recipient

On a sunny day, September 13, I met a group of CUPP interns outside of the Canadian Embassy in Kyiv. The very minute we entered the conference room we filled it with excitement and curiosity, because this was our first official meeting as CUPP interns and it was with one of the most important officials in Canada-Ukraine relations – His Excellency Daniel Caron – Ambassador of Canada to Ukraine since 2008. As it turned out during the meeting His Excellency met us not so much as an official, but more as a Canadian who is passionate and friendly towards Ukraine. Mr. Caron is sure that Ukraine is a key European partner for Canada, and the Canada will remain fully engaged in supporting the development of democracy and the rule of law in an independent Ukraine.

The conversation was very informative and constructive – everything was present: joy, expectations, interest and lots of questions. To make us feel more comfortable he welcomed us and showed a sincere interest in every intern. We found ourselves in a very friendly and warm atmosphere. I was pleased to hear that Ukraine is well known and respected in Canada and that Ukrainians are an integral part of the society, while remaining true Ukrainian patriots. It was interesting to hear Mr. Caron's opinion on the current state of affairs in Canada and in Ukraine, and on the role of the Ukrainian Diaspora. We also discussed current Ukrainian political issues – weak institutions that need to be reformed as well as the mix

of public and private interests in the Verkhovna Rada. Regarding Ukrainian economic issues, we discussed the "black economy" and corruption as well as disparity and leadership issues. All of these factors hinder development in Ukraine. The Ambassador pointed out that Canada has some similar issues and it should be of interest for us to see how the Canadian government is dealing with these issues. Nevertheless, he stated that the World community had not given up on Ukraine and that we should not either. Ukraine has a future and it lays in hands of the nation, its young citizens, professionals and true patriots.

Naturally CUPP interns had a lot of questions. One of them was about the supposed duration of the

Ukrainian stagnation. Mr. Caron was clear on this issue: he did not agree with the statement of Ukrainian stagnation. Things are changing, and Ukraine is slowly headed for a brighter future. As for lateral relations between Ukraine and the West, our countries have achieved a lot during almost 20 years of cooperation. Today we know each other better and we can work better. So we should expect a growth of economic relations, more cultural exchange, and more active engagement of the civil society in the nearest future.

The Ambassador talked about what to expect from Canada and from our internship in particular.

CUPP is a unique opportunity – first hand experience in public policy. H.E.



CUPP 2011 Interns with H.E. Daniel Caron.

L to R: Stacy Tsarkova, Oleksandr Zheka, Vira Makovii, Artem Roik, Maryna Yaroshevych, Iryna Pushchyk, Ambassador Caron, Rimma El Joueidi, Andrew Mironenko, Anatoliy Dzeman, Yuliya Bondarenko, Olena Souk, Kaley Annette Hanenkrat.

Daniel Caron pointed out a lot of things we would see and experience-starting with political engagement, economic issues, history, culture and traditions. His ideas were very interesting-on language, multiculturalism and migration problems in Canada.

Personally, I found His Excellency

very supportive and inspiring. I was surprised to find that Daniel Caron is not only a government official. He addressed us as equals, talked about his family and even joked a little. I am sure that we all left the meeting very impressed and inspired. The only thing we had left to do was to go

home and pack our suitcases. Canada was waiting for us just as we were anticipating our internships. I presume that almost none of us could sleep that night, as our minds were already in Canada, in the Canadian House of Commons on Parliament Hill.

European or Soviet values for Ukraine?

Translated from Ukrainian by Olesia KOMPANIETS, Andriy MIRONENKO

Vitaliy Portnikov's Broadcast, October 7, 2011

Well-known Ukrainian journalist Vitaliy Portnikov comments on Russia's position towards Ukraine's participation in the Russian-led Customs Union and relations with Russia in particular. He comments on the possible outcomes of such cooperation for Ukraine: what Ukraine faces now, and what may happen in future. Portnikov is concerned that Ukraine needs assistance from the EU in order not to become dependent on Russia, which is benefiting from its relation with Ukraine, on a daily basis.

A Ukrainian publicist and journalist. The editor-in-chief of TVi channel. A graduate of the Faculty of Journalism of Moscow State University. A laureate of multiple awards: the "Golden Stylus" of the Ukrainian Journalism Society, Hetman Pylyp Orlyk Prize, Journalist of the Year in the "People of the Year" rating.

Good evening, dear viewers!

On the eve of his birthday the Prime Minister of Russia, Vladimir Putin once again decided to turn his attention to Ukraine. During his speech at the investment forum "Russia Calls", he once again urged Ukrainians to consider joining the Customs Union and other integration structures which are being created by Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. On his behalf some experts estimated potential revenues

for Ukraine to account to as much as 9 billion as an incentive to stop European integration and instead proceed with integration into Customs Union. I do not know where these 9 billion would come from. Perhaps, Russia would finally agree to lower gas prices. Therefore, Ukraine would pay the same price EU countries pay. But why do we pay more than EU countries pay? And why do we have to join a certain organization to have the price lowered? Would it not be more feasible to take the experience of EU members into account? Perhaps, being a part of this structure, which has an independent energy policy and talks to Russia with a united strong voice, could provide a better framework for negotiating a fair gas price formula? This, of course, does not take into account the interoperated agreements, which are always a part of Ukraine-Russia gas negotiations.

The gas issue aside, Vladimir Putin is positive that a disaster awaits Ukraine – namely a loss of our aerospace and shipbuilding industries. What would happen to our planes in the Customs Union, I wonder? Even Russian Aeroflot imports planes, in spite of the constant plea of Russian politicians to buy local – they can buy Boeing and Eurobus (Airbus?), thus their choice is understandable. Aeroflot aims to make money. Russian planes which only fly to Europe on

an experimental basis would not be that profitable since Aeroflot flies to multiple destinations. They would have to consider implications of security and aircraft repair, not just in Sheremetevo, but in numerous airports all over the world. Predictably, few airports have such a substantial repair base for Russian aircrafts. There is no need to speak about shipbuilding either as we experimented a lot with bilateral projects in this industry, all of which led to nothing. Truth cannot be hidden. Shipbuilding was an important part of the Ukrainian economy when the military production complex thrived. Why wouldn't the Russian Marine Force based in Sevastopol order some new ships from Mikolaiv shipbuilders? Perhaps, they do not have the money – but that is a different issue, and this money will not suddenly appear if we join the Customs Union.

But I was surprised by Vladimir Putin's other phrase, which seems to show his real attitude toward integration. Vladimir Putin is sincerely convinced that the advantage of the Customs Union is that its peoples will speak the same language. He tells of how hard it is for the Europeans to hold meetings, wherein they sometimes have to find as many as 27 translators. I have always thought that 27 translators is a tremendous achievement of the European Union. Of course, most officials are fluent in

English or French. However, when you hear important messages in your native language, when you can read written in your mother tongue some important document, in terms of which your country would have to live, you, see everything from another perspective. And one can be proud of the European Union, whereby the Foreign Minister of the UK, the Foreign Minister of France, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Latvia each have equal opportunity to accurately perceive official information at the meetings.

But, for Putin, it is something savage; something that does not enable international organization to work properly. He believes that a real alternative to such an organization is a Customs Union in which everyone speaks one language, one! As if Kazakhstan does not have its own language, or Belarus. And Ukraine, if it really wished to participate in integration structures that are being created by Russia, does it not have its own language either? Vladimir Putin politely admits: Ukrainian culture has its own peculiarities. Peculiarities. I wonder what he means by that. But we do speak a common language. Of course, Ukrainian politicians speak Russian no worse than their colleagues from Moscow or St. Petersburg do. Of course, when they come to Moscow, they speak one language with its partners at negotiations. And representatives of the former Soviet Union countries do the same, and there is no surprise about it. It will be the same way for a long time, until people who are about to graduate from Ukrainian, Kazakh, Uzbek, Tajik schools, who are studying – it is natural, it is normal – in their native language, will come to power in these countries. These new politicians are able to read documents in the language they were taught, in order to understand the nuances. Maybe in ten, twenty years there will be translators, and there will be nothing shameful in it, as a

person who knows native language and English is more likely to achieve something in life than someone who knows Ukrainian and Russian. It is also a fact which no one can deny, that language became a civilization factor of present development. Yet the largest IT-corporations are not in Skolkovo, but in Silicon Valley, and it is also an obvious fact that neither Vladimir Putin nor Dmitry Medvedev, nor any other Russian politician can argue. So the question is not about the common language we speak, but shared values. Yes, today we have corrupt economic values shared with the Russian Federation. But as honest citizens of this country [Ukraine], we would like to have common values with Europeans. Let us not to talk to them in Russian, let us communicate through an interpreter at meetings until our politicians learn English properly. But eventually a translator may also be required for accurate translation of nuances. But our values would be shared. Our politicians would want to work for their country, not for their pockets, and that is why we have nothing to do in a Customs Union,

where political elites see everything quite differently, where the president of Belarus mocks his Russian counterpart, who walks everywhere with his I-pad because it is not for a president to do so; where the Russian prime minister could say about the culture of the country he tries to involve into his integration project so disrespectfully, that he really believes that such a country's peculiarities are an ethnographic part of his own country. We need something else – respect. And one cannot buy respect for money. And I think Vladimir Putin understands it better than many other European politicians do. So on his birthday we have to say honestly to the prime minister of a neighboring country that it is seriously unlikely that we will join his integration association. He may come to us when we one day become a European country and he will buy his gas for the same price as other European countries pay, and we will welcome him or any other Russian leader with the same respect as representatives of the European Union countries shown us. Then we will live better than today.



Interns Olesia (University of Kyiv), Olena (Vadym Hetman University), Yulia (Kyiv Mohyla University) on their lunch break from Parliamentary work.



Добрий вечір, шановні глядачі!

Віталій Едуардович ПОРТНІКОВ

Український публіцист та журналіст. Головний редактор телеканалу ТВі. Закінчив факультет журналістики Московського державного університету. Лауреат премії Спілки Журналістів України "Золоте перо", заохочувальної премії імені гетьмана Орлика, лауреат у категорії "Журналіст року" в щорічному конкурсі "Людина року".

Перед своїм днем народження прем'єр-міністр Росії, колишній і майбутній президент сусідньої держави, Володимир Путін вирішив знову звернути увагу на Україну. Він виступив на інвестиційному форумі «Росія зове» і закликав українців все ж таки звернути увагу на запрошення вступити до митного союзу і до інших інтеграційних структур, які створюються Російською Федерацією, Білорусією і Казахстаном. Якись експерти нарахували Володимирі Путіну аж дев'ять мільярдів доходів, які буде мати Україна в результаті, якщо вона погодиться з таким рішенням і припинить європейську інтеграцію. Не знаю, звідки ці дев'ять мільярдів візьмуться, може, внаслідок того, що Росія все ж таки погодиться зменшити ціну на газ, і Україна буде сплачувати за сировину з сусідньої держави стільки, скільки країни-члени Європейського Союзу. А однак тепер виникає питання, чому тепер в Європейському Союзі вони можуть платити менше, а ми маємо платити більше, і нам зменшати ціну, тільки якщо ми увійдемо до організації, до якої вже ввійшли ті, кому Росія робить знижки. Може, все ж таки варто врахувати досвід тих країн, які є членами Євросоюзу, може, якраз в складі цієї структури, яка має власну енергетичну позицію, власну енергетичну політику і розмовляє з Росією спільним голосом, можна домовитися про реальну формулу ціни. Це, звичайно, якщо не дбати про корпоративні домовленості,

які завжди є частиною наших газових переговорів з Російською Федерацією.

Але навіть і поза газом, Володимир Путін впевнений, що в Європейському Союзі на Україну очікує величезна трагедія, у нас не буде авіаційної промисловості, у нас не буде суднобудівної промисловості... А якщо ми станемо частиною митного союзу, то цікаво, що стане з нашими літаками... Адже російська компанія Аерофлот купує не російські літаки, скільки б не закликали російські політичні діячі купувати щось своє, рідне, – вибір є між Боїнгом і Євробасом, і це зрозуміло. Аерофлот бажає заробляти гроші, це компанія, яка думає про прибуток, а на російських літаках, які здійснюють тільки експериментальні рейси, такого прибутку не буде, бо Аерофлот літає у величезну кількість країн світу, і доводиться думати про безпеку, і доводиться думати про ефективний ремонт і не тільки у аеропорті Шереметьєво, але й у величезній кількості аеропортів світу. А там немає, звичайно ж, такої нагальної ремонтної бази для російських літаків. Про суднобудування я теж можу зараз не розповідати, бо було багато експериментів із спільними проектами в цій галузі, які теж закінчувалися нічим. Ну, ніде правди діти. Українське суднобудування було важливою галуззю нашої економіки тоді, коли квітнув військово-промисловий комплекс. Чому б зараз військово-морським силам Російської Федерації, що базуються у Севастополі, не

замовити у миколаївських корабелів якісь нові сучасні кораблі. Може, грошей на це не вистачає, так це вже інша розмова і від того, що ми вступимо до митного союзу, ці гроші не з'являться.

Але мене здивувала інша фраза Володимира Путіна, яка, здається, демонструє його справжнє ставлення до інтеграції. Володимир Путін щиро впевнений в тому, перевага митного союзу перед Європейським в тому, що ми говоримо однією мовою. Він розповідає, як важко європейцям, які зустрічаються, і іноді доводиться навіть знаходити 27 перекладачів. І європейські партнери Володимира Путіна розповідають йому, що їм так важко працювати, що на цих засіданнях нічого не можна вирішити, що вони нічого не розуміють. Мені завжди здавалося, що 27 перекладачів – це величезне досягнення Європейського Союзу. Звісно, більшість чиновників володіє англійською або французькою мовами. Однак, коли ти чуєш якісь важливі повідомлення, промови колег рідною мовою, коли ти можеш прочитати рідною мовою важливий документ, за умовами якого буде далі жити твоя країна, ти, звичайно ж, зовсім інакше ставишся до справ. І можна пишатися Європейським Союзом, на засіданні якого міністр закордонних справ Великобританії, міністр закордонних справ Франції і міністр закордонних справ Угорщини, і міністр закордонних справ Латвії мають однакову можливість точно зрозуміти офіційну інформацію. Але для Володимира

Путіна це щось дикунське, це щось, що не дає можливість нормально працювати міжнародній організації. Він сподівається, що реальною альтернативою такої організації буде митний союз, в якому всі будуть розмовляти однією мовою, однією! Немовби у Казахстану немає своєї мови, у Білорусії своєї, а в Україні, якщо б вона дійсно побажала взяти участь в інтеграційних структурах, що сьогодні створюються Росією, не має своєї. Володимир Путін ввічливо визнає: так, українська культура має свої особливості. Особливості. Цікаво, що він має взагалі на увазі. Але взагалі ми говоримо спільною мовою, однією, і можемо все зрозуміти. Звичайно, українські політики володіють російською мовою не гірше за своїх колег з Москви чи Петербургу. Звичайно, коли вони приїзять до Москви, вони розмовляють однією мовою зі своїми партнерами по переговорах. І це ж саме роблять представники колишніх республік Радянського союзу, і в цьому немає нічого дивного, так буде ще довго, до того часу, як зміниться покоління, як до влади в цих країнах не прийдуть люди, які вже сьогодні закінчують українські, казахські, узбецькі, таджицькі школи, які навчаються, – це ж природно, це нормально – рідною мовою. І ці нові політики вже можуть бажати читати документи цією мовою, якою вони навчалися, щоб розуміти нюанси. А може, за десять, за двадцять років з'явиться перекладач, і нічого ганебного в цьому не буде, адже людина, яка, скажімо, володіє рідною і англійською мовами, має більше шансів щось встигнути в житті, ніж людина, яка знає українську і російську – це теж факт, який вже ніхто не може заперечити, який став цивілізаційним фактором теперішнього розвитку. Все ж такі найбільші айти-корпорації знаходяться не в Сколково, а

в Силіконовій долині, і це теж очевидні речі, з якими сьогодні не можуть сперечатися ані Володимир Путін, ані Дмитро Медведев, ані хтось інший з російських політиків. Так що, звичайно ж, питання не в спільній мові, якою ми розмовляємо, а в спільних цінностях. Так, сьогодні у нас спільні цінності корумпованої економіки з Російською Федерацією. Але б ми хотіли як сумлінні громадяни цієї країни, щоб у нас були спільні цінності з європейцями. Хай ми не будемо розмовляти з ними російською мовою, хай на нарадах ми будемо спілкуватися через перекладача аж до того часу, як наші політики не вивчать сумлінно англійську мову. Але врешті-решт перекладач теж може бути потрібний для точного перекладу нюансів. Але цінності у нас будуть спільними. Наші політичні діячі будуть бажати працювати для своєї країни, а не для своєї кишені, і саме тому нам нема що робити в митному союзі, де політична еліта вважає зовсім інакше, де президент Білорусії насміхається над своїм російським колегою, який ходить з і-рад-ом, бо це не президентська

справа; де прем'єр-міністр Росії може відгукуватися про культуру країни, яку він намагається залучити до свого інтеграційного об'єднання, так зневажливо, ніби дійсно вважає, що ці особливості – це етнографічна частина його власної країни. Нам потрібне щось інше – повага. А повагу не можна купити за гроші. І я думаю, що Володимир Путін розуміє це краще, ніж багато хто з інших європейських політиків. Так що в день його народження ми маємо чесно сказати прем'єр-міністру з сусідньої країни, що навряд чи ми будемо з ним в одному інтеграційному об'єднанні. Хай приїздить до нас, коли ми будемо європейською країною і будемо купувати його газ за ті ж гроші, що і інші європейські країни, і вітати його чи іншого російського керівника з такою ж повагою, як це роблять представники країн Європейського Союзу. Тоді ми будемо жити краще, ніж сьогодні.

Побачимося вже за тиждень, а наступного понеділка ви зустрінетеся як завжди в цій програмі з Сергієм Рахманіновим. Хай щастить!



Thanksgiving Day at Bain's Family, Ottawa. From Left to Right: Anastasia Filipiuk, Marta Lesiv, Iuliia Bondarenko, Tetyana Matsyuk, Olena Suk.



Gregor did not become an insect, he abandoned Ukraine

Vira MAKOVII

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Institute of Journalism
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2011 Emil Telizhyn Scholarship recipient

Ukrainians, just like the insect Gregor, can not leave their quarters. Kafka did not reveal the reasons Samsa became a fly; rather he left the answer to our imagination. Similarly, each of us has our own opinion how, we, Ukrainians, found ourselves in our current position. Others freely do whatever they want in Ukraine, they openly disrespect us. We do not have the strength to defend our rights and the world knows about our defenslessness but is distracted. From the Western higherland emerges a "hero" – the European Union – that suggests it will help us, but as soon as troubles emerges on its home front, that hero disappears. Back into our "room" where we lie crippled, while Russia enters boldly and takes from us anything that suits its liking. Our insect weakens further, everyone loses interest in it, and it dies.

However, this is not the story of Ukraine. Our Gregor is an insect that will resist, take flight from his quarters, and go abroad. Every Ukrainian should understand what our society is lacking. If only some go abroad and observe a decent standard of living and decent values, then upon their return those who stayed behind will not understand their new ideas, and the communal creation of society is likely to fail. Consequently, those who have been abroad will leave once again.

It is therefore important that all Ukrainians visit foreign countries, be they young people, officials, workers, or cultural industry employees. Just as the Turks went to Germany or the Poles to England, I urge you to travel

beyond Ukraine's borders!

I continue to beg your attention! It is vital that those who manage to obtain positions abroad organize co-operative international projects, and develop our economy and our culture, – we need fresh air to flow into our rooms so as not to suffocate and grow moldy. Let us leave our homeland and then return. All Ukrainians should be sent away to gather knowledge from the different countries of the world. Those with the desire to do so can then return and build "a new Ukraine", a place in which they want to live. The rest can settle where they please.

For 70 years the Soviet Union made slaves of Ukrainians and we will need 70 more years to overcome the inferiority complex those years of subservience have impressed upon us. We will need just as many years for the rebirth to take root and thrive. We have taken enormous losses to our self worth and identity. And note, dear friends, these next 70 years will demand of us generous contribution and great effort. Actually, we are the ones who must reverse this pattern of history. Are you up to the challenge? Do you fear this mission? We should not waste time in protests and opposition, nor on attending mass meetings that only serve to exchange one despotic power for another. Rather, we should spend our time at universities and libraries in order to acquire knowledge. It is especially crucial, at this moment of Ukraine's political stagnation that we should leave her, for there is no better medicine for the strengthening of her immune system. Is it not more difficult

to leave in this instance than to stay? Therefore, I urge you to travel beyond Ukraine's borders!

But remember: you risk becoming a stranger. You may never find a home on this earth and you may lose your roots and dissolve into the world. However, if you don't leave your country, you will surely become like the insect Gregor!

I confess!

I love to complain. There is even something noble in it. I am not one to smile in the streets but rather I walk with my head down, scowling, as being honest is more important to me than being pleasant. I do everything I can to be rid of that smile. It is not for me anyways. I do not like responsibility, it puts unnecessary obligations on me. I never reveal my plans or share opportunities because jealousies destroy my dreams and steal my ideas.

My words pour out emotionally. There is something noble in this too. I do not make big plans. I do not do great things, since, regardless, nothing will change! However, I do show others that I am better... But who am I anyways? I am a nobody: no money, no car, and no status – I simply do not exist. Life is hard, the world is cruel, and people are angry. Any doubts? I would like to become Mozart, Camus, Picasso, Tolstoy, Amosovoy, Franklin, but it is so complicated...

Is there someone on high who likes to observe us? Why not end this scene – we are long since tired of the characters. Today, there are no heroes, good or evil; no one wants to call anything black or white. Today,

we love coffee with milk or cocktails. No one wants to limit themselves. We indulge in everything. Nobody wants to do what is important; rather they want to do what they desire.

I did not ask for life! Especially in a country of abandoned slaves, who rob, lie, and feel pleasure without understanding that they are fools! Slaves do not know how to build their

own state, nor can they live freely in another's, so it is necessary for them to learn from others how to become masters of their own earth.

Interview with Kaley Hanenkrat

Yulia BONDARENKO

Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

Intern to Ed Komarnicki, MP for Souris-Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan
2011 Dr. Maria Fisher-Slysh Scholarship recipient



Active, optimistic and inquisitive, Kaley Hanenkrat came to Kyiv from New York's Columbia University on a Fulbright Fellowship to explore the post-Orange Revolution democracy movement and civic activism in Ukraine. After just a few months in Kyiv, Kaley has fallen in love with Ukrainian crafts, food and music. Besides discovering Ukrainian culture, Kaley has kept a close eye on the Yulia Tymoshenko trial and has met with former President Viktor Yushchenko.

In this interview, Kaley shares her impressions of life in Ukraine.

Kaley, please give us some background of where you study, your roots and what you are doing in Kyiv.

I'm originally from East Canton, Ohio but I spent four years studying at Columbia University in New York City. While I don't have any heritage in Ukraine, I've completely fallen in love with the country, its history, and its culture. I'm currently studying in the Law Department at Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

The reason I'm in Kyiv to do research and take classes as part of my Fulbright fellowship. My research project is on democratization and de-democratization in post-Orange Revolution Ukraine with a focus on political activism and Ukrainian participation in civil society. Because of the nature of

my research, Kyiv and Kyiv-Mohyla in particular were a logical choice for me to apply for in my Fulbright application.

Why did you decide to apply for the Fulbright Program to come to Ukraine? Was the selection process competitive?

When I first decided to apply for Fulbright, I was primarily applying as practice for research fellowships in the future. Fulbright is very competitive and I did not think that I had a very good chance of being selected. At the time, I was planning to serve in the Peace Corps and hoped to be assigned to Ukraine. Aside from being incredibly fascinated with Ukraine, I took several courses on Ukraine along with Ukrainian language in college and I was beginning to research for my senior thesis (partially about Ukrainian politics) so Ukraine seemed like a logical choice.

The competitiveness of Fulbright varies from country to country, primarily because of issues of language competency and background knowledge. The number of US applicants for programs in the UK is enormous and extremely competitive (because we all speak English) as well as in Spain and France (Spanish and French are commonly studied). On the other hand, countries in Eastern Europe, South-

east Asia, and the Middle East vary in number of applicants because fewer Americans speak the languages of these regions and it is difficult to study there without language competency. Because of this, these countries have smaller pools of potential applicants and even fewer applicants. Ukraine, however, has the second highest number of applicants for Eastern European countries despite our language barrier.

What are the three things you like and three things you dislike about Ukraine?

I've only seen Kyiv (which I LOVE), but three things I like about Ukraine would have to be the food, the culture, and the people. Varenyky are easily the best food on earth and I don't know what I'll do without them. Culturally, Ukraine is a vibrant country and I love hearing traditional Ukrainian music, walking around old churches, and seeing the beautiful hand-made crafts on Andriyivskyi. Also, Ukrainians in Kyiv (in my experience, at least) are some of the nicest people on earth.

It's difficult to say three things I dislike about Ukraine (because I love being here!). For the most part, the only part I dislike is the absence things

I miss from the United States such as peanut butter, bagels, and spicy food. If I really had to pick something, though, I would say Ukrainian pizza (it's just not the same as American pizza! Sorry, guys!).

Have you gotten used to Kyiv and how is your Ukrainian?

I've gotten used to Kyiv for the most part, though I've admittedly gotten lost in Metrograd and various metro stations on several occasions. Kyiv reminds me of New York in a lot of ways, so adapting wasn't as difficult as I imagined it would be. My Ukrainian has been improving, though! I studied the language in college for a year and a half, but it took me a little while to remember what I'd learned. I still can't have a political debate in Ukrainian, but I can find my way around the city and have basic conversations. Unfortunately, many people get confused when a non-Ukrainian is speaking to them in Ukrainian (with an American accent) and respond to me in English or Russian. It gets a little confusing at those times, because my Russian is terrible and I have no idea what's happening.

How is studying in Kyiv-Mohyla Academy different from Columbia University?

Kyiv-Mohyla and Columbia are structured differently academically and institutionally, but that's a common difference between most European and American universities. Kyiv-Mohyla's emphasis on foreign language competency and teaching a large number of classes entirely in a foreign language is very different from Columbia. While there were some upper-level courses in specialized regional departments that were taught in a foreign language, virtually all were taught in English and students were only required to take two years of one foreign language to graduate. There also seemed to be more student organizations at Columbia than at Kyiv-Mohyla, but I think that's mostly because the size of the

universities is so different.

How does Kyiv differ from New York?

The cities are actually more similar than I expected. While I miss the ease of navigating New York and the efficiency of public transportation, Kyiv's buildings are so much more beautiful that it makes up for walking around more when I'm lost. New York is well known for being a diverse city with many cultural influences from all over the world while Kyiv seems to have primarily European influences. It is much, much more common to recycle in New York and people very rarely own a car if they live in the city because the metro system (subway) is huge. I'm still getting used to cars being everywhere in Kyiv.

What is your favorite place in Kyiv?

There are so many to choose from! I really love Taras Shevchenko Park and I think I've described it as a "magical place" once or twice. It's close to my apartment so I go there often. There's this awesome mlintsi (?) cart outside O'Panasy that I stop at sometimes. I also love to see the ponies and roosters. And the trees, statues, and fountains are so beautiful! I also love walking around Podil and the neighborhood near Kyiv-Mohyla.

Have you traveled outside Kyiv?

Unfortunately, not as much as I want to. My roommate and I went on a tour of Chernobyl, which was incredible, but also not anything like the rest of Ukraine. I plan to visit Lviv in the next couple months and will be traveling around more in the spring.

Have you been to any concerts?

Unfortunately, only a small one in a gallery with an American musician. However, I have been to the National Opera House to see two operas and a ballet (the Nutcracker – it was amazing!). I plan to see more soon, though!

Did you have any meetings with at the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine?

The Embassy hosted a Fulbright Orientation and they host events

around Kyiv that they invite us to and send us their newsletter. Everyone at the US Embassy has been really helpful.

Do you keep in touch with the family? What do they think about your staying in Ukraine?

Staying in touch with family has been a little difficult, but I usually Skype with my parents once a week and try to email them as often as I can. They also follow me on my blog. My family is excited for my opportunity to be here, but they worry a lot since Ukraine is very far from Ohio (where they live) and is very unfamiliar to them. My family hasn't been outside of the United States, aside from serving in the military or a vacation to somewhere in the Americas. And this is my first time outside the United States, so it is a new experience for all of us. I think they're happy that I'm in Ukraine rather than in other places that are further away or don't have Internet access, so that's good, at least!

You have been in Kyiv since our meeting in the Canadian Embassy on September 13 and have had a chance to observe the events around the trial of Yulia Tymoshenko. What are your observations or interpretation of this scenario?

Ukraine's path to democratization has never been simple, but this was an unexpected obstacle. While I certainly do not know all of the details of the trial, it appears to be a politically motivated verdict and an incredibly unjust sentence. To be quite honest, I do not understand what the current administration hopes to gain from the situation as it has angered its colleagues in Russia, Western Europe, and America along with many Ukrainians. For democracy to function in a country, opposition must not only exist, but peacefully thrive and with this verdict, the strongest voice of opposition has been, more or less, politically silenced. I think that this next year leading up to the parliamentary elections will be

extremely important in demonstrating the direction of democratization in Ukraine and whether or not a strong opposition party (or parties) develops will determine a lot.

As you know I am in Ottawa, doing an Internship with Ed Komarnicki, Member of Parliament for Souris-Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan. My job as an intern includes assisting the MP with research. I also attend "Question

Period" which is a session where the Government faces opposition questions. Both question and answer cannot exceed 35 seconds. In 35 seconds can you sum up your stay in Ukraine and give our readers some prognostication for Ukraine's future?

Ukraine is an amazing country with an incredible history and wonderful people. I am so inspired by the power Ukrainians hold in determining the future of their country. Politically,

the country is still young and its future is very uncertain. Whether or not Ukrainians are able to develop a strong civil society – especially strong NGOs, independent press, and strong political participation – will be indicative of the country Ukraine will be in 10-15 years. I hope that Ukrainians realize the power they hold in creating the country they want. Democracy is not easy, but anything worthwhile never is.

Ottawa Tour

Jaroslava BARBIERI

"Sapienza" University of Rome

Intern to Justin Trudeau, MP for Papineau, Quebec

Anna Mazurenko Scholarship recipient



On September 17th CUPP Interns went on a tour of Parliament Hill and its vicinity with Borys Gengalo. Still feeling like jet-lagged strangers, after the tour we explored the city trying to find our geographical bearings and cultural sites. It was no easy task, but strangely, the sore feet we had at the end of the day was something that confirmed our exploratory pursuits and simply left us satisfied.

Being half Italian and half Ukrainian, I have always been fascinated by multi-cultural lands. And the architecture and history of Ottawa fits this definition.

I have to admit that our high-spirited Mr. Gengalo urged us to take an active part in the discovery of the Canadian capital. This was a pleasant as well as effective way to involve us Martians. The more we got to know Ottawa, the more it felt like we were not Martians at all. In fact, to me Ottawa is the perfect example of how rich and complicated a reality is when it is a melting pot of different cultures, histories, and characters.

To tell the truth, the thing that first

struck me about Ottawa is something I had noted the night before in my hotel room. I had been given a map of the city and the first thing that caught my eye was the geometrical reticulation of the streets. The point is that it is the first time I have ever crossed the Atlantic. I have been all around Europe and the maps of European cities are just a chaotic mess of names and shapes. Today, it felt like walking on the edge of lines that were drawn with a ruler. A very unusual feeling!

Parliament Hill is where we will be working for two months and, to be sincere, I am looking forward to it. Not just because of what we will be doing there as planned by the CUPP program, but also because of the wonderful Gothic architecture it displays. And the huge green lawn in front of the building is a very tempting place to sit and relax either with a nice book or with friends.

Actually, today's tour was also a very good occasion on which to get to know other CUPP Interns better. I was glad to find out that we possess all the necessary skills and conditions

to become a very energetic and cooperative group of friends.

I cannot say that the culture gap will not exist even after the two months of our stay. But the amazing experience I have just started to shape in my memory feels already like something I will never forget. I feel I am going to learn a lot and that is going to be useful not just for my future research and job but also for my personal experience with people and the formation of my own identity as a person.

"A mari usque ad mare" ("From sea to sea") says the Canada motto. There is an emblem with the motto on it right over the central entrance of the Confederation building on Parliament Hill where my MP's office is located. To me, it is like a reminder to myself. Every morning I enter this building, that traveling from sea to sea will allow me to enrich my personality. Canada is definitely a coast I would like to berth at for some period of time, at least.



Olena SUK

Vadym Hetman National Economic University of Kyiv
Intern to Mike Wallace, MP for Burlington, ON
2011 William Sametz Scholarship recipient

A Historic Tour of Parliament Hill

On the sunny afternoon of Sept 18, 2011 CUPP interns had a unique chance to discover Parliament Hill under the kind guidance of Borys Gengalo. Mr. Gengalo is a historian, public activist and a bright representative of the Ukrainian Diaspora. Thanks to the tour, we now better understand the interconnectedness of Canadian history, architecture, public policy, democratic evolution and its current state of affairs.

As we stood in front of Parliament Hill, we saw three magnificent edifices which constitute the parliament buildings: The Centre, West & East Blocks. Other edifices can be found in the vicinity. They revive the royal flavour, balancing with the modern style of

architecture of the buildings across the street from Parliament Hill. In fact, the former combines the Gothic architectural trends of Britain, France and Italy, of around the 13th century, with some adaptations to suit the Canadian climate.

The Center Block of Parliament Hill comprises of the Commons and Senate chambers, offices of some MPs and Senators, and senior administration. The building was destroyed by a fire in 1916. Thus only the Library (which is depicted on the \$10 Canadian bill) was preserved in its original state. It is situated in proximity of the East and West Blocks, Supreme Court & Royal Mint Buildings, as well as a multitude of monuments of historic significance.

The first statue, installed on Parliament Hill is that of Sir George-Etienne

Cartier, one of the dominant figures in Canadian politics of his time and a Father of Confederation.

Another monument depicts John George Diefenbaker. Besides numerous accomplishments in politics, he is famous for appointing the first woman (Ellen Fairclough, as a Secretary of State for Canada) and a first Ukrainian (Michael Starr, as a Minister of Labour) to serve in Cabinet.

The statue of former Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson was erected in 1989. He is famous for resolving the Suez Canal Crisis and received the Nobel Peace Prize for this work in this field. Mr. Pearson is perceived to be among the most influential Canadians of the XXth century.

Among the glorious monuments to prominent Canadians, I cannot help mentioning the Famous Five- "Women are Persons!" inaugurated in 2000. It is a tribute to five women (Nellie McClung, Irene Parlby, Emily Murphy, Louise McKinney and Henrietta Muir Edwards) who won their case to enable their appointment to the Senate of Canada.

While walking around the Parliament Hill, overlooking the picturesque paysage overlooking the Ottawa River, you get the impression that every stone has its history; that there is a story behind every building and place. Despite the fact that all of the interns familiarized themselves about the history of Canada, we had the chance to learn a lot of interesting facts about practically everything on Parliament Hill. On behalf of the Interns of CUPP 2011, I extend our sincere thanks to Borys Gengalo for devoting his time to give us such a fascinating tour through history and Canada's seat of Government!



L to R: James Bezan MP, Kelly Bezan, Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Olha Shudrak, Paul Grod at the Prime Minister's Dinner in Toronto, October 14, 2011.

Our First Day

Andriy MIRONENKO

Lomonosov Moscow State University
Intern to Megan Leslie, MP for Halifax
Mazurenko Family Scholarship recipient



Today was an exciting day for me and the other interns of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program. Today we received our Parliamentary passes and began our journeys to an exciting experience. In the morning, and long before that, many of us wondered about our MPs and the kind of work they would have us do. Upon coming to Parliament and attending an exciting tour thanks to our guide, known to some as Prince William (inside joke alert! ah, too late, sorry), I was the first one to get my Parliamentary pass and proceed with my journey to the office of Megan Leslie, an MP of the New Democratic Party for Halifax. That was an advantage, since such a journey is worth starting as early as possible. Looking ahead, I can say it was a great start to a great day.

I was looking forward to meeting Megan Leslie, and my internship has exceeded my best expectations. I am incredibly lucky to be an intern to an MP who is so caring and willing to help me get the most exciting and rewarding experience during my internship. Upon our introduction she invited me to accompany her to the opening session of the House of Commons, which was dedicated mostly to commemorating recently deceased Jack Layton, the charismatic leader of the New Democratic Party. During the session I heard many warm words about him from his companions in arms in the NDP as well as from the Conservatives and the Liberals. After the session was adjourned, we headed back to the Confederation building where Megan Leslie's office is situated and she invited me to join her, her staff and Laurin Liu, the Deputy Critic for the Environment (Megan Leslie is the Critic for the Environment) for lunch. A Critic is an MP holding a portfolio at the Shadow Cabinet – the shadow

government formed by the official opposition. Critics are responsible for holding the Government, and thus, respective ministers, accountable and closely monitoring their policy.

After lunch, at 2 PM Megan Leslie took me to the "Question Period". "Question Period" is a crucial instrument for the opposition to hold the Government accountable for its actions. During this session MPs get to ask Ministers, including the Prime Minister, 35-second questions and to receive 35 second answers. English or French can be used, and synchronic translation is available. The Official Opposition, which is currently the NDP, gets to ask the majority of the questions. The questions today were devoted to a wide array of issues including the creation of jobs to protect Canadian farmers from competition from their U.S. counterparts. Megan

Leslie asked two questions, one in English and one in French, both on environmental issues. This session is always very intensive and tensions run high.

Back at Megan Leslie's office I attended her meeting with representatives of an environmental protection NGO. During the day she introduced me to many MPs and journalists, including Peggy Nash, MP for the Toronto riding of Parkdale-High Park and the Official Opposition's Finance Critic, whom I saw on Saturday speaking at the annual Toronto Ukrainian Festival. Now my working hours are over, Megan Leslie has left to cover for another MP at a committee meeting, and I am sitting at my desk writing this log, looking forward to two months of top-class parliamentary experience!



L to R: James Bezan MP, Oksana Mayba, Olha Shudrak, Robert Sopuck MP.



Celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine in the Embassy of Ukraine in Canada

Tetyana MATSYUK

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

Intern to Wladyslaw Lizon, MP for Mississauga East-Cooksville

2011 Malanchuk Family Scholarship recipient

On the 19th of September Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary interns were invited to the Embassy of Ukraine in Canada. On that day the Embassy was celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine. Usually, in Ottawa this Anniversary is celebrated in September, when all of the Members of Parliament come back from their ridings to the Parliament

Hill and are able to attend. Before the official program started, CUPP Interns had a chance to meet with many outstanding politicians and Canadian friends of Ukraine. Some of the VIP guests were Robert Sopuck, MP for Dauphin-Swan River-Marquette, Manitoba, who this year is appointed as a chair of the Canada-Ukraine Friendship group; Mark Warawa,

MP for Langley, British Columbia, former chair of the Canada-Ukraine Friendship group; Ed Komarnicki, MP for Souris-Moose Mountain, Saskatchewan; James Bezan, MP Selkirk – Interlake, Manitoba. There also was a representative from the Russian Embassy – Ihor Girenko – and representative of the Orthodox Church – Parish Priest Maksym Lysyak. Ihor Bardyn, the honorable founder of Canada Ukraine Parliamentary program, was also present at the celebration. All the guests were warmly greeted by Mykhailo Khomenko, who temporarily executes duties of the Ambassador of Ukraine to Canada, and the secretary Denys Sennyk.

The formal part of the evening started with a speech by Mykhailo Khomenko about the past, the present and the future of Ukraine. Then the guests sang the Ukrainian and Canadian anthems, accompanied by a violin player. It was really very unusual and beautiful. I was pleased by the fact that most of Canadian Ukrainians at the Embassy knew the lyrics of the national anthem of Ukraine by heart and sang it with a great passion. This united singing was the great opportunity to realize, once again, that Ukraine is still alive and will prosper in the future!

Ukrainians are a very generous and hospitable nation. Everybody had a chance to taste varenyky, roasted sausage, and traditional Ukrainian snacks. The celebration at the Embassy was a success.



Director of CUPP Mr. Ihor Bardyn with football trophy made by CUPP 2011 interns. From Left to Right: Andriy Mironenko, Oksana Dekhtiarova, Ihor Bardyn, Oleksandr Zheka, Olesia Stasiv, Tetyana Matsyuk, Vira Makovii.

CUPP interns 2011 with Minister for Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism Honorable Jason Kenney. From Left to Right: Oksana Dekhtiarova, Olesia Kompaniets, Hon. Jason Kenney, Iuliia Bondarenko, Nastia Filipiuk, Ustyna Mykytyuk.



Unforeseen Meetings

Oleksandr ULIANOV

Ternopil National Economic University
Intern to Cheryl Gallant, MP for Renfrew-Nipissing-Pembroke, Ontario
2011 Eugene Palenka Scholarship recipient



The Ukrainian Embassy in Ottawa traditionally holds the Independence Day reception for Ottawa's Diplomatic community, Canadian government officials and invited guests from the Ukrainian-Canadian Community. This year The Independence Day reception was held on September 24 and many CUPP Interns attended. After the singing of the National Anthems and several brief speeches and greetings, guests mingled and tasted some Ukrainian dishes prepared by the Embassy staff.

Before coming to Canada, I was told that our family had relatives somewhere in Canada with whom we had no contact. Little did I know that Canada is not as big as one may believe, for at this reception I met a totally unexpected guest.

As I mingled with the guests, I met an individual who handed me his business card and we struck up a conversation. He was interested in what Ukrainian students were doing in Canada's Parliament and I gave him a description of our internship program and my work with my Member of Parliament. I noted that his name sounded similar to mine and he said he was originally from Vinnytsia, which is my hometown. As our conversation progressed, we discovered that we were related. In fact, I discovered that he was my uncle. We continued our conversation about family and updated each other on family affairs in Canada and Ukraine.

It turns out that my uncle Ihor was completely surprised to meet someone from Ukraine who was so closely related to him. Since our first meeting at the Embassy we have

stayed in touch and I wrote to my parents to share the great news. They were surprised by the news and delighted. Meeting a relative about whom you knew nothing before is a great happening. Meeting him in far

away Canada inside the Ukrainian Embassy doubles the excitement. Canada is not that distant after all!



L to R: Roman Wynnycky, Lesia Wynnycky, James Bezan MP, Oksana Mayba, Olha Shudrak, Kelly Bezan, Robert Sopuck MP.



Ukrainian Day on the Hill celebration in the Rotunda of Parliament. CUPP Interns perform concert of Ukrainian songs. From left to right: Andriy Mironenko, Vira Makovii, Nataliya Kalyn, Iryna Pushchyk, Olesia Stasiv, Petro Shopin, Olesia Kompaniets, Iuliia Bondarenko, Marta Lesiv, Lyubomyr Nahirny, Oksana Mayba, Olena Suk, Anastasiia Filipiuk, Kateryna Simak, Oleksandr Zheka, Tetiana Matsyuk, Ustyna Mykytyuk, Tolik Mintenko.



September 18 – Terry Fox Run On

Oleg SHEMETOV

University of Kharkiv

Intern to Nathan Cullen, MP for Skeena-Bulkley Valley, British Columbia

2011 James & Louise Temerty Scholarship recipient

Exactly thirty-one years ago, in his hometown of Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, Terry Fox became the youngest Companion of the Order of Canada, admission into which is one of the highest honors for merit. Exactly thirty-one years later a group of Ukrainian university students

serving as interns in the House of Commons, commemorated Terry Fox and his valiant Marathon of Hope, his kindness as a humanitarian, his determination as an athlete, and his support for cancer research, by taking part in the annual run appropriately named after him.

The Terry Fox Run is now held in over 60 countries around the globe and is a uniting force towards finding a

cure for cancer. Over \$500 million has been raised for cancer research in his name.

In April 1980 Terry Fox, a cancer patient himself, began the Marathon of Hope in St. John's Newfoundland, running cross-country to raise money for cancer research. Terry ran the equivalent of a full marathon every day. He hoped to raise one dollar for each of Canada's 24 million people, in 1980. He ran on one leg as the other had been amputated because of cancer. It was in September of that year, when his own cancer spread, that he had to stop his famous odyssey near Thunder Bay Ontario. In June 1981 he passed away. His journey through Canada so inspired Canadians that they picked up Terry's baton and continued the run. And each year they repeat the run to raise money for cancer research in one of the most memorable remembrances of a modern hero.

In September 2011, CUPP interns did our bit. Many people ran, others walked, some bicycled while others roller-skated. Our contingent mostly ran and walked to battle cancer, to fight for life...

The goal deserves our greatest appreciation and support and Terry Fox's quest, though it ultimately cost him his life, must be continued. His journey, and its reenactment each year, gives faith and hope to millions of cancer carriers. His noble cause is still alive. Not only once a year, but also each and every day it helps to raise awareness of cancer and raise funds so as to fight this horrible disease and finally defeat it. We are now a part of this cause, this cause for life!



Top: CUPP'11 with Ihor Bardyn near Centennial Flame on Parliament Hill.



Right: Andrii Kril's visit to Ottawa. From L to R: Andrii Kril, Tetyana Matsyuk, Artem Roik, Iaroslava Barbieri, Stacy Tsarkova, Anatoliy Dzeman.

Remember you are the Shepherds for a Day

Oksana MAYBA

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv
Intern to Ted Opitz, MP for Etobicoke Centre, Ontario
2011 William and Antonina Bazylewych Scholarship recipient



It started off as a regular Friday morning: I was running a bit late. Little did I know that something very irregular was about to happen to me and my friends. We met in the lobby and left together for a charity event at the Shepherd of Good Hope. Twenty-five minutes later, we reached our destination.

Ann met us with: "Oh, I know, who you are! You are from Ukraine!" Then a man with a long white beard appeared, saying: «Hello, my dear! Call me Santa Claus. You are very lucky to meet me so close to Christmastime. If you need any help, don't hesitate to ask».

We were asked to tie back our hair and wash our hands properly. Then some of us started making sandwiches while others peeled and cut vegetables. In an hour we finished and were invited to a little chapel for common prayer.

In the chapel we met other volunteers who have been helping out at the Shepherd for several years. All of them were friendly and really keen on talking to us, asking about what we are doing in Ottawa, and how things are back in Ukraine. We told them about the program and our work on Parliament Hill.

After common prayer, the lunch for poor and homeless people started. We helped with washing dishes and serving food. In the end, our Santa Claus said to us: «Remember, you are shepherds for a day». A few days later he emailed us a poem:

SHEPHERDS FOR A DAY

Shepherding to the hungry became our most important motto for today. How could we remain blind to their poverty? We couldn't stay away!

Eager to be of help, we volunteered at the Shepherds of Good Hope. People helping people! What a discovery? Sowers of sacred hope! Hastily and with due diligence, we assumed our responsibilities. Energy flowed through our veins. What precious opportunities! Really, peeling potatoes and onions, preparing sandwiches Did us much good; we did our best to meet staff's wishes. Serving lunch to the hungry was a revealing experience.

From our guests, we learnt the true meaning of resilience. Oh, each one of their visages could've disclosed their story. Rather than judging them, we treated our guests with dignity.

As we served them, we often saw them smiling. How amazing!

Doing volunteer work here, even for one day, proved so fulfilling.

Accepting, respecting and treating the poor as equal human beings, Yes, by being Shepherds for a Day we relearned the meaning of serving.

Poem written by Raymond D. Tremblay (Ottawa) © in appreciation of the representatives of the Canadian-Ukraine Parliamentary Exchange Group who volunteered at the Shepherds of Good Hope in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada on Sept. 23, 2011.

That was truly unique experience for us. We saw another part of Canada, a part that is beyond Parliament Hill. We met caring, compassionate people. Each of us learnt something from them on this unusual day. And the most important lesson for me was that every little thing we do matters and makes a difference.



Oksana Mayba, Oksana Dekhtiarova, Olya Shudrak.

**Lubomyr Nahirny,
Oksana Mayba,
Santa – Raymond
D. Tremblay, Olya
Shudrak, Oksana
Dekhtiarova, Nastya
Filipiak.**





Olya SHUDRAK

University of Lviv, Humboldt University of Berlin
Intern to James Bezan, MP for Selkirk–Interlake, Manitoba
2011 John & Julia Stashuk Scholarship recipient

Shepherds for a Day

The first working week in the Canadian Parliament was quickly coming to completion when, out of the blue, a great opportunity arose, in the form of an invitation to perform some volunteer work. Five people were requested for volunteering at "Shepherds of Good Hope", a foundation that aims at helping those whose needs have not been met and supporting them through "the power of love and prayer".

The schedule for that September 24th morning was planned to be precisely the same as for a regular working day on Parliament Hill, rise early, get ready for the given mission, meet soul mates and enjoy a mutual adventure.

Our voluntary mission commenced, however, with the twinkling of the sun and its warmth, which we brought with us to "Shepherds of Good Hope" alongside some enthusiasm and smiles.

Barely had we entered the premises on St. Patrick Street, when a petite woman cordially welcomed us and introduced us to other volunteers, as representatives of Ukrainian Community in Canada. The other volunteers were astonished upon learning that we were Parliamentary Interns and part of the contingent of 34 university students of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program. They were fascinated that all of our interns came from different and distant parts of Ukraine.

After a brief introduction, and putting on the required clothing, everyone got down to their assigned tasks, mainly comprising of preparation of lunch and cleaning up afterwards.

With every tasty sandwich we

prepared we became more excited and it seems to me that our motivation to contribute had no limits and could have been compared with an ever-flowing fountain.

It was really a day of adventures and surprises... Never could I have imagined that one day in my life I would meet true Santa Claus, but miracles kept happening. Now I know for sure that Santa is pretty busy with volunteering at "Shepherds of Good Hope" and only at Christmas time does he switch to performing other duties.

Having prepared enough lunches, it was high time to pray together before welcoming the visitors of "Shepherds of Good Hope". The service looked interesting, apart from praying in English, we had a chance to share more information about our exchange program and eventually were asked to pray in Ukrainian. Only positive emotions and happiness were circulating through the air...we felt ourselves an integral part of this supportive team, we knew that we did a great job and a rewarding feeling and satisfaction were still ahead...

The door opened and a great number of people began to form a queue line. Some people were smiling at us, others ignored us. Anyways, we were doing our job. We were experiencing another side of Canada and were conscientiously contributing to Canadian society, and, most importantly, we got a satisfying feeling that our guests were not hungry any more.

Before we left, Santa called us "shepherds for a day" and asked us to remember this expression... Then our mission was over... but it was not the end for surprises...The following day

Santa greeted our volunteer team with warm greetings and million thanks and in an attachment we found this:

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Eager to be of help, we volunteered at the Shepherds of Good Hope.

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Accepting, respecting and treating the poor as equal human beings,

*Yes, by being **Shepherds for a Day** we relearned the meaning of serving.*

Poem written by Raymond D. Tremblay (Ottawa)

In appreciation of the representatives of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program who volunteered at the Shepherds of Good Hope in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada on Sept. 23, 2011.

Visits to Glengarry-Prescott-Russell constituency

Maryna IAROSHEVYCH

Maastricht University

Intern to Pierre Lemieux, MP for Glengarry-Prescott-Russell, Ontario
Raynell Andreychuk Scholarship recipient



From among our entire group of 34 CUPP 2011 Interns, I happened to be among those lucky few who were taken to my MPs constituency on numerous occasions. My first visit to the Glengarry-Prescott-Russell riding in Eastern Ontario took place during the International Ploughing Match and Rural Expo in late September 2011, which commemorated the Centennial of the Ontario Ploughmen's Association. It was a huge event, which took three years of preparation and attracted a hundred thousand visitors, which is equal to three quarters of the constituency's population.

Attending as a part of Pierre Lemieux's team, not only was I able to make several hour-long walks around the agricultural exhibition and watch horse ploughing competitions, but also to accompany Mr. Lemieux during his meetings with local

residents. The most striking thing for me to observe was the level of accountability and accessibility of Mr. Lemieux in his dealing with the electorate. Seeing their representative in the House of Commons, many individuals seized their chance to bring both personal cases and public concerns to Mr. Lemieux's attention. However, interestingly enough, words of appreciation and support by far outweighed the citizens' complaints, which was to me unexpected, but nevertheless a very encouraging observation. Few Ukrainian voters would be as complimentary to their MPs.

My second and third visits to the riding happened during the House of Commons break. Both included agriculture-related activities for two

main reasons: firstly, Mr. Lemieux's constituency encompasses a rural area with a strong farmers' representation and secondly, Mr. Lemieux is the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture.

Visiting both an eggs and dairy producing farm for the first time in my life, I was struck by their advanced technologies and high efficiency. To prove a point let me please mention that 110 cows, for instance, are taken care of by 6 part-time employees, which means that there are never more than three people at a time managing the entire breeding, feeding and milking process.

Apart from farms, I was also



Maryna inspecting dairy farm operation.



Pierre Lemieux MP, and Maryna at Fall Fair in eastern Ontario.

honoured to attend two meetings with constituents at one of the local offices. As before, Mr. Lemieux, after hearing each of the cases, provided his riding residents with viable solutions to their problems and outlined the follow-up steps to be taken by both citizens and his assistants.

In addition, we dropped by a recently renovated centre for seniors in Alexandria, to which the Ontario provincial and Ottawa federal

governments had provided funding; attended a ceremony dedicated to the release of a book called "Glengarry stories," written by 57 members of the local community; and finally, participated in the opening of the new factory producing domestic animal feed.

It goes without saying that I enjoyed each and every trip to the riding and the meetings we attended. More importantly, I was provided

an opportunity to get first-hand experience of how Canadian MPs operate on a day-to-day basis and get a deeper insight into the way Canadian society is organized. Thoughtful and inspired, I remain grateful for this opportunity to CUPP Director Ihor Bardyn, Senator Raynell Andreychuk and my MP Pierre Lemieux.

Merci!



CUPP meeting with Fin Donnelly

Anatolii DZEMAN

National Taras Shevchenko University of Kyiv
Intern to Judy Sgro, MP for York West, Ontario
2011 Edward Schreyer Scholarship recipient

On September 27th we had a meeting with Fin Donnelly. Fin Donnelly is a Canadian politician, who was first elected to the Canadian House of Commons in a by-election on November 9, 2009, representing the electoral district of New Westminster-Coquitlam as a member of the New Democratic Party. The second time he was elected MP for New Westminster-Coquitlam on the Canadian federal election, 2011. Prior to his election as a federal MP, he served two terms on city council in his hometown of Coquitlam, British Columbia. Fin has a B.A. in Philosophy from the University of Victoria.

Before starting his political career Fin was a professional swimmer and took part in many tournaments and championships on different levels. Mr. Fin told us at the meeting that he was always interesting in swimming and the environment, so he decided to combine his interests and began swimming for the environment. He took part in different marathons which

were as propaganda of healthy way of life and clean environment. In 1995 Fin had the most exciting and the most difficult challenge in his swimming career. He swam for 3 weeks across the Fraser River. The purpose of these swims has been to draw attention to the environmental impacts on rivers, stimulate critical thought and promote community stewardship.

Fin is very active, full of energy and a well-organized person. Besides his work in the House of Commons he is also a member of several NGO's. He was a founder of the Rivershed Society of British Columbia (RSBC), a non-profit charitable organization. The RSBC has a vision of salmon flourishing in our rivers so that people flourish in our communities. Their mission is to inspire people to care for and care about riversheds. For the past 12 years, they have delivered environmental education and leadership programs, created public awareness, built stewardship capacity and provided sustainable solutions for BC communities.

In the House of Commons,

Fin Donnelly is the NDP Critic for Fisheries and Oceans. He introduced two bills that seek to protect BC's wild salmon resources. The first is a bill that would stop proposed pipe oil from the Alberta Tar Sands over the Fraser River. The project poses a tremendous threat to three of British Columbia's most important salmon bearing ecosystems and a spill would have disastrously long term effects on the regions ecological and economic health. Donnelly's bill would legislate a ban on super tanker traffic up and down the BC coast.

The second bill titled the Wild Salmon Protection Act would require salmon farms in BC to transition to land based closed containment technology. Industry advocates have long argued against such a bill despite the fact that the evidence that salmon farms have a tremendous detrimental impact on wild populations is overwhelming.

CUPP interns had a great opportunity to discuss a lot of questions with Fin Donnelly. Issues and problems, which were discussed during our meeting, are significantly

important for countries all over the world. It was interesting to learn about the environmental issues in Canada.

CUPP interns had many questions for the MP and the answers we received demonstrated Fin Donnelly's expertise

in this field.



Interview with Wladyslaw Lizon, MP

Tetyana MATSYUK

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy
Intern to Randy Hoback, MP for Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
2011 Malanchuk Family Scholarship recipient

Vira MAKOVII

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Institute of Journalism
Intern to Isabelle Morin, MP for Notre-Dame-de-Grace-Lachine, Quebec
2011 Emil Telizhyn Scholarship recipient



Mr. Lizon: "The better you prepare, the better the country will be". In 2005-2010 you were a president of the Canada Polish Congress. Did this organization deal with Ukrainian Issues?

During my years as a President I did have contacts with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, with Paul Grod and with others. We used to meet at different events, we worked together on a project that several committees were involved in, to build a monument in Ottawa to victims of communism in the world. And Canadian Ukrainian Communities were involved in this project as well. I was on the regional board, whereby representatives of Ukrainian communities were invited to Polish community events and vice versa.

What is your opinion on Yulia Tymoshenko's case and what Poland can do to ensure Ukraine's induction to the European Union and European free trade Association?

We had a debate on Ukraine for four hours in the House of Commons, wherein I made several comments. The main point is that Ukraine is young and was formed as an independent

country only 20 years ago. Despite the fact that it was fighting for so many centuries to become independent, it didn't happen until the collapse of Soviet Union. Ukraine has had a long history and not necessarily the best relations with Poland, being once subject to the Polish Kingdom. This is history that we cannot change. As you probably know, Poland was very supportive to Ukraine since it was created. Poland was the first country to recognize the independence of Ukraine after Canada. Moreover, during the Orange revolution, Poland was very supportive of the changes.

You are too young to remember the soviet era, but I remember it very well as I grew up at that time. Some of Ukraine's problems may not be well understood in the West. The judicial system of Ukraine is exactly the same as it was in the previous system. Judges take orders to put someone in jail and don't ask questions. This is not how the judicial system should work. Judges should be independent. It will take time to develop that, and Ukraine has to go through this process. However, we cannot turn a blind eye on what is happening in Ukraine. It's absolutely

against the principles of democracy to lock political opponents in jail. This is very clearly a political decision. The current government and President do not want to have political opposition down the road when the next election comes. I guess for them it is a means to make opposition very weak so as to keep themselves in power for many, many years. In democratic countries, you allow opposition. Opposition is healthy, and eventually people decide what to do. Democratic countries have put pressure on Ukraine. Even if the current government of Ukraine wants to become a part of democratic word they have to understand that in order to become a part of a democracy they have to follow certain rules, the same rules that others follow. Therefore, they have to revise a decision on Tymoshenko. They cannot go after independent journalists or TV reporters, killing or locking them in jails! It will take time of course, but the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian opposition should know that they are not alone, that there are a lot of democratic countries that support them.

Poland is our neighbor and it is in the European Union. The standard

of life is higher than it is in Ukraine. It a phenomenon for me as these countries are so close to each other, but Poland is in the European Union and Ukraine is not? Why is that so?

We have to look on the history of these two countries. Poland was an independent country for many years. History of democracy in Poland is very old. You used to have kings long ago. Poland had the first democratic constitution in Europe (1792); and the second in the world after the United States of America. And also you have to remember that Poland later lost its independence and was erased from the map of Europe until after the First World War. However, it came back as independent country from the First World War. Until the Second World War it was in the Soviet bloc. But unlike Ukraine, as a republic of the Soviet Union, it had more independence. The church was strong and there were some private enterprises. People travelled when at that time it was very hard to travel to the West. Taken as a whole, Poland has had a head start in its goal to achieve democracy, while Ukraine still has a ways to go. But Ukraine is brave, it has a big land, strong traditions. It has people like you. The Ukrainians of my generation may not be around in twenty, thirty years. I don't mean that everybody will die, but we will not be the part of this political scene. But your generation will come to power and you will run the country. And the better you prepare, the better the country will be. You are smart; you'll go much faster than any of us. Years ago it seemed that we'd need two centuries to make the country successful. Some people even think that twenty years is too long. From an individual point of view, everybody wants to do everything fast because we have only one life. Especially when people have the chance to compare the standards of living they ask: "Why don't we have it?" You have

to understand that some countries like Canada and western European countries have a long history. It took a lot of time to build what they have. It takes more than twenty years to build democratic institutions. The advantage that Ukraine, Poland and Baltic counties have is that they don't have to start from the beginning. They can already base things on developed institutions that already exist. You don't have to take one-hundred-and-twenty years just to start over, to build your own new institutions and look how that all develops. You can actually use our own or already existent solutions from all parts of the world, whatever fits best in your situation. You are young people that are very smart and can drive the country to great success.

I wonder whether Polish people preserve their identity. Do they unite and are they afraid to lose their identity forgetting their Polish ancestry?

There is a relatively large number of people in Canada who were born in Poland and are first generation immigrants. These are the Second World War veterans that fought for Poland in different parts of the world. They could not come back to Poland because they knew that they would find themselves under Soviet rule. This is a group of people who have very strong identity. When they moved to Canada, they formed organizations, they worked, and their goal was that one day Poland would be independent. Many of their children do so as well. Children of these people were born in England, in Scotland, in Africa, but they were raised in Canada. They speak very good Polish.

And there is the opposite – you have a group of relatively recent immigrants from the big wave in 1985 – about 165 000 Poles immigrated to Canada. In 1981, before the movement started, people were able to travel without restrictions and, coming from refugee camps, many of them arrived

in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and the United States. The group that came to Canada was nearly 165 000 people. These people have a very strong identity. They still have a lot of family in Poland, but some of their kids don't recognize these roots. They are more Canadian, than Polish. But most of them keep connections with Poland. They send children there for vacations. Generally speaking, I would say that the great majority of the Polish community have very strong feelings about their heritage.

The Ukrainian diaspora in Canada supports different projects in Ukraine. The Polish Diaspora do the same?

What the Ukrainian diaspora is doing is a great and wonderful thing. There is no better help for one's country than the experience you are getting here, because you are the future leaders of your country. We don't have similar programs, but we bring some students over through the Youth Mobility Program. It has been in place for a few years already. Many people from Poland come here. But we are actually working on the program that would not only include political internships, but also business and professional internships, that would involve businesses, so that people from Poland could be legally employed in Canada. That would be a great opportunity to gain not only political, but also professional experience. The Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Program is a very great program and what you are now doing in Canada is very important for you.

Interview with Justin Trudeau, MP

Jaroslava BARBIERI

"Sapienza" University of Rome

Intern to Justin Trudeau, MP for Papineau, Quebec

Anna Mazurenko Scholarship recipient



Q: What does our youth's stronger commitment to politics actually mean to you? Since youth is the key agent for social change and economic development, how do you think governments should act in order to encourage young people's interest in politics and decision-making as well as to guarantee equal conditions which bring out young people's energy and ideas?

A: One of the first things we have to ask ourselves is *why* it is important that young people get involved. And the kinds of things that young people are preoccupied with are the big-picture issues such as "the Environment", "Fighting against Poverty" which we are facing today as a society, a country, even a world, and not "How is it going to affect my mortgage payments if I vote for this person or that". If we get young people actively participating in the political process, politicians then receive the political capital in potential votes, pressure, and so on, in order to be able to take on some of those big issues. Seniors go vote with a preoccupation on short-term issues (pensions, healthcare...) on the one hand. On the other hand, we have young people who are worried about long-term issues and, if they get involved, this helps us politicians shift our thinking towards more long-term and bigger solutions.

In today's world, local issues become global issues, and vice versa; and the young are those who feel it the most. As for the question of *how* to involve youth, it is a bit of a chicken-and-egg problem. Young people don't feel politicians reaching out to them so they don't vote. Therefore, politicians

don't reach out to young people and it all ends in a vicious circle. I think it can be broken from both sides. I believe that it is of the utter importance that a greater number of politicians like myself reach out to the young and try to connect their passion and their engagement with the world around them to politics. The truth is that young people are extremely well-informed nowadays but they're not necessarily convinced that politics is a good way of making a difference. If politicians reach out and show young people that all politics can make a difference and at the same time young people are getting more and more empowered and at a certain point realise that they have the capacity to make a change in the government and to have the system listen to them if they pull together, I think that both these directions are going to lead to a sea change.

Q: We are witnessing student protests all over the world. What do you think about young people's outbursts of rage against the crisis?

A: I think young people are beginning to understand that they have weight and power, and when you realise you have power the first thing you want to do is show off. So there is going to be a lot of protest and occupy movements where people make themselves heard. This is the first step. The second one is realizing that as much as you can be on the outside trying to pressure or convince the people that hold power within, the system needs to change. It is much better to get inside the system and appropriate the power yourself. So it's a natural evolution in our young people's role to re-

alise that it is not enough to convince the bankers to change their state of things. You need to replace these older bankers with young, progressive economic thinkers. And this makes a shift a lot more directly than convincing someone to change. I think that's where we are going.

Q: How do you think programmes such as the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program can help get young people more involved in politics both on a national and international level?

A: Young people naturally have a position as outsiders, where they're watching what their parents' generation is doing and how the world is running. Usually they are unhappy with that. Once you get inside the system, you get a completely different perspective on what can be done. Politicians don't always have the answer and are constantly looking for the solutions. The more young people are there to participate in educating the system as to what the new reality is, the better we (politicians) are. Internship programmes such as CUPP are very much about showing you that even if you might think you have not a lot to offer as a young person, the work you do within the system is meaningful. For instance, it helps the functioning of my office and the way I'm thinking and approaching and there's a legitimacy to what you have to offer within the system that young people do not always see. There is often the tendency to say "What could I possibly do within the system? There's no place for me

in there!" But programmes such as CUPP demonstrate that there is such a place.

Q: Which new phenomena can you spot in today's youth now that we are living in the age of the so-called digital democracy?

A: I think we live in a generation where young people are aware and informed of what is going in the world around them more than ever before. This is good because knowledge is power. I also think we have come full circle from the invention of moveable type at the beginning of Renaissance which allowed access to information to be democratized in a lot of senses. Right now is we are overwhelmed with so much information. So instead of feeling empowered by all this information, we feel knocked back by it and we wonder, given the science and the scope of what challenge is, how do I really dare say "I can make the difference and shape the world". Hence I believe it is very important that when young people get the reputation of being apathetic and cynical (and it does happen), it's because the apathy comes from a place not of not caring but of caring too much: we are frustrated of not getting heard, of not getting the power we need. On the other hand, the cynicism comes not from being negative but from being so idealistic, that when you have to deal with how the world actually works you just unplug and dissociate yourself from it. So we have to understand that the empowerment that young people have through education and information has some backlash elements to it such as a society we have to meditate. We have to show young people that there are ways though which you can have an impact on the world. Programmes such as CUPP, but also getting involved in protests and causes, is a way of showing that my voice can be heard. Cynicism can be countered by showing that politics is about trying to build a better world and society and we

politicians surely do not always have the answer but we are open to hear what possible solutions there might be. Young people will be extremely active movers within today's digital democracy.

Q: Don't you think that being so overwhelmed by all this information makes us passive?

A: Absolutely. Massive problems such as global warming or the Middle East are felt as such huge issues that people believe they can do nothing about it and should not even bother trying. This is what makes people passive. On the contrary, if we start giving our young people the capacity to have an impact on their world, the world they have power on, such as their school, their family, their workplace etc. in small but meaningful ways and begin to realise that as they take action (for example, choosing to throw out your soda can in a recycling bin across the room as opposed to the garbage can right next to you) the aggregate ends up being hugely significant. We need to start educating and empowering young people around their capacity to organize influence on a little corner of the world. We need to understand that changing the little corner of the world ends up changing the whole of the world. And that leap of faith in the fact that a small action actually has enormous significance is how you get rid of the passivity. Some young people are not passive because they don't care about things but because they think they cannot affect them. If you show them that that is not true, then you get rid of the passivity.

Q: Let's compare major cultural models. On the one hand, we have the European model which can be summed up by the motto "Plures in unum". In other words, "United in diversity": European countries have committed to creating a challenging project that would shape a new big political and economic model next

to the U.S. and Russia. Nevertheless, the European Union remains a composite subject which involves itself in trying to create a single dimension by keeping all the inner cultural differences intact. On the other hand, we have the American model, the motto of which could be "E pluribus unum", i.e. the so-called melting pot: different cultures mix in order to eventually give birth to a new subject, the American citizen. Taking into account these two big cultural models, do you think Canada could be considered "The Third Way"?

A: I think Canada is a mix of the two. Europe's appreciation for diversity still spends too much time playing upon the differences. The identities are still very much different, though there is a strong feeling for which you'd say "We are all European". But you get problems when the local identity is still much stronger than the diversity identity. For instance, even though Turkey is defined as being part of Europe, in Germany if you are a descendant from a Turk you won't feel like a true German even if you have lived there for two generations. The problem is that local identity is still so strong that if an Italian or Englishman or Norwegian went to South America they would never introduce themselves as being "European". This strong local identity is based on a ethno-cultural-religious-linguistic framework. If you ask yourself what a typical Canadian is like, that's way more difficult to imagine. The hockey fan or stereotypes such as this are just behaviors. When you look at the American model, there's that melting pot through which individuals have to move beyond their cultural and historical identity and just fit in to be American. There is still an appreciation for diversity, but there are still tremendous racial divides in the U.S. It's not local identity in a geographic sense but local identity in a racial sense. There are different levels of the

American identity that clash in terms of cultural identity. Canada is defined in the ideal but we Canadians are not defined by linguistic or religious or cultural or even historical identity. 150 years ago English vs French was as different as Christian vs Muslim. There was so much difference but eventually we accepted that someone completely different was as much Canadian as us. It wasn't easy, however. It happened and we ended up in a country that doesn't identify itself with anything on the surface, including language and religion and defines itself rather by a shared spectrum of values (openness, respect for each other, rule of law, compassion, the desire to work hard and to be there if a neighbor is in need for help etc.) This allows us to go to a

place where we are strong, not in spite of our differences, but because of our differences. What worries me in the politics of today is the practice of "Rovian politics" (Karl Rovian was a very active player of the politics of fear and division in the U.S. government in the '80s) where you play up the differences between particular communities for political advantage. It's a very effective way of getting elected, but not a very good way of being able to govern a country with a sense of doing what's best for everyone. I think that's where Canada fits in, because all other countries across the world are still wrapped up in the "politics of identity". This is the strategy through which one identity is set against someone else's identity rather than trying to pull together on

those values, dreams, issues, hopes and dreams that we share regardless of surface differences. That's harder to build politics around because it involves building people and things, as opposed to tearing things down. It is always harder to build than to tear down. Ultimately though, it is always more satisfying to build than to tear down, and if we can get people to go from being observers of politics to being participants in politics, as citizens, you move from a something like wanting to watch a car crash on TV to being in that car, part of the driving, and not wanting that car to crash. That's how Canada can fit in being a balance that tries to go beyond narrow surfaces identities as drivers of what actually constitutes a country.



Commoners Football Club made up of MPs: L to R, top row: Brad Trost, Bal Gosal, Peter Stoffer, Wladislaw Lizon, Devinder Shory, Joe Daniel, Peter Julian. Kneeling: Dennis Bevington, together with CUPP 2011 Football Team, after the 3rd Annual Common Cup Match held at Ottawa's OZ Dome. The Commonsers won the fiercely contested match and took back the Common Cup. The Commonsers lead the International Common Cup Tournament 2 to 1. An earlier match was a draw. From L to R (back row): Kateryna Simak, Oksana Dekhtiarova, Iryna Pushchyk, Stacy Tsarkova, Brad Trost, MP, Honourable Bal Gosal, MP, Anatolii Dzeman, Amet Seitibraimov, Peter Stoffer, MP, Wladyslaw Lizon, MP, Dan Harris, MP, Artem Roik, Oleksandr Zheka, Andriy Mironenko, Joe Daniel, MP, Peter Julian, MP, Marta Lesiv, Klavdia Tatar, Lubomyr Nahirny. From L to R (front row): Olesia Kompaniets, Tetyana Matsuk, Dennis Bevington, MP, Ustyna Mykytyuk, Anatoliiy Mintenko, Olya Shudrak, Nastia Filipiuk, Iuliia Bondarenko.



CUPP 2011 meeting with the representatives of British High Commission.



"French from Head to Toe": Interview with Benjamin Rullier, Intern to Wayne Martson, Hamilton East–Stoney Creek

Rimma EL JOUEIDI

National Technical University of Ukraine Kyiv Polytechnic Institute
Intern to Peggy Nash, MP for Parkdale–High Park, Ontario
2011 John Sopinka Scholarship recipient

Today on the Parliament Hill you can meet not only Ukrainian interns, but interns from many different countries – US, France, Israel and Canada.

Each one of them is a unique personality – young, energetic, optimistic, – real leaders to their generation.

So today I am doing an interview with an intern to Wayne Marston office, NDP Member of Parliament for Hamilton East-Stoney Creek, Ontario. His name is Benjamin Rullier, he is a wonderful guy – French from head to toe.

– Pryvit, Ben!



Kaley Hanenkrat and other 2011 American Fulbright Scholars in front of Kyiv Opera House.

– Hi, Rimma!

Let me start with little a genesis information:

Ben was born in Cholet, Western France, and now lives in Nantes.

He goes to the Sciences Politiques Rennes – Institute for Political Studies. His major is political science. He has lots of law classes, economics, public finance.

I tried to ask Ben as many questions as possible.

Ben is here not on a program, but only due to his own work and persistence. On their 3rd year of education (out of 5), students in France have to choose one of two options – either to take a semester in another university or to do an internship abroad.

Ben choose the second option. But wait, its not as easy as it may sound. He is really persistent!

Just listen what he did! Ben sent out his resumes and motivation letters to numerous organizations. In Canada he wrote almost to all NDP members! That was really bold!

Why NDP? – Because the party's platform corresponds with his own political opinions and views.

He told me that one fellow from his university did a paid internship with the conservatives last year. But Ben choose another way – he knows for sure that it is better and more interesting to do things you are inspired about, so he choose to work without pay for the party that shares his values.

His internship lasts for 9 month

and he is going to work on the Hill till April. It seems like a long time, huh? But Ben says that you have to work hard and to enjoy every minute of this amazing opportunity! And I totally agree with him! Time flies so fast and there is so much to do, to learn and to experience! The main goal of his internship is the struggle for language fluency!

He wishes to discover the parliamentary system in action, to see and experience MP's at work, to study Canadian democracy. Ben really enjoys his office environment, which is comfortable and energetic.

He finds people on the Hill to be nice and friendly.

He was interested to find out about CUPP and told me that we were lucky to be chosen for this amazing opportunity.

Benjamin shared with me his future plans – which include studying at the National School of Administration in France.

Somehow, at the end of our conversation, I felt that we were more alike than it seemed at the first. We share the same values despite the fact that we are coming from different countries and cultures.

At the end of our interview I got to teach Ben several Ukrainian words, which he really enjoyed.

I was satisfied and excited after meeting with such an interesting and ambitious individual.

– Thank you Benjamin! I would like to wish you all the best and good luck in all your initiatives!

Interview with an Intern of the Laurentian Leadership Centre, Ian Graham

Iryna PUSHCHYK

Karpenko-Karyiv National University of the Arts
Intern to Mark Warawa, MP for Langley, British Columbia
2011 Senator David Tkachuk Scholarship recipient



The Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program is one of the internship programs available in the Parliament of Canada for university students and graduates along with the Canada-US Internship Program, the Canada-Israel Internship Program, the Canadian internship program and the program of the Laurentian Leadership Centre.

I work in Mark Warawa's office and have the great opportunity to take an interview from another intern who also works here. Ian is doing an internship through the Laurentian Leadership Centre. He is from British Columbia. Ian shared his ideas with me about the internship and told many interesting things about the organization that provides this opportunity for students.

– Ian, are you still studying at the University or you have already graduated?

– Yes, I am still studying at University. I am currently in my fourth year of University, and will be graduating in April of 2012.

– What can you tell me about the Laurentian Leadership Centre? When it was established? Who is in charge of it?

– The program was established in 2004, and is an extension of Trinity Western University. It was created to offer students the opportunity to take classes and gain work experience at the same time in Ottawa. The current director is Dr. Janet Epp Buckingham.

– Is this program well-known? Is it well-known among the students?

– The program is very well

known in Ottawa. Students who have participated in the program in the past have been placed in the offices of various MPs, Ministers, NGOs and Embassies, and many students have gone on to find jobs because of the program. It is also well-known among the students of Trinity Western University and several other universities as well.

– Is there any other Canadian program that you know?

– No.

– How is the internship program financed?

– The program is financed by donations made by alumni and donors, as well as by the tuition of the students enrolled in the program.

– Who is eligible to apply for the program? Was it competitive to get into the program?

– There are certain prerequisite courses that students must have taken in order to apply for the program, and the student must be enrolled at an approved college or university. In addition to this, students must also hold a strong academic record and have experience in positions of leadership. Generally admission into the program is very competitive.

– How many students applied for this program?

– The program accepts 21-23 students each semester.

– What is the main target for you? What are you supposed to do being an intern to fulfill the framework of

the program?

– My goal in my internship is to acquire experience working in the office of a Member of Parliament, to gain a better understanding of the many roles of parliament, and to assist Mr. Warawa in whatever way that I can, so that I can help him make a difference in Canada.

– What are your expectations after the internship?

– After the internship I plan to finish my education and then I will be looking for a job, possibly with a member of parliament. I am hoping that the experience that I gain during the internship will better equip me in finding a job in the future.

– I would like to ask you about your office? Did you choose the MP? Or were you told to work with Mark Warawa?

– I was given the choice of a number of MPs who had requested interns, and chose Mr. Warawa's office based on the relevance of his work to my studies and on his character as a person.

– Can interns of the Laurentian Leadership Centre work for Ministers' offices or only for MPs?

– Yes, there are several students currently enrolled in the program who are interning in a Minister's office. In addition to this, students are welcome to perform their internships with businesses or NGOs as well.

– Do you enjoy your internship?

– Yes, I am enjoying my internship very much.

– What do you like the most here on Parliament Hill?

– I like meeting people from all sorts of different backgrounds, and working in such a beautiful city.

– You are from British Columbia, could you tell more about it?

– British Columbia is a very unique and beautiful province, with many different climates and cultures. It is a very diverse province, and is home to some of the most beautiful scenery in

all of Canada. It is my favorite place in the world, and I love living there.

– Thank you for your time, I really had a pleasure to know more about you and your program.

– Not at all.



Interview with Jordan Falkenstein, Centre for Israel Jewish Affairs Parliamentary Intern

Klavdia TATAR

Kazan Federal University

Intern to Brian Masse, MP for Windsor, Ontario

Roma & Stefan Franko Scholarship recipient

Jordan Falkenstein, 25 is one of the seven interns participating in this year's C.I.J.A. (The Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs) Parliamentary Internship program. Each year CIJA runs an annual Parliamentary Internship program for Jewish Canadian university graduates. Jordan was accepted to work at the office of Ted Opitz, M.P. for Etobicoke Centre.

Jordan comes from an interesting background. He was born in Toronto, Canada to a family of Jewish South African immigrants. When he was 8 years old, his family relocated to Los Angeles for several years before coming back to Toronto in 2002.

He earned a B.A. Honours in History and Political Science from York University in Toronto. He mentioned that he took several courses from Professor Orest Subtelny focusing on Ukrainian Nationalism and the Soviet Era.

Currently, Jordan is working on his M.A. in Security and Diplomacy program at Tel Aviv University and has strong interests in the diplomatic and political world.

Jordan stated. "My interests have always focused on the Israeli-

Palestinian conflict and the possibility of Canada playing a more influential role in the peace process. I strongly believe that there are ways to settle this long-lasting conflict by establishing channels of communication and building mutual confidence between the two parties.

"In my classes I made Israeli and Palestinian friends, and found many similarities between them rather than differences. I am optimistic about the future peace process." Jordan believes peace is always possible, but it has to come from the ground up, meaning, it has to emanate from the Palestinians and the Israelis themselves. Yet, he hopes the international community will remain supportive of dialogue between the two.

During his studies Jordan participated in a part time internship at the Institute for Counter Terrorism at IDC (Interdisciplinary Center) Herzilya, Israel and also tried to learn a little bit of Arabic in his spare time.

I observed that Jordan has a strong theoretical background of knowledge and displays enthusiasm towards his commitments.

Regarding his future plans, I asked whether he would like to continue

working in the Parliament of Canada. In response, Jordan stated: "I am looking for ways to apply my knowledge and aptitudes. I am here right now and giving 100% commitment to Ted Opitz and his work and I will see where that takes me in the coming months."

I was interested, whether his internship program requires him to be very active in Jewish community life. For Jordan, his Jewish roots are very important to him, and he attends a synagogue on a weekly basis, as well as social events, and tries to spend the Jewish holidays with his family in Toronto. He has always felt it was important to be a part of his community. He mentioned that he dislikes describing himself as "religious," as the word is meaningless to him. Rather he stays connected for his own personal growth.

As I love literature, I couldn't resist asking Jordan about his preferences in literature and his hobbies. It turned out, that he is a big fan of the writer Vince Flynn and his counter-terrorism themed series of novels. Jordan also enjoys reading weekly magazines covering global issues especially *The Economist*. He is also a huge fan of English and European football.

What Makes This Country Great is the People: An Interview with Aggrey Semi



Ustyna MYKYTYUK

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv
Intern to Nina Grewal, MP for Fleetwood-Poet Kells
2011 Senator Martha Bielish Scholarship recipient



Aggrey Semi is a fourth year Political Science major from the University of Ottawa. Currently, he is completing an internship with the office

of Nina Grewal, MP for Fleetwood-Port Kells. Aggrey is originally from St. Catharines, Ontario and moved to Ottawa in September of 2008. Today we are sitting in a pleasant kitchen at the La Promenade Building overlooking a beautiful view of Parliament Hill. It is here that Aggrey will speak to me about his experiences in the internship program, and how it is relevant to his education and future plans. We will also briefly discuss his thoughts about parliamentary procedure and Canadian youth.

– Aggrey, can you please tell us how you learned of the opportunity to take an internship at the highest legislative body of Canada?

– I took on this opportunity as part of my participation in one of my courses at university. Certain courses at the university have a community service learning component to them. This allows students to contribute directly to the community by participating in programs related to their program of study. In my electoral studies course we were offered the chance to volunteer for the House of Commons, Senate, or an NGO. Since I have previous experience working with an NGO, I decided to volunteer

for the House of Commons instead, so I could gain additional understanding on legislative and parliamentary procedures.

– Why did you choose to volunteer in Mrs. Grewal's office?

– When I initially made the decision that I wanted to work at the House of Commons, I felt the best avenue to pursue this would be through a placement in an MP's office. I selected Mrs. Grewal's office because she has been a long serving MP, and sits on the Standing Committee of Foreign Affairs and International Development. Since foreign affairs and international development are two areas that my studies focus on, I felt that I would be able to gain a valuable experience from working for Mrs. Grewal.

– So, is it obligatory for a student majoring in political science to take an internship at Parliament?

– It is not obligatory to do an internship, though I personally feel political science students should take the initiative to place themselves in an internship even if it is not offered to them through a course. The internship does not necessarily have to take place at Parliament, it could be at an NGO or at a government department at the provincial or municipal level. My experience in placements such as this has been very rewarding. They have provided me with an in-depth understanding of the job market, and an idea of how my education relates to the happenings in the field of political science.

– What was your main aim when

applying for an internship on Parliament Hill?

– My main aim was to gain experience working on the hill, and to see if this was something that I would be interested in doing in the future.

– How would you evaluate parliamentary procedures in Canada? Would you consider them fair?

– From a comparative approach, I am glad I live in a vibrant democracy. The mere fact that anyone, anywhere, can pick up the phone, and relay a concern to their MP is great. The ability for Canadians to be able to walk in and sit either on committee hearings or parliamentary debates demonstrates that the citizenry has the opportunity to scrutinize the operations of government.

– Who is the person you look up to and what are the main traits he/she possesses?

– I have always looked to two people as role models: Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela. As a political science student I am drawn to these two figures because they were both able to triumph in contentious times. Their success did not come from matching force with force, hatred with hatred, but rather it was rooted in their ability to understand others and unite people with different belief systems.

– Aggrey, can you say a few words about the Canadian youth?

– It is hard to generalize all

Canadian youth, as there are many factions of them with differing interests. If I was to generalize, I would draw on my experiences in university which have demonstrated to me, that on the whole, students are not engaged politically. This lack of political engagement does not extend to other aspects of student life. Many students I know travel abroad whether it is to help in developmental projects or to learn from other cultures. In addition, many students live actively, whether it is involvement in intramural

sports or activities like jogging, and are concerned about the same issues: rising tuition costs and the environment.

– Where do you envision yourself in five years?

– Five years from now I hope to have graduated from Law School and to have begun work as a Crown Attorney. (author's note: crown attorneys are the prosecutors in the legal system of Canada. They represent the Crown and act as prosecutor in proceedings

under the Criminal Code of Canada).

P.S. At the end of our talk Aggrey told me a lot of interesting things about Canada and we both agreed that Canada is a genuinely multicultural country. As Aggrey said "...what makes this country so great is the people. People with different religious, cultural, and ethnic backgrounds work and live together in harmony. It is our differences that unite, not divide us".



"They Live in the Mansion, in Ottawa": Interview with Dane Lloyd

Victoria NAZAROVA

Moscow State Linguistic University

Intern to Russ Hiebert, MP for South Surrey–White Rock–Cloverdale

2011 Cathy Obal Scholarship recipient

The Laurentian Leadership Centre is an internship available to Canadian students at the House of Commons. This internship program is concentrated on preparing strong leaders and professionals. This is a combination of study and work, provided only for undergraduates. Each semester, students can spend three months in Ottawa, where they serve their internship in the House of Commons and study their college subjects as well.

In this interview you will meet Dane Lloyd. This semester Dane is serving his internship in the office of the Minister of Immigration, Jason Kenney. He came to live in Ottawa with other students and they all live in a mansion, which is a beautiful heritage building in the centre of Ottawa.

I literally had to catch Dane right after his work and before his classes to ask a few questions about his internship. Here is our brief interview.

– Dane, what University do you study at and in what year are you now?

– I am in my 3rd year at Trinity Western University at British Columbia.

– When and how did you decide to apply for an internship at the House of Commons?

– My cousin took part in it a couple of years ago, so I was pretty familiar with the program when I decided to apply. Along with that, this internship is very popular with the students of our university as it was established here.

– There must be many Canadian students willing to participate in this internship program?

– Yes, the program is popular and tends to be very competitive, only around 20 students get accepted a semester.

– How long has this internship been in existence and is your university in charge of it?

– Next semester it is going to be the 10th year of this program. It exists within Trinity Western University, but doesn't depend on it; it has its own director. The program started when Trinity Western University purchased the Booth Mansion where students come to live and have their classes in. Since then, TWU students and students from other universities have completed a one-semester internship.

– Is this a free internship or do you have to pay for it?

– The internship is not free. Students pay for this program through their tuition. There are also donations that fund the program.

– How long is the internship and does it affect your studies in any way?

– It lasts one semester and it combines internship and classes. We will get our university credits for accomplishing this internship as well.

– What is the selection process to take part in the program?

– You have to have good academic standing to apply for this internship. It requires recommendations by your professors, a good CV and, of course, your desire to participate.

– After you were told that you were selected, what were your next steps?

– First of all, I had an interview with the director of the program. Each student gets interviewed personally to learn what their subjects of interest and preferences are. After that, I had to move to Ottawa and get ready for my life and study here.

– Did you have an opportunity to choose the office you are currently working for?

– We were asked to make a list of our preferences, so they could place us somewhere according to our interests. My list was very long, however, I was appointed to work for the office that wasn't on my list, but I don't regret it at all.

– Do you get along well with your

Executive Assistant and the staff?

– I am the only one assistant working at the office. I don't see my boss very often, because he is always busy. But when we have a chance to communicate, he is very easy to talk to and he seems to take a great interest in what I am doing and what kind of person I am.

– Do all of the interns on the program work for ministers?

– Not all, just a couple. Most of the students work for MPs. To work for a Minister you have to have an experience in this sphere. Last year, I served another internship at the Minister of Industry's office. A year before that I served the Conservative Party Internship at an MP's office.

– Do you spend the same amount of time at the office as regular paid workers do?

– No I don't. I work approximately 28 hours a week. We have to complete our Semester minimum, which is 200 working hours, which we can schedule

the way we want, saving time for classes as well.

– Are your classes related to the internship in the House of Commons?

– Or course. We have our classes on different subjects such as history, political science, philosophy and ethics. And, in fact, as long as the program has its aim in leadership building, the subjects we study are all taught from the perspective of leadership.

– Summing up, do you think this internship will help students build their careers in politics?

– The program has shown great results during these 10 years. It is very well known on the Hill, students have been placed in very high positions, and many Alumni currently work on the Hill. The Laurentian Leadership Centre provides internship in other spheres such as business, journalism, and non-governmental organizations. However, most of the students work for the Government.



CUPP 2011 Interns at working lunch with Ihor Bardyn (he took the photo) at Parliamentary Cafeteria.



CUPP 2011 interns at Niagara Falls. From Left to Right (front row): Klavdia Tatar, Marta Lesiv, Olena Suk, Olesia Kompaniits, Victoria Nazarova, Oksana Mayba, Tetyana Matsyuk, Anatolii Dzeman, Amet Seitibraimov. From Left to Right (back row): Oleh Shemetov, Oleksandr Zheka, Artem Roik, Jaroslava Barbieri, Olesia Stasiv.



Interview with an Intern of Canada-Israel Internship Program Zach Segal

Oleksandr ULIANOV

Ternopil National Economic University

Intern to Cheryl Gallant, MP for Renfrew–Nippissing–Pembroke, Ontario

2011 Eugene Palenka Scholarship recipient

As you may know the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program is one of the four internship programs available in the Parliament of Canada for university students and graduates along with the Canada-US Internship Program, Canada-Israel Internship Program and Canadian internship program.

Recently, I had a chance to talk to the Intern of the Canada-Israel Internship Program, who is doing the internship in the office of James Bezan. His name is Zach Segal and he's from a beautiful city on the west coast of Canada – Vancouver. He has eagerly shared his ideas about the internship and told about the organization that provides such opportunity for students.

– Zach, what university did you graduate from?

– I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelors' Degree in Political Science.

– How and when was the Canada-Israel Program established?

– I guess you could say it was started 5 or 6 years ago by Jewish Canadians interested in having a Jewish community involved in politics. Today the head of the program is Shimon Fogel.

– Is this program well-known? Is it considered prestigious among the students?

– I think on the Hill it's a respected organization and the MPs respect the interns who are given to them. So, I guess you could say that on the Hill

it's a well-known organization which has many connections with different MPs.

– How is the internship program financed?

– Through donations. The organization is actually called the Centre for Jewish and Israel Affairs (CIJA) and it's funded through members who donate to the organization.

– Who is eligible to apply for the program?

– Well, any university graduate with a background in politics.

– Do you have to be Jewish or have any Jewish roots?

– No, you don't have to. It's not a requirement. Really, it turns out that most of them are, but it's not a requirement.

– What are the main targets for interns? What are you supposed to do being as an intern to fulfill the framework of the program?

– I'd say that the aim of the internship is to increase awareness for the organization itself. I guess our being here increases awareness with a group. And the whole point is that the more awareness they have helps to better achieve their goals on the Hill.

– Is the program highly competitive and how many students applied for this program?

– We are eight people here. I guess some people say about 50 applied.

– What are your expectations after the internship? Will you remain in politics or in Parliament?

– Well, it's a ten-month program, so I'd like to stay here for 10 months and hopefully apply for a job on the Hill, using this as a good reference to say I worked here for ten months and add it to my resume. And they say that a lot of candidates actually get hired after ten months, so it usually develops into a career for most of the interns. Most people who do it stay here.

– Is there a possibility for the program to expand? To have maybe not 8 people, but 10 or 12 interns?

– Of course. I think it's a new program. It hasn't been around for even ten years yet. And some programs have been around for quite a long time. So it's only getting bigger every year.

– So, then, what about your office? Did you choose the MP? Or you were told to work with James Bezan?

– The person who sponsors my internship works for the Canadian-Israel Committee. So, I sent him my resume and he said that I had the job. Eventually, he called James and said he'd give him an intern for a year who would work for free. But James didn't see my resume. And I chose James because he chairs the Defence Committee and I'm interested in this issue.

– Can interns of the Canada-Israel Program work for Ministers' offices?

or only for MPs?

– Yes, only MPs' offices are available, but you can choose any party.

– Can you compare the House of Commons with Knesset?

– I have never been to Knesset, but I'm trying to recollect what people

have said. Well, you watch "Question Period" obviously, right? You see people yelling at each other. Probably it is nothing compared to how people yell at Knesset. They are rude and they are loud and they sometimes need the security to take out some members.

– For my final question: what is the most important feature or attribute of the Canadian Parliament?

– Hm... I like how smart everyone is here. I meet very interesting people here who can share valuable ideas and experiences.

"Opportunity to Gain Experience in a Political Institution": Interview with Olivia Kelly, University of Toulouse, France

**Artem ROIK**

Kyiv-Mohyla University

Intern to Hon. Dr. Carolyn Bennett, MP for St. Paul's, Toronto
2011 Borys Wrzesnewskij Scholarship recipient

Artem: *Bonjour, Olivia! Can you tell the CUPP Newsletter readers a little bit about yourself? Where are you studying? What are your interests and major at the university?*

Olivia: Hi! I'm 20 and I am a current 3rd year student at the University of Political Sciences of Toulouse (France). During my first two years at the University, I attended different classes such as Political Science, Law, Economy, History, International Relations and Sociology.

Artem: *Does your University regularly send students for an Internship to the House of Commons? Are there any other options for an internship?*

Olivia: My University requires that during the 3rd year of their curriculum students go abroad either for an internship or to study in a university. I decided to do 2 internships, the first one here in Ottawa at the Canadian Parliament and the second one in the USA. I am the only intern from my university currently working in the House of Commons but there will be another student from my university for the second term. There is no special program between my university and

the House of Commons.

Artem: *How did you apply for this internship?*

Olivia: The Office of the honourable Carolyn Bennett was looking for an intern and they usually work with a student from my university, so they made an internship offer to all the students who were looking for internships. Then the Office of the Honourable Carolyn Bennett chose me.

Artem: *Why have you chosen to do this internship? What are your expectations from this program?*

Olivia: I've chosen this internship because I think it is a wonderful opportunity for me to gain a first-hand experience in a political institution. I have the chance to assist the M.P (Dr. Carolyn Bennett) with her job. As for me this is the best way to understand how politicians do their work. Also it's a perfect chance for me to observe the differences between Canadian and French politicians, and to compare them.

Artem: *Can you say a few words about your MP and your working environment in the office? What do*

you like to do most?

Olivia: I work for the Honourable Dr. Carolyn Bennett; she is the MP for St Paul's and Critic for Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. I think that she is a pretty busy MP and I can see that she is entirely devoted to her job. She does the best that she can to fulfill her role and she is really kind and open to people. In her office, I also work with Sonia Brereton who is a Parliamentary Assistant, I really enjoy working with her, she is easy-going and she teaches me a lot about Canadian History and the Canadian way of life. In the office there is another intern, Artem Roik who is an intern from Ukraine, we get along well and he tells me a lot about Ukrainian culture.

Artem: *In your opinion, what is the main difference between the Canadian and French parliaments? What has impressed you most in the House of Commons?*

Olivia: The French Parliament consists of the Senate (Sénat) and the National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale). The French National Assembly and the Canadian House

of Commons have lots of similarities but what impressed me most in the House of Commons was that anyone could come and watch the MPs during the "Question Period." The Canadian Parliament is really open for its citizens.

Artem: *What will you do after the internship? How will you implement the acquired experience?*

Olivia: After this internship, I am going to do another one at the Alliance Francaise of Philadelphia (U.S.A). I am certainly going to use the knowledge acquired during this internship during my studies and my degree in Political Science. Also I am sure that the experience gained during this internship will be very useful when I enter the world of work.

Artem: *What do you know about Ukraine? What comes to your mind first when you hear "Ukraine" ?*

Olivia: When I hear about Ukraine first of all I remember about Kyiv, the breakup of the USSR, the Orange Revolution and because of the recent events, I also think about the fate of former prime minister and opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko, and Ukraine's future.



Meeting with MP Peter Stoffer

Marta LESIV

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (University of Lviv)
Intern to Corneliu Chisu, MP for Pickering–Scarborough East, Ontario
2011 Dr. Yuriy & Dr. Oksana Fedyna Scholarship recipient



Peter Stoffer

Lives in Windsor Junction with his family.

He was awarded Best Constituency MP and Most Collegial MP by the Maclean's Parliamentarian of the

Year Awards.

He received the Veterans' Ombudsman Commendation Award for advancing issues on behalf of veterans and their families.

Federal NDP Critic for Veterans Affairs and Shipbuilding, he is recognized for his longstanding work to protect fisheries and the environment.

He worked at Canadian Airlines for 18 years.

He is active in community, environmental and sport organizations.

On Monday morning October 3rd CUPP Interns met with Peter Stoffer, Member of Parliament for Sackville-Eastern Shore, Nova Scotia. We could not have imagined what a marvelous meeting it would turn out to be.

The office of this veteran MP is situated in the Confederation building and when we entered his office we had the feeling that we'd taken the wrong door. Instead of an MP's office we found ourselves in a museum. But it was no mistake – this was the office of the Honourable Member from Nova Scotia, filled with a variety of caps, badges, and scarves, on display. There was almost no free space on the walls.

The first and totally unexpected thing that Peter invited us to do was join him in a game of darts. Each of the interns took turns to demonstrate their skills, or lack thereof, in this game of throwing mini-spears at a board with rings like a tree trunk.

Mr. Stoffer began his talk by telling us the story of two Ukrainian interns Yuriy and Olexandra, who met each other on the CUPP program. Yuriy, who was from Lviv, was an intern to Peter in 2003. Olexandra who was from Yalta was also an Intern in 2003 in the office of Alexa McDonough another MP from Nova Scotia. Thanks to Peter's initiative and help, these two young people eventually got married. Now they live in Ukraine and

are waiting the birth of their first child. Peter wrote a beautiful poem about this love story, which was written about in Maclean's Magazine.

Peter Stoffer turned out to be a very open-minded and sincere person, who is truly dedicated to his work as an MP, and to his constituents in Nova Scotia.

He decided to go into politics after hearing a speech by Prime Minister Chrétien. This speech motivated him to take action and he realized that he can and should do something to change and improve the then existing situation.

We asked Mr. Stoffer many questions concerning his life, guiding principles and experiences as an MP. To sum up Peter's world, one can conclude that this person loves people, his country and this world, and is dedicated to helping make this a better place for everyone. His guiding principle is that if you want to be happy.

Peter gave us some advice: find what you would like to do in life and do it. Don't strive for material wealth but appreciate the people and life around you and cultivate human relations.

CUPP 2011 at the meeting with Peter Stoffer. From L to R (back row): Daryna Shevchenko, Oleksandr Zheka, Petro Shopin, Oleksandr Ulianov, Kateryna Simak, Klavdia Tatar, Amet Seitibraimov, Artem Roik, Andriy Mironenko, Olesia Kompaniiets, Iuliia Bondarenko, Olya Shudrak, Oksana Mayba, Vasyi Lenko, Maryna Yaroshevych, Oksana Dekhtiarova, Olesia Stasiv, Ustyna Mykytyuk, Anatoliy Mintenko, Iryna Pushchuk, Rimma El Joueidi, Lubomyr Nahirny, Nastia Filipiuk, Marta Lesiv, Natalya Kalyn, Oleg Shemetov. From L to R (front row): Tetyana Matsyuk, Vira Makovii, Stacy Tsarkova, Peter Stoffer, MP, Olena Suk, Jaroslava Barbieri, Anatolii Dzeman.



Interestingly, Peter Stoffer does not work with a computer, as he prefers to communicate with others directly and personally. He would

get rid of all the doors and make access as easy as possible to MPs even at the risk of losing an article or personal possession. The Hill Times

Newspaper named him the funniest MP on Parliament Hill. CUPP Interns have named him the most fascinating MP on the Hill.

Holodomor Document Deposited in Parliamentary Library. We still remember...

Iryna PUSHCHYK

Karpenko-Karyy Kyiv National University of the Arts
Intern to Mark Warawa, MP for Lengley, British Columbia
Senator David Tkachuk Scholarship recipient



The meeting with Mrs. Halyna Zelem, Mark Warawa, MP, and Robert Sopuck, MP, took place on October 4th 2011. It was also attended by Halyna Zelem's daughter Nadia Zelem and Iryna Pushchuk – intern to Mark Warawa and Anatoliy Mintenko – intern to Robert Sopuck.

The Transcript of Halyna Zelem's speaking notes were turned over to the Library of Parliament. Halyna Zelem shared her memories of the Holodomor that took place in Ukraine during 1932-1933 in a letter to her MP Mark Warawa. She recalled the miraculous survival of her family

and the anxious life of a little girl. Mr. Warawa decided to share this historical record with the library of Parliament and to memorialize this moment with a photograph in the Parliamentary Library with Mrs. Halyna Zelem and MP Robert Sopuck.

I would like to believe that there is no indifference to the human's suffering during the Holodomor, especially on the scale on which it was perpetrated. The artificial famine of 1932-1933 took the lives of millions of Ukrainians and left a long and bloody scar in Ukrainian history. Today, it is hard to imagine what suffering the

innocent people went through during the Holodomor. Irrespective of denials or rationalization we must not forget the genocide inflicted on Ukraine.

I would want to define the words "hunger" and "holodomor" by outlining their meaning to the reader. According to Wikipedia, the word "hunger" is defined as a human state in which an individual lacks food for normal survival. In the modern world, where a human gets sustenance from society, hunger is mainly an isolated social phenomenon.

"Holodomor" (from the Ukrainian language) consists of two Ukrainian

words – "holod" and "mor", that mean "hunger" and "pestilence" accordingly. That carries the meaning to pestilence combined with hunger.

The Holodomor of 1932-1933 was an artificial phenomenon, which engulfed almost the whole Ukrainian territory and took millions of Ukrainian lives. People starved to death, there were incidents of cannibalism and people suffered from psychological disorders and depression. Holodomor is a crime against the Ukrainian people, caused by the communist regime. Holodomor has been recognized as genocide against the Ukrainian people.

The last remnants of grains were

seized from peasants, corn was harvested in Ukraine and shipped to foreign lands and regions of the former Soviet Union.

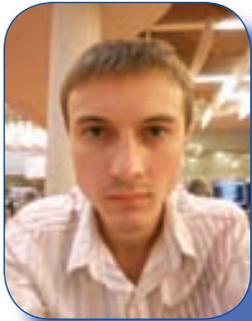
In her letter, Halyna Zelem tells us her story. During the Holodomor she was 5 years old. Her father was considered a kurkul and the government in Moscow confiscated all their property... "Kurkul" – is a term used to define wealthy peasants. This peasant usually hired others to work on their land. Halyna Zelem had to move from one place to another: "Six years of tramping, moving from one place to another in order to survive".

Mrs. Halyna Zelem was born in 1926. Her childhood and youth were

erased first by the Holodomor and then by the Second World War. Only on Canadian soil has she found her haven.

Mrs. Halyna is the same age as my grandmother – Kateryna Kolomiiets, who survived the genocidal 1930s. My grandmother also recalled and told me about those horrible times. Every family in the village where she was born lost family members. Even the dogs ceased barking.

I believe that our generation of young people must remember all those innocents who laid down their lives in the unequal fight for survival – in the war for crumbs of bread. We will remember you. We will not forget.



Meeting at the Polish Embassy

Anatoliy MINTENKO

University of Lviv

Intern to Robert Sopuck, MP for Dauphin–Swan River–Marquette

Christina Bardyn Scholarship recipient

The City of Ottawa is the home of the Government of Canada, a number of Crown Corporations, Embassies, Foreign Missions and the Ottawa Senators owned by Evhen Melnyk. Since the inception of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program, Ukrainian interns have enjoyed access to both Canadian parliamentarians, as well as foreign diplomats that are stationed in Ottawa. In 2011, CUPP interns will be visiting the Embassies of Ukraine, Poland, Russia, and the USA. On October 6th, CUPP Interns visited the Embassy of the Republic of Poland and met with Jaroslav Kurek, Minister Counsellor, to discuss political, economic and cultural issues.

Ukraine and Poland share much in common: history, culture, and geography. The visit to the Embassy was at the top of the agenda for CUPP Interns, who were eager to learn from Poland's experiences and its challenges on the path towards integration into the European Union. Such lessons would be particularly valuable for the future of Ukraine's integration to the European Union.

A large part of the meeting at the embassy was devoted to the Polish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, which will last until the end of the year. It was pointed out that many Canadian citizens are not aware of the role of the rotating Presidency and Poland's role in it. Ukrainian interns had a chance to look at the Polish Presidential logo, which symbolizes dynamism, positive energy and solidarity. It is now a

historic symbol of Poland's transition to freedom and democracy in the region.

During the meeting, Minister Counsellor Jaroslav Kurek touched upon the priorities of European integration as a source of growth. He emphasized that European growth is directly linked to European security and it remains a priority for Poland and the EU countries. Ukraine plays a significant role in European security due to the fact that it is buffer between Europe and Russia. The opinion of the Polish diplomat was that the national security of Ukraine is a key issue and a priority for the European Union. In his opinion, democratic development in Ukraine is possible only after eliminating external and internal threats, and the Poland is committed to helping Ukraine in achieving this goal.

Current economic developments in Europe and the possibility of default of



The meeting at the Polish Embassy. From L to R (back row): Oleksandr Zheka, Olesia Stasiv, Jaroslava Barbieri, Vira Makovii, Klavdia Tatar, Vasyl Lenko, Artem Roik, Oksana Dekhtiarova, Oksana Mayba, Rimma El Joueidi, Jaroslaw Kurek, Minister Counsellor, Oleg Shemetov, Olena Suk, Iuliia Bondarenko, Olesia Kompaniets, Natalya Kalyn, Anatoliy Mintenko, Lubomyr Nahirny, Andriy Mironenko, Stacy Tsarkova, Oleksandr Ulianov, Petro Shopin, Nastia Filipiuk. From L to R (front row): Anatolii Dzeman, Ustyna Mykytyuk, Marta Lesiv, Maryna Yaroshevych, Tetyana Matsyuk, Olya Shudrak, Amet Seitibraimov.

a number of European countries were also discussed. Even though Poland is a member of the European Union, it has not yet joined the Euro currency zone. CUPP interns wanted to know whether the sovereign debt crises in Europe would diminish Poland's desire to join the common currency zone. According to Mr Kurek, this is a very complex question and there are many factors that should be taken into account in answering it. Poland will

be seeking to join the Euro currency zone. However, at the present, such possibility is ruled out.

CUPP interns questioned Mr. Kurek about the limits of European integration and whether national embassies of the European member states will be abandoned in the future and replaced by single consolidated EU delegations. "Yes and No" – was his answer, delicate and worthy of a diplomat who would never give a

straightforward answer to such a controversial questions. After all, in order to answer his question, one should also take into account the debate on limitations of European integration – should nation states abandon their national interests and identities and assume one single European identity by introducing an intergovernmental body that would govern all aspects of foreign and domestic policy of Europe's member states?

The meeting with Polish diplomat Jaroslav Kurek was very informative and valuable for CUPP interns. Everyone appreciated the warm welcome that we received at the Polish Embassy, as well as the open discussion format. According to Mr Kurek, the Polish Diaspora in Canada is currently attempting to introduce a program similar to CUPP in the House of Commons for Polish students. On behalf of the 2011 CUPP Interns, I take this opportunity to extend our full support for this initiative. We, CUPP 2011 interns share our experiences and offer assistance to our Polish friends.



CUPP 2011 with Chargé d'Affaires Mychailo Khomenko and Denys Syenik at the Ukrainian Embassy in Ottawa.

Ukrainian Embassy Meeting. Front row (all sitting): Petro Shopin, Vira Makovii, Ustyna Mykytyuk, Vasyl Lenko, Oleksandr Ulianov, Anatolii Dzeman, Rimma El Joueidi, Alexandra Shkandrij. Back row: Nataliya Kalyn, Amet Seitibraimov, Maryna Iaroshevych, Iryna Pushchuk, Jaroslava Barbieri, Kateryna Simak, Iuliia Bondarenko, Tetyana Matsuk, Olesia Stasiv, Olesia Kompaniets, Stanislava Tsarkova, Oleg Shemetov, Olena Suk, Victoria Nazarova.





Liturgy at the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Seminary

Yulia BONDARENKO

Kyiv-Mohyla University

Intern to Ed Komarnicki, MP for Souris–Moose Mountain

2011 Dr. Maria Fischer Slysh Scholarship recipient

The feelings of serenity, peace and harmony filled our hearts while attending the liturgy at the Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Seminary in Ottawa on Sunday morning, October 16.

We were delighted by the hospitality and kindness of seminarists and priests who invited us to join them for the liturgy. Although the weekend's service was supposed to be in English, the priests made an accommodation in the liturgy to have both Ukrainian and English languages, so that we, Ukrainian Interns, would feel more at home.

After the liturgy was over, we got a chance to meet with Bishop Kenneth Nowakowski. What follows is an interesting story about three coincidences.

The first one goes back to our

first days on the Parliament Hill. We were in front of the Centre Block of Parliament and asked a lady who was passing by to take a picture of us, we learned later that this lady was the wife of Mark Warawa, Member of Parliament who had our CUPP 2011 Intern Iryna Puschyk in his office.

The second coincidence came when we were talking to Bishop Nowakowski. He was very interested in the work we did in the House of Commons. When he found out that each of us worked for an MP, he asked if anybody worked for a MP from British Columbia. And as it turned out, his cousin's (dvoiridnyi brat) name is Mark Warawa!

The third coincidence concerns Fr. Nowakowski's trip to Ukraine. One day Bishop Nowakowski became lost in Lviv and tried to find any familiar street signs which could help him get back to his hotel. When he finally found one, it indicated "Nowakiwski Street". The first thought that came to him was,

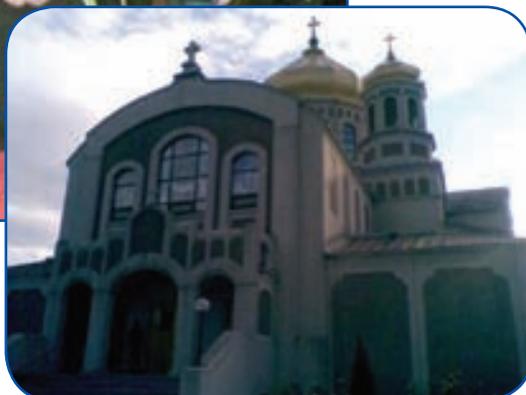
"Well, I arrived here just a few days ago and they have already named a street after me!" Actually, the street was named after the Ukrainian artist, Oleksa Nowakowski.

Bishop Nowakowski is an outstanding person. His emotional attachment to his Ukrainian ancestry is very strong. In the 1990s, Bishop Nowakowski held the position of Vice-Rector of Holy Spirit Seminary in Lviv. He was also the founder and President of the Ukrainian Catholic Church charitable organization Caritas Ukraine. During the visit of His Holiness John Paul II to Ukraine in June 2001, Fr. Nowakowski was the Director of the Press Office of the Catholic Churches in Ukraine. In 2007 His Holiness Pope Benedict XVI appointed Fr. Ken Nowakowski as Third Eparch of New Westminster for Ukrainian Catholics in British Columbia and the Yukon.

It was great honor to talk and share lunch with Bishop Nowakowski and other priests and seminarists, as well as to revisit those "three coincidences".



L to R: Meeting with Bishop Kenneth Nowakowski.



Holy Spirit Seminary.



Chapel of Sheptytsky Institute at St. Paul University.

Не втратити те, що маємо

Vira MAKOVII

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Institute of Journalism
Intern to Isabelle Morin, MP for Notre-Dame-de-Grace-Lachine, Quebec
2011 Emil Telizhyn Scholarship recipient



Конгрес українців Канади вручив Прем'єр-міністру Канади Стівену Гарперу медаль імені Тараса Шевченка, яка є найвищою нагородою Конгресу і вручається що три роки. Стівена Гарпера нею нагородили, зокрема за те, що його уряд у 2008 році визнав Голодомор в Україні Генцидом і офіційно вибачився перед канадськими громадянами, за те, що близько 10 тисяч українців першої хвилі емігрантів було вислано у табори у Канаді.

Під час вручення нагороди Стівен Гарпер зазначив, що судове рішення щодо Ю. Тимошенко може серйозно вплинути на відносинах наших країн: «Як більшість з Вас, я переймаюся справою Юлії Тимошенко. Я написав листа Президенту Віктору Януковичу, у якому повідомив йому, що суд над Ю. Тимошенко не відповідає нормам належної правової процедури та справедливості...». Очільник нації також підкреслив: «Українці можуть розраховувати на Канаду, відстоюючи свою свободу». Минулого року Прем'єр-міністру Канади відвідав історичні місця України. Він зустрівся з Ю. Тимошенко. Ще у жовтні 2010 року він висловив занепокоєння станом демократії та прав людини у нашій державі.

Виконавчий директор Конгресу українців Канади Тарас Залуцький повідомив, що його організація вже двічі закликала включити положення про захист прав людини і демократії у переговори з Україною. «Канада збиралася спрямувати 22 мільйони доларів на розвиток сільського господарства та бізнесу в Україні, але зважаючи на останні події ці

кошти можуть бути переправлені на підтримання прав людини та інших демократичних організацій в Україні», – поінформував Залуцький і додав: «Ми не хочемо, щоб Україна була ізолюваною... Сьогодні для Заходу дуже важливо не закрити двері перед Україною, не сказати: «Ви залишаєтеся з Росією». Ми просимо підтримувати Україну і говорити про її ключові питання».

Промова Стівена Гарпера перекликала з словами Т. Шевченка. «Прагніть і ви восторжествуєте, бо з Вами Бог. Нагорода є слава, правда і найсвятіша – свобода», – сказав Прем'єр-міністр. Багато українців шукають цієї свободи на чужих просторах, але посилають звітти свої імпульси до будівництва демократичної України. Серед тих, хто живе в Україні також є відчайдухи, які вірять у зміни, які роблять їх. І ми разом потроху руйнуємо совкову систему. Містер Гарпер зазначив: «Українці 120 роки активно розвивали бізнес, освіту, мистецтво, спорт та політику у Канаді. Це ми робимо і в Україні, тож без змін у державі не залишимося».

Українські «варьяти»

Попередній голова Конгресу українців Канади Маркіян Швець, розповів, що українську діаспору порівняно з емігрантами з інших країн у Канаді, називають «варьятами». «Інші держава підтримують діаспору, а ми навпаки – підтримуємо Україну». Українські канадці організують фестивалі, видають книги, фінансують різні канадсько-українські програми і роблять це добровільно. Вони віддають свій час, вкладають гроші, щоб бути при-

четним до свого, не лишитися безликими, чого вже не скажеш про молоду генерацію, яка сьогодні приїжджає з України. Наприклад, сам вечір був організований діаспорянами добровільно, і як розповів М. Швець молодь вже не має того ентузіазму організувати українсько-канадські проекти. «Ті, хто приїжджають тепер одразу запитують діаспору скільки ми платимо?», – зазначив він.

Післямова

У Канаді кажеш, що ти з України, і люди у відповідь тобі висловлюють повагу, частенько навіть можна почути: «Мої родичі також з України», але не мало з них можуть і не знати, де знаходиться Україна. Наші у Канаді мають ресторани, великі юридичні корпорації, банки. Таке відчуття, що ті, хто не хотіли прогавити своє життя, ідейні, патріотичні, ті, українці, які хотіли жити у справжній Україні, бути собою, говорити рідною, а не мовою загарбників, виїхали до Канади. І це є однією з причин, чому ми сьогодні живемо саме у такій Україні. На правду, я почуваю себе у Канаді більше українкою, ніж в Україні – тут наша мова, наша культура і тут нас люблять! Українці всі ці роки чесно працювали і робили хороший імідж нашій державі. Було б не погано всім, хто хоче жити по чесному в Україні переїхати до Канади і будувати її тут, але навряд чи ці ідеї буде переслідувати сьогоднішня генерація споживачів. То краще вже нам залишатися вдома, щоб хоч не втратити те, що маємо. Я за місяць повертаюся в Україну і готова до роботи, змін вдома.



Statement

Vira MAKOVII

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Institute of Journalism
Intern to Isabelle Morin, MP for Notre-Dame-de-Grace–Lachine, Quebec
2011 Emil Telizhyn Scholarship recipient

Сьогодні українська державність переживає критичний момент. І ми вирішуємо: об'єднуємося і йдемо разом, чи ламаємося і втрачаємо свій шанс на зміни. Даємо історії право у черговий раз назвати українців рабами. Чи боремося – за свою внутрішню, за загальну зовнішню свободу.

Ми, молодь, не можемо змінити державу за всіх українців. Нам треба це робити разом. Студенти часто

чують: «На вас вся надія». Ні! Надія – на нас усіх. Час змінюватися. Час іти вперед. Відчути, що це таке бути єдиною нацією. Працювати разом заради свого ж життя. Хто хоче повернутися назад у Радянський Союз? Хто після свободи хоче знову опинитися у в'язниці?

У цей момент – важлива віра у себе і кожна спільна дія – під стоячий камінь вода не тече – конкретно від кожного українська залежить наша свобода. Сума наших дій сьогодні є різницею між свободою і рабством. Як поведеться кожен з нас, так ми

і отримуємо. Ми сьогодні боремося не за особистості, ми боремося за себе, за своє майбутнє, за своє свободне життя в Україні.

Нікого не можна заставити підкорятися системі, чи вийти з неї. Ми, або будемо жити у свободі разом – державною, або знову закриємося на своїх кухнях.

Всім вже набридла політика. Але якщо ми сьогодні не проявимо своєї позиції, не відомо, чи зможемо це зробити завтра. Поки ми не станемо господарями на власній землі, ми будемо рабами скрізь.

Ми не совкове суспільство, не в'язні системи. Ми знаємо, що все у наших руках, що ми творимо своє життя. Ми знаємо, що кожне наше сьогодні і завтра залежить від нас. І ми не віддамо цю свободу вільно діяти. Ми виростили у незалежній державі. Ми подорожуємо, вчимося, працюємо у країнах по всьому світі і знаємо, що таке права людини, що таке демократія, чим і завдячуємо Канаді. Ми знаємо, що ми маємо робити дома і будемо! Вже менше, ніж за місяць ми прилетимо в Україну. Кожен продовжить працювати у своїй сфері. І не змінити Україну, а залишатися совком означатиме, що ми дарма беремо участь у всіх цих програмах.

Ми собою будуємо Україну без корупції, без цензури і знайдуться ті, хто нас наслідуватимуть. Будьте свободними! Не будьте залежними від системи, вигоди, грошей, будьте залежними тільки від себе і все інше залежатиме від нас. Ми не дамо вмерти своїм мріям. Якщо ви хочете залишити слід по собі, то залишіть його і будьте героями!



Annual CUPP Reunion at the Canadian Embassy in Kyiv. December 2011.

Paul Migus and Eva Kmiecic Seminar

Maryna IAROSHEVYCH

Maastricht University

Intern to Pierre Lemieux, MP for Glengarry–Prescott–Russell, Ontario
Raynell Andreychuk Scholarship recipient



Tremendous. Unbelievable. Incredible. These are just a few of the terms to describe the insight, information and pleasure we acquired at the home of Paul Migus and Eva Kmiecic on Grand Lac, Quebec. Without any doubt, the Migus Seminar will remain the highlight of our CUPP Internship as one of the events strengthening our desire to work for change in Ukraine.

We received a formal agenda several days in advance of our daylong seminar on October 1. The thought that this day may have something different in store for us from what we imagined, occurred only when our bus started its climb up a steep hill in order to bring us to one of the most picturesque places in Canada – Grand Lake. Our apprehensions about the academic workshops and discussions were once and for all dispelled upon our arrival by the warmhearted welcome of our hosts and coaches Paul Migus and his wife Eva Kmiecic. Before dividing us into two groups and getting down to business, our hosts gave us a tour of the surrounding lands and vistas overlooking the lake, as well as a quick tour of their spacious and cozy house. After tea/coffee and cookies we started our two simultaneous sessions touching upon major issues – the roles of government and civil society in their comparative Canadian perspectives and their Ukrainian analogues.

During the session on government and public service we had a chance to hear about the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Canadian government; talk about the correlation between municipal, provincial and federal authorities; debate about the core values and guiding principles of

Canadian society; discuss political parties and their ideologies and many other topics in a very thorough, but at the same time easily comprehensible manner. Being absorbed by the topics we continued discussing the issues over the lunch.

During the session on civil society, we had an opportunity to hear what it takes to cultivate active citizenship and make individuals take responsibility for their own society. We learned about the ways in which non-profit organizations get support and the ways by which they operate. Most importantly, we mediated on leadership and discussed the most typical characteristics of our generation, in order to define our strengths and advantages.

At all times the mood was elevated and the atmosphere optimistic with belief and hope for a better future, which literally depends on us – each and every CUPP intern.

Our in-depth discussions on political, economic and social issues were complemented by a pleasant boat ride. Many interns tested their skills in kayaking and paddling catamarans and the most courageous six even swam in the lake, which was not warmer than 13 degrees Celsius – with even lower air temperatures. They wore wet suits and scuba gear, I must admit.

Everything went well and beyond our expectations until we ran into a huge problem – the realization that we did not want this day to

be over. That is why leaving took us much longer than could be expected. No one had any doubts about the value and impact this day made on all of us. We were inspired, we were encouraged, we were excited and we were filled with the belief that it is absolutely up to us how our future will unfold. That is why the first song we sang on the bus back to Ottawa was the anthem of Ukraine, as we could not imagine any more appropriate song to better reflect our mood and spirit.

Insightful and enjoyable, the Paul Migus and Eva Kmiecic seminar was truly a memorable event.



Interns at the Migus Seminar on Grand Lake, Quebec. Petro Shopin, Lubomyr Nahirny, Olesia Stasis, Rimma El Joueidi, Ustyna Mykytyuk, Olya Shudrak, Artem Roik, Iryna Pushchyk, Kateryna Simak, Daryna Shevchenko, Oleksandr Zheka, Oksana Mayba, Andriy Mironenko, Amet Seitibraimov, Oleg Shemetov, Tetyana Matsyuk, Natalya Kalya, Maryna Yaroshevych, Iuliia Bondarenko, Klavdia Tatar, Oksana Dekhtiarova, Oleksandr Ulianov, Alexandra Shkandrij, Vasyl Lenko, Victoria Nazarova, Paul Migus, Eva Migus, Vira Makovii, Olena Suk, Borys Gengalo, Anatolii Dzeman, Olesia Kompaniiets, Marta Lesiv, Stacy Tsarkova, Nastia Filipiuk, Anatolii Mintenko, Jaroslava Barbieri.

British Embassy, Kyiv

Ukraine's Domestic and Foreign Affairs: Quo Vadis? Speech Delivered by British Ambassador to Ukraine Leigh Turner at Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Programme Oxford Model Ukraine Conference, 7 April 2011

Quo Vadis indeed? Is Ukraine moving towards the sunlit uplands of stability, democracy and prosperity? Or is it moving toward authoritarianism and sclerosis of economic reforms? In 20 years will Ukraine be as rich as Poland is now? Or still the third poorest country in Europe? No doubt by the end of this conference we will have answered these questions entirely to our satisfaction.

You may wonder where I'm coming from on all this. I've actually spent several chunks of my career in and around Central and Eastern Europe, starting off with a year in 1980 as a civil servant at the headquarters of the British Northern Army Group in Rheindahlen in Germany. We always used to joke nervously that this would be the target of the first Soviet tactical nuclear missile to launch hostilities in Europe. In the mid-80's I spent three years at the British Embassy in Vienna, within line of sight of the Soviet Embassy. In 1992-1995 I was in Moscow dealing with Russian economic reform. You may argue I didn't do a very good job. Then from 1998-2006 I was in Bonn and Berlin dealing mainly with economic and EU issues and watching what had been East Germany recover from Communism. I started work in Kyiv on 14 June 2008 – the day of Paul McCartney's live concert in Independence Square. So why are we here today? I think the exam questions for this conference are:

1. Why should we care about Ukraine? Why does it matter what happens in a country on the opposite side of Europe to the UK?
2. What's going right and wrong in Ukraine at the moment?

3. What should we be doing about it – if anything?

Why Ukraine matters Let's talk about why Ukraine matters

The first reason is that Ukraine is a large European country in a geographical location of great strategic importance. People who deal with Ukraine know well that it's the largest country entirely in Europe – a bit bigger than France. That it has a population of over 45 million, a 1,500 km border with Russia and a millennium of shared history. That it has borders with four European Union member states – Poland, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania – and that many of those borders have been subject to conflict and the exchange of territory in the 20th century.

But not everyone knows that. Ukraine has only existed in its present form for less than 20 years. I regularly receive in Kyiv intelligent visitors from the UK who are not quite sure which side of Russia Ukraine is on, or what language they speak there – admittedly a tricky issue. So if we say Ukraine matters, we can't assume everyone thinks that way. We have to make the case.

I would argue that the size, population and strategic location of Ukraine makes it strongly in the interests of the UK, and also of the European Union, Ukraine's other neighbours (including Russia) and other members of the world community, that Ukraine should be a stable, calm, prosperous, happy country.

A second reason Ukraine matters is rather negative. This is that a weak, dysfunctional or unstable Ukraine could risk seeming to offer threats to its

neighbours. A dysfunctional or unstable Ukraine could lead other countries in the region to behave in ways which are unwelcome to us. That could itself spread instability in the region. That in turn could endanger the security and prosperity of the United Kingdom – our key goals.

Third, on a more optimistic note, Ukraine can also have a very positive influence in the neighbourhood. Forget the doom and gloom. Let's imagine a compelling, desirable vision of Ukraine. A European country aspiring to eventual accession to the EU, based on democratic rights and values and with a prosperous, reforming economy.

Such a Ukraine could have a big demonstration effect in the region. Indeed, there is an argument that a successful Ukraine could be a swing-state for the whole of the FSU. It could demonstrate the benefits of democracy, European values and a market-orientated path – as set against the more authoritarian models that have prevailed in some countries in the region since the collapse of the USSR.

Conversely, if Ukraine fails, it would be easy for unelected or undemocratic leaders in the region to claim that "western" style governance has no place around here.

That would be bad news not only for Ukraine but also for its neighbours – and for the rest of us who advocate a rules-based democratic system as the most stable and prosperous model for running a country.

So I would say there are three key reasons why Ukraine matters – as an important neighbour; as a country whose stability can contribute to sta-

bility in the region; and as a potential swing-state for the future of the former Soviet Union.

How Ukraine is doing

So if that's why Ukraine matters, how do we think Ukraine is doing? I am conscious that I mustn't answer this question too definitively. Otherwise there won't be any need to continue the conference. But let's look at a few areas.

On democracy and human rights, there has been widespread concern that standards of democracy have deteriorated in Ukraine. Let me mention a few examples:

2010 Local elections: Baroness Ashton, the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, said that "the electoral framework and the administration of the elections undermined public confidence in the electoral process and in the further consolidation of democracy in Ukraine".

Freedom House in January this year downgraded Ukraine to "partly free", in terms of political rights and civil liberties, having ranked it "free" every year from 2005 to 2010. Freedom House said: "a deterioration in press freedom, state efforts to curb student activism, intimidation of NGOs, local elections that were almost universally derided as neither free nor fair, and indications of increased executive influence over the judiciary. Ukraine had previously been the only country in the non-Baltic former Soviet Union to earn a Free designation, and its decline represents a major setback for democracy in the region."

In recent months we have seen a spate of what look like politically-motivated criminal investigations and prosecutions of opposition leaders and members of the previous government.

Ukraine's ranking against the Reporters Without Borders' Press Freedom Barometer fell from joint 89th in 2009 to 131st in 2010.

In some cases we can argue about methodology and measurement; but I think this range of evidence does

show there is cause for concern about the development of democracy in Ukraine.

I do not, however, think that the situation is abysmal or cataclysmic. The Freedom House report still placed Ukraine, alongside Moldova, as the freest country in the former Soviet Union. A recent analysis of different TV channels reported by the BBC Monitoring Service concluded that several of those which were owned by groups or individuals sympathetic to the current administration continued to report in an objective or critical way – albeit not all of them. Ukraine still has a pretty vibrant and free press; and freedom of assembly is much better than in most other former Soviet Union countries. Civil society, though weak by the western European standards, is well developed compared with some neighbouring countries.

That's the politics. So what about economic reform? Let's ask the IMF. According to them, there have been important achievements in the past year on key macro-economic indicators such as the budget deficit and monetary targets. The IMF also like some structural reforms – notably, a 50% hike in utility tariffs; drafting of a pension reform bill; adoption of a new tax code and a new public procurement law. Much remains to be done; but some good progress has been made.

This links into the business climate. Again it is possible to point to positive changes. Greater macro-economic stability. A potentially good new law on public procurement. Promises of action on automatic refunds of VAT. Discussion of lifting moratorium on sales of agricultural land – this could stimulate massive new investment. The latest European Business Association survey on 11 March showed modest improvements in perceptions of Ukraine's investment attractiveness over the last three quarters.

Against that, we continue to receive from business reports of corruption; problems with the rule of law and operation of the courts; and

problems with the customs and tax authorities. There is also the fact that some changes, such as automatic VAT refunds, are repeatedly announced but not comprehensively applied. Then there are unexpected new challenges such as the recently introduced grain export quotas. Or proposals for a new grain export monopoly.

According to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, Ukraine in 2010 was ranked joint 134th most corrupt country out of 178. Less than ideal for a country that aspires to eventual EU membership.

All these developments make investors uncertain and deter investment. I am not yet convinced that investors sitting down together in a café in Shanghai to look at all the countries of the world would see Ukraine as a top investment market compared with eg Poland or Turkey, let alone China or India. This really matters because although there are some countries keen to invest in Ukraine and some which are doing well, there are not enough.

That hits economic growth. According to the IMF, in 2010 Ukraine's economy with its 46 million people was worth \$137 billion. By contrast, Poland's economy of 38 million people was worth \$439 billion – three times more. That's where Ukraine belongs and the league it should be playing in.

Another area to take stock is external policy. Before the election of President Yanukovich, he was often depicted as being "pro-Russian". This is too simple. President Yanukovich certainly believes that Ukraine has to have a good working relationship with Russia. In 2010 he extended the lease of the Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol for a further 25 years, to 2042, with the possibility of a further extension. This was in exchange for a reduction in the price of Russian gas supplied to Ukraine.

In 2010 President Yanukovich met President Medvedev around a dozen times. Ukraine has adopted "non-bloc" status and abandoned its application for NATO membership. It has agreed

to begin demarcation of the land border (a bilateral commission has started working to do this). And Ukraine has gone quiet about historical issues which Russia prefers not to hear too much about.

But we should not exaggerate all this. Often, there has been more talk than substantive shifts in Ukrainian policy. "Non-bloc" status excludes NATO accession, but it also rules out Ukrainian membership of the CIS Collective Security Treaty Organisation. There has been progress over the land border, but there has been no movement as regards delimitation of the more complex and disputed bilateral maritime border.

On economic co-operation the Ukrainians appear cool about a merger of Gazprom and Naftohaz proposed by the Russians. Inter-sectoral deals in eg ship-building and aerospace remain entirely on paper.

Nor have the Ukrainian authorities show any sign of wanting to accede to the customs union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan. One reason is that membership of the customs union would be incompatible with the prospective EU/Ukraine Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) – more on that in a moment. Recent comments from the Russian side about the supposedly dire consequences to Ukraine of signing the DCFTA have led to talk of Ukrainian-Russian relations hitting a new low.

Then there's NATO. Clearly it is a matter for Ukraine and for the Ukrainian people whether they wish to join NATO and under what conditions. But I have been struck over the past 16 months by the fact that military cooperation in some important areas has in fact continued, or in some cases improved, over the period when Ukraine was actively seeking to join NATO. Examples include:

- Ukraine agreeing to give up its highly-enriched uranium – a major gain for counter-proliferation efforts worldwide. Much welcomed in Washington
- The fact that military exercises with NATO have resumed, eg Exercise

Sea Breeze and Exercise Rapid Trident (the UK is also participating)

- Continued training of Ukrainian forces to NATO standards – again, the UK is involved.

So, to conclude on how Ukraine is doing on democracy and freedoms; economic reform; the business climate; external relations; and defence, I'd say there are a host of different indicators showing movement in different directions – a mixed picture.

What we should be doing

So what should we be doing about all this? The question is actively being discussed in Kyiv: in a recent radio interview I was asked whether the EU should ban visas for oligarchs or politicians who wish to travel on the grounds that their actions were undermining Ukraine's democracy. And the suggestion is sometimes made that the IMF should cut off its loans, or impose additional conditionality, in order to put pressure on the Ukrainian authorities in a range of areas.

This is a super area for discussion and one where feelings run high.

The debate, as always, is around whether it is best to have people inside the tent where you can influence them, or outside the tent in the hope that this will punish them and make them do what you think is right.

My own view is that we are still strongly in a keeping-Ukraine-in-the-tent scenario, i.e. there is still everything to play for and we should treat Ukraine as a partner rather than a pariah. But we should insist on tough conditionality for that partnership, particularly where that involves financial support or other major gains for Ukraine.

So what does that mean? There are several areas where we can work with and influence Ukraine in a big way.

The first is through the European Union. I've always seen the EU as a fantastic civilisation machine. This is nowhere more true than in its relationships with countries in its neighbourhood, which have aspirations to

integrate with, or to join, the EU.

The UK continues to support Ukraine's EU aspirations. We believe that Ukraine, as a European country, should have the right, under existing treaties, to join the EU once it has fulfilled the criteria for accession.

We're realistic. We have to acknowledge that membership remains some way off. But meanwhile the EU can, and should, remain strongly engaged.

The EU/Ukraine Association Agreement now under negotiation will bring about strong integration between the EU and Ukraine. That will include a much closer political relationship. It will include an action plan to make travel between the EU and Ukraine easier. But the element that I want to focus on here is one that I touched on a few moments ago: the DCFTA.

The Ukrainian leadership has repeatedly said it wants the DCFTA signed this year. That is a laudable ambition: I hope they're serious.

It's obviously in Ukraine's interest. Let's look at the numbers again. The EU has a market of 500 million consumers with an average GNP per capita of \$32,000.

How likely is it that the DCFTA will happen? The negotiations have been going on more than three years (with the 16th round held this week in Brussels). They are getting tougher as they draw closer to the finishing line. But that tends to happen in the final stages of a serious negotiation. What really matters is that Ukraine focuses on the bigger picture. What do I mean by that?

The DCFTA is the most ambitious FTA the EU has ever tried to negotiate. Like 'orthodox' FTAs, it envisages tariff liberalisation – in this case beyond what Ukraine negotiated with the EU when it joined the WTO in 2008.

But it's much more than that. The DCFTA will require Ukraine to align much of its commercial-policy legislation and regulatory frameworks with the EU acquis. To a significant degree, Ukraine will become part of the EU single market. That's what I mean by "the bigger picture." That's

what is at stake. The DCFTA is an historic opportunity for Ukraine.

In my view this is all about political will: the "vision thing." What kind of country do most Ukrainians want Ukraine to become, and does the leadership share that vision? So far I remain optimistic that both the leadership and the people of Ukraine feel more attracted on balance to the European model than to any other kind. If political will at the highest level – meaning the President and the Prime Minister – remains strong to move towards a DCFTA, I believe that has a good chance of happening.

Another key area of action for us is the macro-economic financial assistance being provided by the International Monetary Fund. The UK is of course an IMF share-holder. That means we will continue to press for the strict application of IMF conditionality in the current programme. That will entail difficult reforms. But that is what is needed to create the conditions for sustained economic recovery. Ukraine cannot and I am sure does not expect other IMF share-holders to give it something for nothing.

Another area where we can help reform is the Ukrainian energy sector. Ukraine probably has big undeveloped gas reserves both in the Black Sea and on land, including unconventional gas. Reform, including liberalisation of gas prices and other reforms required under the Energy Community Treaty which Ukraine has now ratified, would improve incentives to increase production. It would also stimulate energy efficiency – Ukraine remains one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. Both would reduce dependence on imported energy.

A final key area of cooperation is military. There's a lot the UK can continue to do to work closely with Ukraine to help its armed forces to reform and to make them more capable of integrating into, and working with, NATO forces. That includes:

- Developing Ukrainian military capacity and helping Ukraine to get into a position where it can support

peacekeeping operations in third countries. Includes in-country teams helping Ukraine move towards NATO accreditation – eg 4-week training courses for naval infantry

- Training and development of future defence civilian and military leaders
- UK assistance for development of non-commissioned officers
- A peacekeeping English project which has taught over 5,000 officers to speak English
- Providing training through the British Military Advisory and Training Team based in Czech Republic
- A special Defence Adviser who works in the Ministry of Defence in Kyiv.

It's all good, crunchy stuff

The position of the UK remains that Ukraine can become a member of NATO if that's what the Ukrainian people want. At the moment they have voted in a government in a fair election which does not seem to want it. But the real point is that Ukraine has a highly developed relationship with NATO, institutionalised in the NATO/Ukraine Commission and a series of Annual National Programmes, which oversee the process of reform to NATO standards within Ukraine. What we should

focus on is how to make those reforms a reality.

We basically see these reforms as good for Ukraine and good for our military-military relations.

Summary

In summary, therefore, I would, first, make a case for Ukraine being a country of great strategic importance, and one whose stability, democracy and prosperity we should do everything in our ability to underpin. That's not altruism. So far as the UK is concerned, that in turn will help support our twin objectives of ensuring our own stability and prosperity.

Second, I would argue that the situation inside Ukraine presents a number of challenges, including in key areas of human rights and democracy, but that some things are going right too. We are not yet at crisis point but need to remain closely engaged and to continue to make the case for the type of reforms we wish to see.

Third, I would argue that we possess many strong mechanisms to encourage and influence Ukraine. We should use them. Thank you very much!

7 April 2011



Quebec city mural. From L to R: Stacy Tsarkova, Artem Roik, Anatoliy Dzeman.



**Notes for Remarks
by The Hon. Ralph Goodale, PC,
MP (Wascana) Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party of Canada
on the occasion of the
120th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada
October 24th, 2011, Ottawa**

Thank you co-chairs, Reverend Fathers, Madame Johnston, visiting ministers, and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress:

Good evening. My apologies for the late arrival tonight. But nonetheless, sincere congratulations are due upon this auspicious occasion.

Coming from a province whose beginnings were deeply impacted by early Ukrainian immigrants, and whose current success is influenced daily by a large population of Ukrainian heritage – it is a pleasure to share in this celebration of 120 years of Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

From those two brave souls Eleniak and Pylypiw in 1891, there has grown a dynamic and powerful Ukrainian Canadian community of 1.2 million people – a population greater than six of our provinces.

Ukrainian-Canadian's are:

- Premiers and Governors
Generals
- Chief Justices and Ministers
- Entrepreneurs, professionals,
scientists and teachers.
- Olympic athletes, hockey
players, astronauts and entertainers.
- thousands-upon-thousands of
hard working citizens and taxpayers
who contribute every day in myriad
ways to the betterment of their families
and communities.

Canada is so fortunate to benefit from this immense human wealth.

The Ukrainian Canadian community embodies the spirit of Canada – a respect for freedom, democracy, and human rights, and

the constant, nation-building quest for inclusion, tolerance, and the accommodation of diversity.

Ukrainians-Canadians have worked so hard to preserve their language, culture and traditions, even amidst suppression in their homeland. You have preserved the sacred memory of the Holodomor, even when in Ukraine there was denial. And you have always reminded the world of that deep desire for freedom that burned in the hearts of Ukrainians while their country was occupied by the Soviet Union.

Here in Canada, Ukrainian-Canadians have been at the vanguard of work to enshrine multiculturalism in our Constitution; to improve our human rights laws and to defend progressive immigration; and to lead the way in the proper recognition of injustices like the sorry internment of Ukrainians in Canada.

For all of this, Canada is grateful.

I may be the only Canadian Finance Minister to have opened a Canadian Budget Speech with a statement about Ukraine. That was in 2004 and 2005, when the world watched with both apprehension and hope as the Orange Revolution unfolded.

Now seven years later, the work is not yet done, the struggle is not over, the victory is not fully won.

Canada must stand with the indomitable spirit of the Ukrainian people – to oppose the reversal of progress and to reinforce their march forward.

Democratic participation must be

fair and open.

The justice system must not be a tool to selectively silence Opposition.

Our international assistance (CIDA) must refocus to better support civil society and democratic development and accountability.

There must be robust election monitoring.

The freedom and independence of the press must be assured. And organizations like Radio-Canada International need to have the resources to begin broadcasting again into eastern Europe: to reinforce crucial democratic principles.

In all these works, and more, I have no doubt the UCC and the Ukrainian community in Canada will play a vital leadership role.

Tonight, on behalf of Mr. Rae and the Liberal Party of Canada, may I say a simple "thank you" for all that you have done, and will do, for nation-building -- both here in Canada, and in that beloved land half-a-world away which holds our respect and deep affection.

Thank you.

***The work is not yet done,
the struggle is not over,
the victory is not fully won.***

***Canada must stand with the
indomitable spirit of the
Ukrainian people – to oppose
the reversal of progress
and to reinforce the march
forward.***

Address by the Hon. Jason Kenney, PC, MP at Ukrainian Day on the Hill, October 24, 2011

Dyakuyu, Dobriy vechir. Thank you Senator, Reverend Fathers, Minister Kulynyak, parliamentary colleagues,

Thank you Raynell [Andreychuk] for all you have done for Canada and Ukraine. And thank you to the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and all of the organizations and sponsors for making today's Ukrainian Day on the Hill possible – for coming to help us celebrate, here in the heart of our nation's capital, a cultural community whose contribution to Canada is literally incalculable – in every possible field.

When we Canadians think about our national story, when we think about our positive experiences with immigration – with pluralism, with multiculturalism – one community comes to mind: and that is the Ukrainian community. I say this because we know the roots of this community, which date back to over a century ago. Those people who struggled against the tide, who overcame adversity, who came to this country and settled the West in the harshest circumstances possible.

Clifford Sifton put in a call for hearty people, people of courage, people of backbone who could break the virgin soil of Canada's unsettled West. And by the thousands they came – "the men of sheep skin coats" they were called, crossing Europe, crossing the Atlantic, and crossing Canada to the newest part of the "New World". They gave birth to Canada all throughout the Western Prairies. And their sons and daughters went on to be successful and contribute to every field of human endeavour.

One person who personified this Ukrainian-Canadian story was the first Canadian of Ukrainian origin appointed to the Senate of Canada, the Hon. Paul Yuzyk. He and the Hon. Michael Starr,

the first Ukrainian-Canadian appointed to a Cabinet, represent how one or two waves of Ukrainian immigration gave fruit to generation upon generation of successful Canadians in every field.

It is no accident that as the Minister of Multiculturalism I have created the Paul Yuzyk award to celebrate excellence in the promotion of Canadian multiculturalism. I want us to remember that the vision for Canada's multiculturalism was given birth to by a son of the Ukrainian-Canadian community who said, "this is not merely a bi-cultural country, it is a multicultural country": that those who come from Ukraine and every other corner of the world have a full and equal standing as Canadians.

As I mentioned to Minister Kulynyak today when we met, being a kid who grew up in The Prairies, Ukrainian's cultural contribution to Canada wasn't some kind of exotic aspect of diversity – it is who we are. I grew up eating cabbage-rolls and perogies like it was Western Canadian food. In this sense, Ukrainian culture has become Canadian culture and this is what our multiculturalism is about: the coming together and sharing of what is best about our background.

This is why I was proud to come to an agreement with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the Ukrainian Committee Foundation of Taras Shevchenko, and the Ukrainian Civil Liberties association to finally and formally recognize the injustice experienced in internment camps of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Several thousands of ethnic Ukrainians were unjustly and wrongly interned as enemy aliens during the First World War, and I look forward to attending the opening and unveiling of our National Historic Monument at Spirit Lake next month: to remember those

who came here as nation-builders but faced prejudice instead. It is so important for us, as Paul Rodgers reminds us, to continue to nurture the relationship between Canada and the Ukraine – a relationship dating back over a century.

I am proud that Canada has always stood at the forefront of recognizing and defending the democratic and independent rights of Ukraine. Canada was the first Western country to recognize Ukraine's independence. Canada has provided the largest number of international scrutineers at the last two Ukrainian presidential elections. Ukraine is the only European country which continues to have a Canadian development assistance program run by CIDA to help promote transparency in the Ukrainian public-service. Canada was the first Western government to recognize the genocidal nature of the Holodomor, the famine genocide.

As the Prime Minister did last year during his visit to Kyiv and Lviv, we Canadians must continue to champion democratic values and beliefs so that Ukrainians and Canadians can together aspire to the full enjoyment of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

J'encourage tous les membres de la communauté Ukraino-canadienne à partager leur succès, leur succès d'intégration du Multiculturalisme, des richesses culturelles avec toutes les communautés culturelles au Canada et tous les nouveaux canadiens ainsi qu'avec ceux de longue date. On va continuer à solidifier la solidarité démocratique entre les peuples canadiens et les peuples ukrainiens.

Merci beaucoup and thank you very much.



Supreme Court of Canada

Oksana MAYBA

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Intern to Ted Opitz, MP for Etobicoke Centre, Ontario

2011 William and Antonina Bazylewych Scholarship recipient

On Monday September 26, CUPP Interns visited the Supreme Court of Canada. The building is impressively spacious and beautiful. Our tour began with a stop at the Appeal Court Room. After ten minutes of continuous picture-taking, seated in the Judge's chair and in group-photos, our guided-tour began.

Our tour-guide outlined the brief history of the Supreme Court and the operation of the judicial system in Canada. Then she suggested that we stage a mock trial: with a victim (played by our CUPP Football Star - Vasyl Lenko), an accused (Jaroslava Barbieri – how appropriate), defender (Oksana Dekhtiarova - whose personal motto is, "there is no truth where there is no goodness"), prosecutor (Stacy Tsarkova – one of our coordinators) and his Honour, the Judge (Oleksandr Zheka- a fan of Arthur Schopenhauer), in the leading roles.

According to our mock trial, Vasyl's shoes were missing and he suspected that Jaroslava stole them. Despite Prosecutor Stacy's skillful and relentless questioning of the accused Jaroslava, her defence lawyer Oksana, and Jaroslava herself, did a thorough job of persuasively arguing Jaroslava's innocence. Eventually, the Jury concluded that Jaroslava had nothing to do with missing shoes and found her innocent. It is too bad that Judge Oleksandr did not have a gavel (judges do not use them in Canada) so as to add a more dramatic effect to the trial. Nevertheless, we were impressed with the skills of our CUPP would-be lawyers.

After the mock trial, we moved

to the Main Court Room – where hearings with the Supreme Court Judges take place. The room was very inspiring and well-equipped for hearings. It had chairs for journalists and students from the law faculties, as well as a room for interpreters and the public. It is disappointing that the public is not allowed to take pictures in the Judge's chair.

We visited the Parliamentary Library and there we took a group photo. After such an interesting tour and dramatic trial, and in anticipation of a tasty lunch at the Parliamentary restaurant, we snapped some photos of our group performing a famous Cirque du Soleil manoeuvre called "CUPPERS in the air".



Supreme Court of Canada.



CUPP 2011 Interns practice flying fish lessons.

Visit to the British High Commission

Yulia BONDARENKO

Kyiv-Mohyla University

Intern to Ed Komarnicki, MP for Souris–Moose Mountain
2011 Dr. Maria Fischer Slysh Scholarship recipient



Friendly atmosphere, insightful dialogue, and professionalism are the features that CUPP interns will remember most about their Embassy Series meetings at the British High Commission on November 4.

We were pleasantly surprised to see Halloween decorations were still in place at the British Embassy when we arrived for our meeting. This provided the Embassy and our meeting with a much welcomed informal and relaxing atmosphere.

We were greeted by Commission Officers who specialize in different areas: Corin Robertson (Deputy High Commissioner), Clive Wright, Sam Pass, and Kevin Farrell (Foreign Policy Team), and Nathan Skolski (Media Relations). Having such a diverse group of experts meet with us was considerate and educational as the officers were thoroughly prepared to answer the questions that we sent the Embassy prior to our meeting. The officers demonstrated a keen interest in the CUPP Program and asked us for a history of our organization.

Afterwards, Ms. Corin Robertson told us about the role of the British High Commission in Canada. We learned from her introductory remarks that a High Commission is the name of the British Embassy in any country which is a member of the Commonwealth of nations.

In Canada, the British High Commission has Consulates and Trade Offices in Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, and Vancouver. Ms. Robertson outlined that currently the most extensive cooperation between the UK and Canada is in the sphere of trade and investment.

After the opening remarks of the Deputy High Commissioner, the officers answered our questions. The first question was related to the debt

crisis in the Euro zone. Mr. Clive Wright told us that sovereign debt management is now the number one problem in Europe and the UK, even though the UK has not adopted the Euro as its currency (most likely, it will not adopt the Euro for the next five years). With an average debt level of 85% of GDP (Greece – 120%, Italy – 130%), European countries would definitely have to make substantial public spending cuts. We were pleasantly surprised to find that the officers were also interested in hearing our opinions concerning the reasons for, and possible solutions to, the EU zone crisis. A few interns agreed that the main reason for the current crisis was poor risk management. However, it is very complicated to find a way out of the crisis due to the fact of recent slow EU growth and a necessity for debt financing.

Another topic we discussed with Kevin Faron was the role of the Commonwealth. Mr. Faron told us that the Commonwealth is still a useful organization, a platform for sharing common values for democratic development and economic/social cooperation. Besides an educational scholarship program within the Commonwealth states, Mr. Faron also mentioned the UK's assistance to Tuvalu in paying their rent for a UN office in New York.

Our discussion then turned to unemployment trends in the UK. With an unemployment rate of 7.9% (US – 9%, Canada – 7.3%), the UK is now facing their greatest unemployment crisis in the last seventeen years.

The employment priority programs in the UK are currently focused on job creation for young people, among whom the unemployment rate is about 15%.

The last issue we discussed was the peacekeeping missions of the UK. It was mentioned that nowadays it is less costly to run military projects jointly, and that is why the UK closely cooperates with other European countries in this area. Mr. Clive Wright joked that the UK did not manage to export democracy to some countries as successfully as it did to Canada.

Our meeting at the British High Commission was both interesting and informative – a great start to our last Friday in Ottawa.



Maryna Iarochevych and Oleksandr Ulianov during Terry Fox Run in Ottawa.



Our Visit to the Russian Embassy

Yulia BONDARENKO

Kyiv-Mohyla University

Intern to Ed Komarnicki, MP for Souris–Moose Mountain
2011 Dr. Maria Fischer Slysh Scholarship recipient

Our visit to the Russian Embassy in Canada was a highly anticipated event, as we were very interested in finding out how we Ukrainians would be greeted by the Russian officials.

The first thing I found to be strange was that there were no chairs in the meeting room. A few conclusions could be drawn from this fact. Firstly, either the Russian Embassy's officials thought that we didn't intend to stay for a long time, or they didn't want us to stay for a long time. In fact, it was very hard to stand for nearly one-hour-and-a-half after such a long walk to the Embassy, and especially after such a busy working day.

The second issue that put me in an uncomfortable position was

the language that was spoken to us. When I entered the room, I heard the Ambassador talking to our interns in Russian. As I learned later, he addressed somebody asking what language would be appropriate for the meeting, to which a reply was voiced that Russian would be suitable – however, the details of this still remain unclear to me. I suppose the lack of resistance to the use of Russian could be explained by the goodwill of some of our interns to be "diplomatically polite" (meaning, that each intern understands Russian, and by being invited to the Embassy, it was a gesture of "politeness" to communicate in Russian). I highly praise the position of Olia Shudrak who started questioning Mr. Mamedov in Ukrainian. When he couldn't understand, Olia switched to English. The Ambassador didn't express any confusion and easily answered in English.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Mamedov mentioned that the country that is most significant to Russia is Ukraine. After a few greeting words, Mr. Mamedov told us a story about the importance of learning foreign languages.

It came as a bit of surprise to us to find that although we had sent questions prior to our meeting, they seemed to have been neglected. After his short introduction, the Ambassador asked us if we had any questions. Given that we were not allowed to ask questions about Ukrainian-Russian relations, we mostly asked about the Russian diaspora in Canada and Russia's foreign policy. While the questions were fully answered, it

felt like we were talking to a Soviet professor. There was also a very uncomfortable feeling of being watched by the "Big Brother" Embassy staff members who surrounded us.

I couldn't really understand why Denys Sienik, second secretary to the Ukrainian Embassy, came with us. He didn't introduce us, nor did he talk at all during the meeting. He even sat down on a sofa in the next room when he got tired of standing while Mr. Mamedov was still talking with us.

When we asked the Ambassador about the Magnitskiy Case, he provided us with a very interesting answer. Firstly, Mr. Mamedov said that the number-one problem in young democracies is corruption. Secondly, he said that by blacklisting Russian officials, Western democracies "don't stimulate the development of democracy in Russia." Why? Because the blacklisting of officials was followed by the cutting of lawyer-exchange programs. It seems that the only way Russia can learn to transform democratically is to send their lawyers for training to Canada!

The other observation that struck me was the absence of the Canadian flag next to the Russian one.

As we were saying "goodbye", Mr. Mamedov told us to respect and love our parents, and especially our grandparents.

Despite the fact that I was a bit disappointed with the meeting, I think future CUPPERS should visit the Russian Embassy because it provides a very unique opportunity to learn about our neighbour.



*Near CN Tower, Toronto.
From Left to Right: Ustyna Mykytyuk,
Nataliia Kalyn.*

My study and life at Bocconi University

Oiha ZADOROZHNA

Bocconi University, Milano, Italia
2011 Skovoroda Scholarship recipient



Studying abroad is truly an enriching experience. It gives students the opportunity to be daring, to learn a new language, to understand a new culture, and to meet interesting people from all over the world. It also provides a fresh perspective on one's future. Graduates with a solid cross-cultural education are probably the most sought after on the international labour market, as they are believed to have personal flexibility and broad horizons. Being an international student myself, I am really happy to have had the opportunity to travel abroad for my education.

Currently, I am studying for my Ph.D in International Law and Economics at Bocconi University in Milan. This is a private Italian University that was established at the beginning of the twentieth-century by Ferdinando Bocconi, a wealthy merchant. At the time, it was the only university in Italy to grant a degree in Economics.

Today, Bocconi University is one of the most renowned universities in Italy and Europe. It gives to its students and employees great opportunities for research and developing initiatives. Many conferences and research seminars are organized at the university that give students the opportunity to meet famous professors, researchers, and businessmen. Students are encouraged to develop their own research ideas and professors are always willing to provide guidance. Moreover, being a part of many international research projects and networks, Bocconi University provides a great start to a young researcher like myself.

My Ph.D degree is a three-year program that grants much flexibility in

the selection of research topics. Some of my classmates are writing their Ph.D dissertations on Environmental, Trade, and other kinds of Law. I, on the other hand, have chosen to specialize in Development Economics.

For me, a native-born Ukrainian, it is a great opportunity to contribute to the development of my own country through research which is primarily about Ukraine. I think young Ukrainian people should be encouraged to go abroad, experience western-style education, and then try to change things for the better at home. In my view, new generations of Ukrainians – people who travel, who are open-minded and willing to undertake changes – will be a main driving force in the reform and progress of Ukraine.

Nowadays, in the era of the internet and social networking, it has become very easy to express yourself and gather around you people with

similar interests and passions. I believe it is only a matter of time before a new leader is born and young people rebel against the "old regimes" and autocracies. The fuel for such transformation will be an education and a desire to keep up with the rest of the western world in development and prosperity.

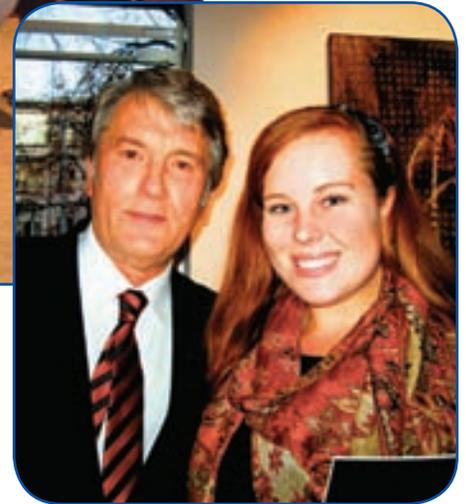
Ukrainians who study or live abroad have a special mission – to tell other nations about Ukraine and how Ukrainians are generous, open, friendly and hardworking people. They are representatives and ambassadors of Ukraine, and they should always remember that foreigners meet them not only as individuals but as Ukraine itself.



CUPP 2011 Interns rehearse birthday Greetings to CUPP Director on YOUTUBE.



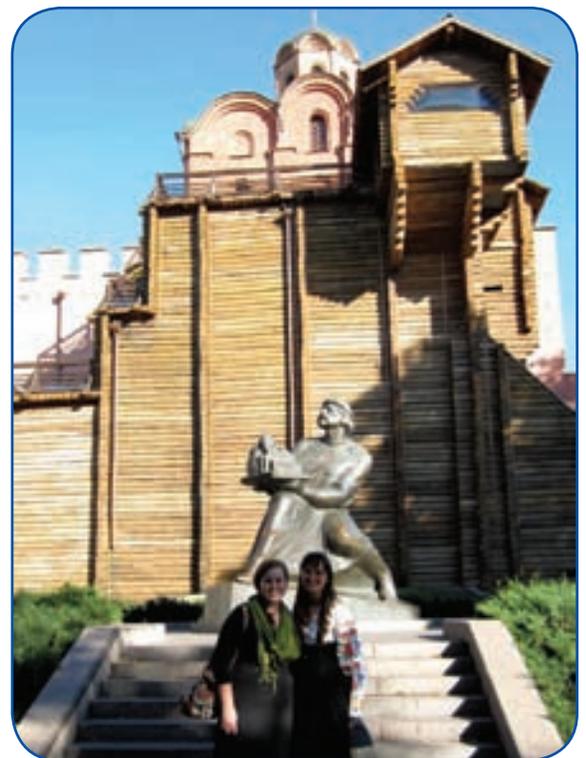
CUPP 2011 meeting Senator Andreychuk. From left to right: Oleksandr Zheka, Victoria Nazarova, Daryna Shevchenko, Marta Lesiv, Natalya Kalyn, Lubomyr Nahirny, Tetyana Matsyuk, Oksana Mayba, Amet Seitibraimov, Maryna Iaroshkevych, Andriy Mironenko, Olesia Kompaniiets, Oleksandr Ulianov, Senator Raynell Andreychuk, Rimma El Joueidi, Iryna Pushchuk, Anatolii Dzeman, Nastia Filipiuk, Alexandra Shkandrij, Iuliia Bondarenko, Ustyna Mykytyuk, Anatoliiy Mintenko, Olya Shudrak, Vira Makovii, Klavdia Tatar, Olena Suk, Jaroslava Barbieri, Oleg Shemetov.



Former President Viktor Yushchenko with Fulbright Scholar Kaley Hanenkrat in Kyiv.



*Museum of Civilisations.
From Left to Right: Marta Leskiv, Olesia Kompaniiets, Olena Suk.*



Kaley Hanenkrat with Yulia Bondarenko near Kyiv's Golden Gate.



Iryna Pushchuk and her MP Mark Warawa at the CUPP Ukrainian Day celebrations at the Ukrainian Embassy.



Inauguration ceremonies of the John Yaremko Chair at the University of Toronto. L to R.: Ihor Bardyn, Meric Gertler (Dean of Faculty of Arts & Science), Dr. David Naylor (President of the University of Toronto), Prof. Robert Magocsi (John Yaremko Chair of Ukrainian Studies), with Sisters of John Yaremko, Jeanette Cooke, Lucy Migus and Anne Holota. Faculty Club, November 9, 2010.



L to R: Louise Temerty, Ihor Bardyn, Kames Temerty at the establishment of the John Yaremko Chair at the University of Toronto, and the Chair at 30 Tribute. Faculty Club, November 9, 2010.

Ihor Bardyn and Prof. Daria Darewych (York University Ukrainian Studies Program) at the establishment of the John Yaremko Chair at the University of Toronto and the Chair at 30 Celebrations. Faculty Club, November 9, 2010.





Ganna Tselikovska
University of Vaasa (Finland)
University of Dnipropetrovsk

Russian Youth's Political Concerns

Two interviews with Russian young people

Interview with Alena Lazuk (23), Master's student in Intercultural Studies in Communication and Administration, University of Vaasa, Finland

Ganna: – *What is your assessment of the last parliamentary elections in Russia?*

Alena: – I cannot say that I have a definite opinion on the last parliamentary elections. On one hand, they seem to be rigged up to some point, on the other, the United Russia Party still has the parliamentary majority. However, it does not have the constitutional majority anymore, so parties have to form coalitions to approve any bill. At the same time the final decision is still made by United Russia because even if all the others form a coalition, they do not have the necessary minimum of votes to pass the law.

So, I cannot say that I am satisfied or dissatisfied the elections results. I do not have a common opinion on the subject.

G: – *Do you see any hope for changes in the political situation?*

A: – Frankly speaking, I do not; I believe we are now in the political gridlock. Well, probably, there could have been a revolutionary way out. Although I personally do not believe it is possible in the current situation in Russia. Fortunately because the outcome of such revolutions can be unpredictable, especially in such big country as Russia. Also, no one is sure for the moment, that the country needs big changes. The truth is there is no clear alternative for what we have now. Probably, this uncertainty comes from lack of information, of links between people and power.

G: – *How would you assess the actions of Russian opposition? Do you think it has capable personalities able to take power?*

A: – Basically, I have already replied above. I would not call all those people a real opposition. It has a very big weakness – it is more “against someone”, not “for someone”. Or, it can be called “for whatever it will be, but not this one”. Moreover, in the current opposition there all the parties except one (the United Russia), and they do not have a leader or coordinator capable of uniting people and changing the way things are.

G: – *What is your attitude towards Ukraine and the Ukrainians?*

A: – I have normal attitude towards Ukraine and Ukrainians. I have no special opinion about Ukrainians in general, except for

those I know. I guess, the fact that we have been linked for centuries in different ways, and it is quite stupid not to recognize it. I do not really like the degree of nationalism in Ukraine, though I have never lived in a newly independent country, so I cannot judge here; and again, it refers only to Ukrainians whom I know personally. I cannot say anything about all the others.

What really hurts me is to see how some young Ukrainians treat veterans and the degree of neofascism in some parts of the country, but it is not only Ukrainian problem, unfortunately.

G: – *What is the reason that in 2004 the Orange Revolution took place in Ukraine, while in 2011 the revolution in Russia failed?*

A: – Well, I do not know the reasons for the Ukrainian Orange Revolution at all, not only why it was successful. As for Russia, I would not say there was even something close to the revolution. There was nothing to fail, basically. There is a possibility that it has not been over yet, in March we have presidential elections. Though, I hope it will proceed as quietly as possible in the current situation.

Interview with Elena Albutova (25), Media worker, Multilingual newspaper Borders off (www.bordersoff.ru), Ulyanovsk, Russia

Ganna: – *What is your assessment of the last parliamentary elections in Russia?*

Elena: – Nowadays it is more and more difficult to distinguish truth and justice. This mainly refers to politics, and the elections are not the exception. It is difficult to talk objectively about the last parliamentary elections in Russia because

the media, Internet, word of mouth, movements and activities – many “platforms” were overflowed with misleading information. It turned out the other day that many videos about falsifications were edited and broadcasted from an U.S.-registered server. Unfortunately, media does not destroy stereotypes. On the contrary it promotes spread of stereotypes.

I cannot but mention one more point – globalization. Elections always were the national concern. However, nowadays they have international features and geopoliticians are trying to decide issues of the country, which they are not citizens of. I always support fair choice and fair elections.

I would like to say that one cannot stay noninvolved, it is necessary to make a commitment. To my mind, at the Russian political arena we lack a new strong player who would pursue national interests.

G: – Do you see any hope for changes in the political situation?

E:– I hope that the changes will come. It is the only thing I can say.

G:– How would you assess the actions of the Russian opposition? Do you think it has capable personalities able to take power?

E:–Russian opposition does not walk its talk. People need the result not empty promises. It was this way before. Today there are new figures at the Russian political arena. They come out of hiding, and someone is likely interested in this process.

The most important thing is that the power should be taken not for the sake of itself but for sake of people. So far I do not see such persons among the opposition. There are some worthy personalities. However, to my mind, they are not a part of the direct opposition.

G: – What is your attitude towards Ukraine and the Ukrainians?

E:–Ukraine is certainly a beautiful country with rich history, culture, and traditions. It appeals to me. I love the Ukrainian language. Many of my friends and good friends in one way or another connected to Ukraine. In this context I do not want to talk about politics because it destroys the friendship.

G: – What is the reason that in 2004 the Orange Revolution took place in Ukraine, while in 2011 the revolution in Russia failed?

E:–I do not think that the 2011 revolution in Russia failed. It was the first step, we can see it from the recent events. It can be rightly said that this is not a civil revolution, but an orange one.



Commoners and Team CUPP group photo after the 2011 “COMMON CUP Competition in the OZ DOME” Commoners 3 Team CUPP 2. Wait till next year!!

PARTICIPATING UNIVERSITIES, CANADA-UKRAINE PARLIAMETARY PROGRAM 2011



University of Rome,
1303
Jaroslava BARBIERI



National University of Ostroh Academy, 1576
Kateryna SIMAK



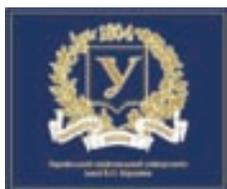
Kyiv-Mohyla University, 1618
Yuliya BONDARENKO
Tetyana MATSYUK
Artem ROIK
Stanislava TSARKOVA
Oleksandr ZHEKA



University of Lviv, 1661
Vasyl LENKO
Marta LESIV
Oksana MAYBA
Anatolii MINTENKO
Ustyna MYKYTYUK
Olya SHUDRAK
Olesia STASIV



Lomonosov Moscow State University, 1755
Andriy MIRONENKO



University of Kharkiv, 1804
Oleg SHEMETOV



Yaroslav the Wise National Law Academy of Ukraine, 1804
Anastasiia FILIPIUK
Daryna SHEVCHENKO



Kazan Federal University, 1804
Klavdia TATAR



Moscow State Linguistic University, 1804
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Olya SHUDRAK



University of Toronto, 1827
Alexandra SHKANDRIJ



Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, 1834
Anatoly DZEMAN
Olesia KOMPANIETS
Vira MAKOVII



Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi, 1875
Natalya KALYN
Lyubomyr NAHIRNIY
Stanislava TSARKOVA



Kyiv Polytechnic University, 1898
Rimma EL JOUEIDI



Karpenko Karyi Kyiv National University of the Arts, 1904
Iryna PUSHCHYK



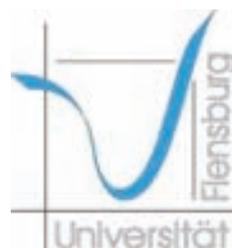
Vadym Hetman National Economic University of Kyiv, 1906
Olena SUK



Taras Shevchenko National University of Luhansk, 1921
Oksana DEKHTIAROVA
Petro SHOPIN



Ukrainian Catholic University, 1929
Olesia STASIV



University of Flensburg, 1946
Oksana DEKHTIAROVA



Ternopil National Economic University, 1966
Oleksandr ULIANOV



University of Maastricht, 1976
Maryna IAROSHEVYCH



Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, 1992
Nataliya KALYN



Kyiv School of Economics, 1996
Amet SEITIBRAIMOV