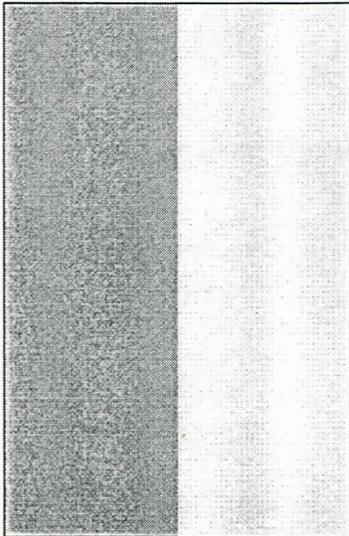


Newsletter

Programme Parlementaire Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program

Issue 2

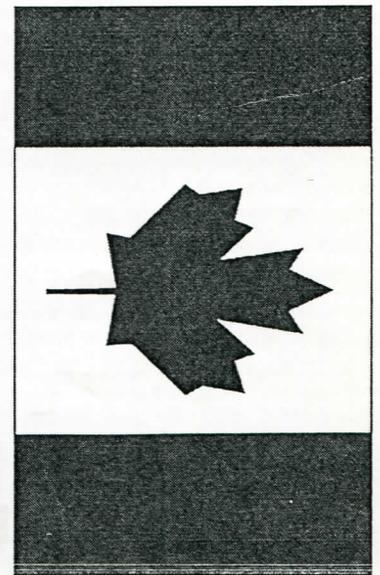
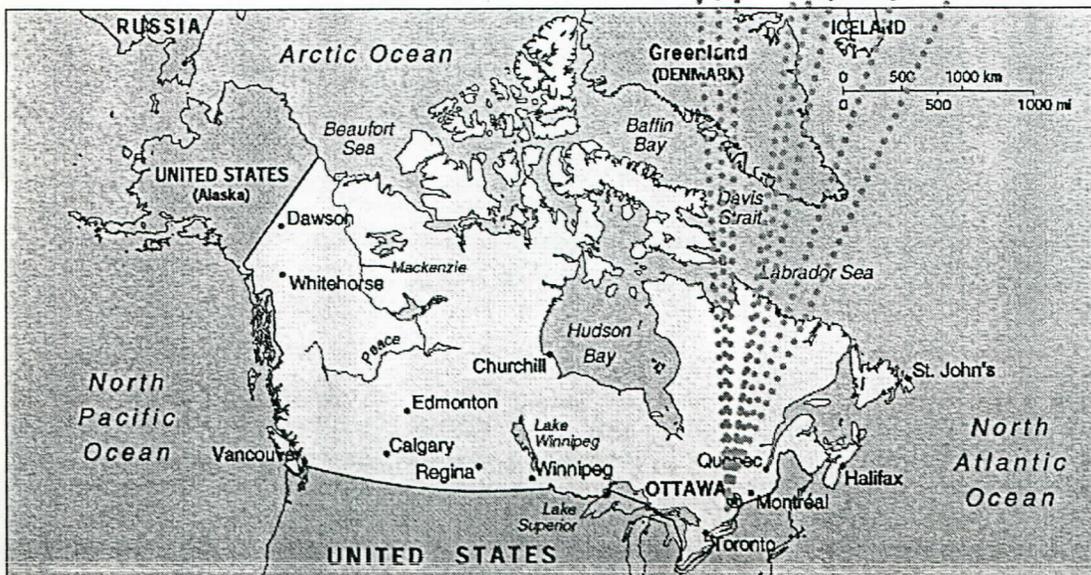
July 2002



► What is 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 1st, 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 undergraduate 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 an interest in the parliamentary system of government, undergraduate 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. CUPP is a Parliamentary Democracy and Comparative Political Studies Internship Semester in the Canadian House of Commons. The Internship Semester lasts three months and takes place in the spring of each year in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.





Just an ordinary day of the Party leader ...

by Tetyana Shkityayeva ▶ ▶ ▶ International Christian University, Kyiv, Management

What do you think a typical day of a Party Leader consists of? Meetings, lunch meetings, interviews, preparation for Question Period and so on...? Yes, you are right, usually Party Leaders enjoy that kind of routine, but from time to time you may find this person doing something uncommon.

How would you react to seeing Alexa McDonough, the NDP leader, driving a bus, for example? You would probably think that you are dreaming or that it is time to quit partying so much! But that was precisely what I witnessed, working as an intern in Ms. McDonough's office. Alexa McDonough driving a bus... Alexa McDonough serving as a security guard and giving a hard time to Peter Milliken (Speaker of the House)...Alexa McDonough working as a chef in the kitchen of the Parliamentary restaurant... Alexa McDonough's acting as marshal for the pigeons on the lawn of the Parliament buildings... Alexa McDonough playing the carillon in the Peace Tower...and finally Alexa McDonough being invited to



become a senator (the NDP is fighting hard to abolish the senate completely.)

Sounds hilarious but in fact it was intended to be like that! All that "show" was nothing else than a video shoot for the Press Gallery Gala, an annual event where all Party Leaders have to make jokes. Alexa McDonough's video was about different possible careers she could pursue after resigning from her leadership position. In fact that was before her actual resignation and maybe it proved once again that "in any proverb there is always a grain of truth". Anyway, I doubt that Ms. McDonough will ever consider one of her video choices as she will still stay on as the MP for Halifax region and she is sure that politics is her lifetime vocation. But the day I was talking about really showed that the life of a politician is not always as serious as it may seem. It can be full of fun and humour as well. I just wonder who got the first prize in that competition? II

A Fair Start

by Anna Taranenko ▶ ▶ ▶
Luhansk Taras Shevchenko Pedagogical University, Foreign Languages

"Travelling is a book and those who do not travel read only a page" (St. Augustin). I have always been deeply convinced that this adage contains a grain of truth and just having followed it, i.e. having come to Canada, I realized to what extent it is true.

Just coming to another country and experiencing the differences between a whole range of issues, starting from the language up to the pace of life, you look at your very self from a different perspective and reconsider your system of values.

The first city that welcomed us in Canada was Toronto. I will never forget the ride through it when we were staring from the window of our car. Every one of us, having completely forgotten about jetlag, marvelled at lake Ontario, the Skydome, the Hockey Hall of Fame and, certainly, the symbol of Canada - CN Tower, which can be seen from almost any spot in Toronto, to my mind.

We rode right up to St. Volodymyr's Institute on Spadina

Avenue, which hosted us for the first week of our stay in Toronto. Later we found out that it was not only an institute and a residence for students but a museum, a library, a theatre, auditoriums for students and a cultural centre that contained remarkable treasures of Ukrainian culture within its walls. We had a perfect chance to witness that St. Volodymyr Institute copes exceptionally well with its primary goal "to promote, establish, maintain and manage institutions for students of Ukrainian descent".



The first days were filled with familiarizing, getting to know the surroundings, learning where convenience shops and Internet cafes were and buying phone cards.

It is not possible to describe how delightful it was for us - freshers to take our first steps on this foreign land, converse

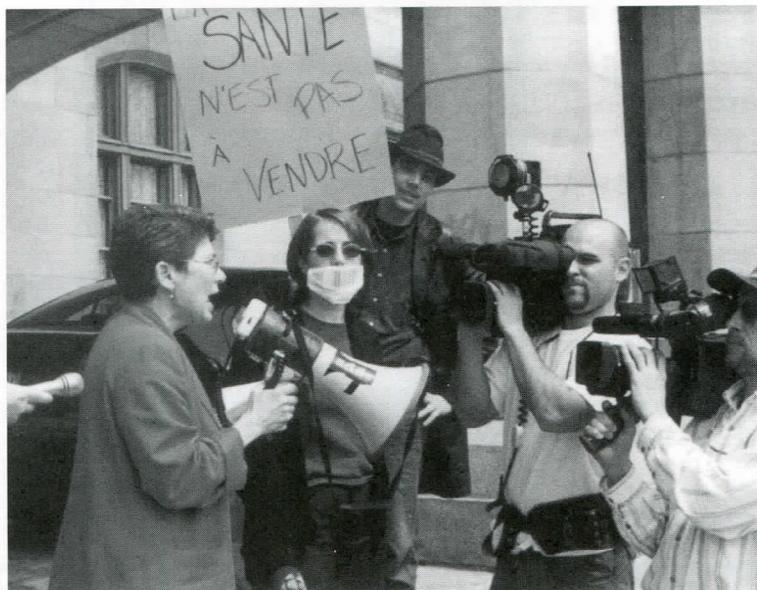


with people and triumphantly realize that you are ACCEPTED.

All the meanwhile the flow of cultural exchange was not unidirectional. Representing the image of Ukraine simultaneously we were incredibly lucky to share our token of knowledge with the distant sparks of the big Ukrainian flame - the Canadian Diaspora.

Very welcoming was the tour of the Institute of St. Vlad's by Lidia Bortnyk who familiarized us with the Institute. She showed us the library and archives, icon painting classes, the assembly room, so that eventually we knew St. Vlad's from top to the bottom. Very informative was the meeting with Iryna Koropenko who initially guest-spoke about Ukrainian language differences - "Ukraine vs. Diaspora", but gradually it merged into a full-swing discussion, so genuinely we got carried away by morphological differences as "Афіни" - "Атени", "клуб" - "клуб", and the most astonishing - **Бернард Шоу** turned into **Бернард Шов**.

And probably the most amazing experience we had here from the cultural viewpoint was the exhibition "Sorochka - Seasons of the Year, Seasons of life" of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada - Ontario Branch, presented by Daria Diakowsky. It is a hundred per cent true that the great is better seen from a distance. Only in Canada did we learn about the richness and variety of Ukrainian culture. The knowledge of Ukrainian customs of people who have lived for generations away from the ancestral homeland Ukraine is striking. The meticulously detailed presentation



about embroidering, hand-made fabric, colourful threads, jewellery and their connection to the mode of life, created by experts in Ukrainian folkloric studies were remarkable.

Magnificent were tours of the 175-years old University of Toronto, which combines romantic legends of ghosts haunting its chapel with up-to-date computerized facilities serving the students' needs, the Ukrainian Canadian Care Centre with Marta Kuziw - the very embodiment of tranquility and peace.

Historical tour of Toronto with Alex Hordienko gave us an insight into the background of the city, so that we became aware where the longest street and the highest tower in Canada were (Yonge street and CN Tower respectively) while the lecture about volunteerism with Iryna Hordienko made us more conscious of the civic responsibilities and social life of Canadians. And truly unforgettable was the trip to the pearl of the North-American sights - the Niagara Falls, which deserves the name of the eighth wonder of the world.

They say a good beginning is half the battle. Toronto was a good start for all of us, it enriched us with the much-needed emotional pull to work, devote and contribute our energy for the best of the CUPP program. We are grateful to CUPP for giving us a chance to leave a trace on the Canadian land by our participation and activeness. II

Looking through the eyes of CUPP2002 participants

► By Apostol Dmytro ► ► Crimean Business Institute, Economics

Having received confirmation of my participation in CUPP 2002 in Simferopol I was looking forward to getting acquainted with students from the whole of Ukraine. I imagined all of them to be outstanding students, slightly opinionated, sophisticated and speaking exclusively Ukrainian, moreover, while making some arrangements before leaving for Canada I had made contact with Olya Maksymenko, and that contact encouraged my expectations of CUPP.

But the closer I was getting to know everyone, the more often I kept finding myself at a loss with amazement of what to think. I met really open-minded, and forward-looking fellow Ukrainian students.

Nataliya Matamoros, Aryna Kryzhanovska, Victoria Kovtun.

During our stay in Ottawa Roman Tashleetsky, Anna Prylepska, Anna Taranenko, Andriy Dzhura showed me how to be truly open-minded and capable to solve problems in this new for me society and country.

Roman Stasiv, Lesya Rekunova, Tanya Shkityayeva, Kateryna Kryvoshey, Serhiy Ponomaryov turned out to be original, charming, knowledgeable Ukrainian students and sometimes - wise politicians.

Thus, looking through the eyes of the CUPP 2002 participants I see the future and Ukraine's prosperity, and I would like to say thank you to everyone in CUPP 2002. I will never forget what we did together and what you, guys, did for me. II



Thank You, Doors!

► By Roman Tashleetsky ► ► ►

Lecya Ukrainka University of Volyn, Lutsk, Romance-Germanic Philology

When Ukrainians speak about the easiest and the most casual way of doing something, they say: It's like a good day! Canadians would probably add: like hi, how are you, you are welcome... and dozens of other neat expressions.

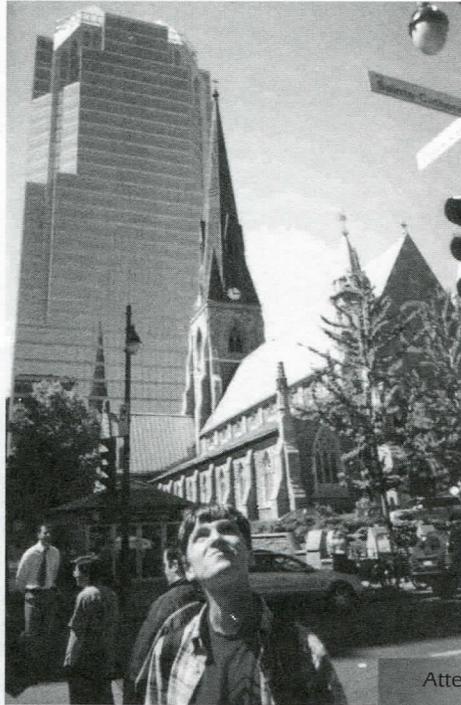
Actually, before going to Canada we were aware of the fact that politeness is the first thing here. But we couldn't imagine that it is so, to such an extent!

You enter a store: Hello, can I help you? - No, thanks. - Have a good day! - Thank you. - You are welcome!

You occasionally run into somebody in a crowd: Oh, I'm sorry! (he/she says, an innocent victim of my carelessness!) - It was my fault... - You don't say so, it's me! ...

In the office: Would you like some coffee? I can make some for you... And so forth.

The first reaction to such a treatment was: wow, they are so kind and attentive. Later



on: can it be sincere, all these thanks and fantastic every second? Well, you shouldn't use such a long expression every time you want me to free your lawful working space. - Would Ukrainians just say "get out of here"? - No, but it goes without saying. - Oh, really, but in Canada it's customary to speak like this.

So, it's natural for them and there is nothing left to do, but to respond in the same way. Hence, the third stage is: 1) finding a huge dictionary of synonyms; 2) trying to use them as much as possible with a high-rise intonation.

I'm on the third stage now: I'm o-o-okey! It's so-o cute! An automatic door opens in front of me and I automatically say: Thank you so much! Oops, am I going nuts? No, that's Ok - I'm in Canada. II

Attention! Politeness can be expected everywhere!

Ukrainian Essence: Experience of Ukraine and Canada

► By Roman Stasiv ► ► ► Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Law

After more than 10 years of unsuccessful reforms in Ukraine we can sometimes hear critical thoughts about its future. Taking into consideration the achievements of some other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which at the beginning of the 90s had roughly the same economic and political prerequisites as our country did, we can naturally ask the following question: "What went wrong?" Why is Ukraine lagging behind other countries of its region and why does it have a more negative rather than positive image in the West? Can Ukrainians create a strong and prosperous society based on the rule of law in their native country or not? The last question has been leading to an inferiority complex in many Ukrainians who think they are not capable of building a real democracy and an effective market economy. Let's look in brief at the history of the twentieth century and at the present historical period comparing the

development of Ukrainians in their country and the Ukrainian community in Canada.

Ukrainians suffered mass starvation, Stalin's repressions, terror, persecution of national elite as well as two World Wars, the second of which took away the lives of almost 18 000 000 Ukrainians according to the latest researches. There were powerful efforts to create a single and independent Ukrainian state in 1917-1918 but unfortunately they did not prevail. The Soviet period did not only oppress the Ukrainian culture and language but it has done the worst thing to our nation: it influenced national conscience, self-identification and mentality using the methods of "sovietization" (trying to converge nations and create a new type of self-identification named "soviet citizen") and russification. This policy was so pervasive and powerful that many Ukrainians living in the Central-Eastern part of Ukraine simply forgot who their parents

and grandparents were. Even now there's a large group of Ukraine's population demanding Russian to become a second official language.

Speaking about Ukrainian community in Canada it should be mentioned that these people took an active part in building a new country, its economy and politics. Ukrainians in Canada were not oppressed by other nations and made a great contribution to the development of Canada. It wouldn't be a mistake to say that Canadians respect Ukrainians considering them to be intelligent, hard-working, religious and friendly people. Many Ukrainians became prominent figures in Canada's business, public life and politics. I'd like to give an example of Ramon Hnatyshyn who is a Ukrainian born in a Ukrainian family in Canada and who was appointed by the Queen to be Governor-General (the highest political position in Canada) in 1990. Canadian



Ukrainians continue to maintain their culture and language in an English-speaking society though it becomes more difficult with each passing year.

So, we have two parallel examples of Ukrainian national development. What can these examples teach us? The most important conclusion is that the Ukrainian nation is capable of developing and prospering in the present civilized world. And it is able not only to prosper but also to have leading positions in many spheres of social life. We, Ukrainians, who live on our native land, should be proud to

belong to this nation. We don't have to underestimate ourselves, because we have a strong potential, and I am sure we'll create a strong and highly developed Ukraine in the future.

We suffer a deep crisis now in Ukraine, that influences not only economic life but also cultural and moral spheres. We have a crisis of political leadership that no longer represents national interests both in internal and in external affairs. Should we still wait for a wonder? I think, it's high time we said

"No" to this question. We have to act to change the present situation because if we stay passive it may be too late.

One thing that we can be sure about is our national potential. If we lived through all these sufferings and could save our national language, culture and mentality then we can say we are a strong nation. I believe that Ukraine will have a great future and this future will be built by the hands of our young generation. II

This Amazing Art!

► By Andriy Dzhura ► ► ► National University of Ostroh Academy, Law

Apart from the unique opportunity to complete an internship in the Canadian House of Commons, the CUPP program is exceptional, because it organizes a variety of enriching and exciting activities: meetings with outstanding people of Ukrainian origin as well as tours to museums and galleries, TV and radio stations, a trip to Montreal and Niagara Falls etc. The program allows us to see not only political life of Canada, but also to observe its science, culture and customs.

Most of all I liked the tour of the Art Gallery. On March the 6th, 1880 the Governor General, the Marquess of Lorne, inaugurated the first official exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy and launched the National Art Gallery of Canada at the Clarendon Hotel in Ottawa. Each academician agreed to deposit a diploma work with the Government to form the nucleus of the new Gallery's collection. Sunrise on the Saguenay (1880), by the first President of the Royal Canadian Academy Lucius O'Brien (1832-1899), is among these diploma works. The building where it's situated was built in 1988 and it's one of the most modern, equipped, fashionable and comfortable buildings for exhibitions. The form of its roof takes after the form of the roof of the library if Parliament and the height of the building is the same as the nearby church. The cellar is made of a special glass, which reflects light in such a way that it doesn't damage the pictures and creates the lightning, which is favourable for watching them. The Gallery is divided into several parts according to the styles of works and time when they were painted.

When our group was at the Gallery for the first time I wanted to see everything there and was running from painting to painting with an audio guide trying to "scan" each one of them. But they were so different; every picture had its own spirit, and it was almost impossible to switch from one to another, so I decided not to see all the paintings, but all the styles. And that helped - I understood the paintings better.

The Gallery presents different collections and exhibitions. Several of them are permanent. They are:

collection of Canadian Art; European, American and Asian collections; Contemporary Art; Inuit Art; Media Arts collection; Modern Art; Photographs collection; Canadian Prints and Drawings; European and American Prints and Drawings.

The Gallery starts at the basement level where you can see examples of Inuit style made in the way they were made thousands years ago by the modern artist Kenojuak Ashevak - a woman from the Arctic Canada. She preserved the old techniques and topics of the pictures. The pictures are actually etched on stone, and then the author covers it with a paper and swings it with a roller to reproduce the picture on paper. You can see this whole process on a TV screen, which stands near the paintings.

On the first floor there are paintings, which represent European style created in the 18-19th centuries. They depict mostly saints, and further there are portraits of colonists and after that some of the local individuals. There also are landscapes and they are so real that you can see windows of the houses situated too far or small episodes from real life of those times. In another room, you see more modern paintings. They are of different styles. Here you can't see details of the paintings, once people on the portraits do not seem to be real. The Art becomes more obscure and abstract. Painters use a lot of different material that have never been used before: clothes, plastic cones and bottles, stones, chains, cans, bags... anything! You can see simply a yellow wall and that'll be a picture of a famous artist that costs hundreds or thousands of dollars... This is called contemporary art.

Modern art is different from everything that came before. The paintings are amazing and horrible at the same time. Some of them are so realistic that you don't want to see the world in such rough details, but some are so far from reality that it's hard to understand what exactly you are seeing (in this case the mastery of the author is that everyone may see and feel whatever he wants to - one painting may have two or more different subjects which depends on the person's



imagination). You can also find photographs in the Gallery, but they are not like usual ones. Some of them are so smashed, that you can barely understand what there is; some are made in reversed colours or with special effects.

Inside the Gallery building there is a park with small trees and flowers, which are green all the year round. When I was there the last time they managed to change all the flowers within overnight. In the other part of the building there is a small

pool with a glass bottom through which you can see people in the cloakroom downstairs.

The gallery is amazing and you can spend all the day there because you don't feel time pass or that you are hungry. I have been there two times, and I feel like going again. Well, let's think how did I get this opportunity to go to the National Art Gallery of Canada? We have to return to the program! So, we finished where we started: at the CUPP program. II

Regarding the Future of the Ukrainian-Russian Economic Relations

► by Lesya Rekunova ► ► National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Political Science

We live in the era of globalization. Due to the development of science and technology the world has become very compact. Moreover, free exchange of goods and services as well as the division of labor created a new environment where cooperation is the only possibility to benefit. The times of the Big Chinese and Berlin Walls have gone. In the world of market economy, countries cannot close borders and stop to trade with their neighbors. Isolation means no competition between different producers; as a result, the quality of goods decreases while the price remains the same. The final result of isolation is degradation and economical crisis. In order not to be on the margins of history, countries have no choice but to cooperate with each other. On the 24-th of August 1991 Ukraine became a new independent player on the international arena. As a freshman it has three options. First, it may accept the rules imposed by the graduates. Second, it may reject those rules and fight for the right to establish its own rules. Third, the newcomer may play on the generally accepted rules but take into account its national interest. I believe Ukraine has to follow the last model. In other worlds, it has to apply the best patterns of the international experience adjusted to the Ukrainian reality.

After the breakdown of the Soviet empire, the Ukrainian economy was close to collapse. Its industry was established in Soviet times of planned economy. In those days the regime paid much attention to the location of productive forces and cross-regional industrial cooperation. As a result, due to its geographical position and long common border, Ukraine had strong corporative connections with

Russia (especially in heavy machine building and chemical industry). A huge infrastructure (including highways, railways and pipelines) was created to maintain Ukrainian-Russian ties.

After the fall of the Soviet regime economical ties were broken. Ukrainian companies suffered most because of it. First, those that produced goods in partnership with Russia were to close or find another business partner. Second, the quality of most Ukrainian products does not correspond with the EU or the US standards; consequently they are competitive only in the former USSR countries. Having lost the Russian market Ukrainian companies decreased their output.

Ukraine's economic relationship with Russia is arguably one of the most complex relationships in the world. More to the point, it is a relationship that is changing rapidly, much faster than anyone could have envisioned only a few years ago. Ukraine needs to create new equal economic partnership with Russia but not reconstruct the old empire system. Establishing of the rules of the game as well as their enforcing may drive further positive changes. We can see some really substantial steps taken by both sides in order to reach this goal. They are the Ukrainian-Russian Economic Forum in Kharkiv, regional cooperation in frames of 300 agreements, negotiations about the future of "Druzhba" pipeline, the recently signed Ukrainian-Russian-German gas and oil project, etc. In 2001 the movement of goods between the two countries has increased to 12 billion \$. However, many Ukrainian enterprises may decrease the output because of the lack of bilateral governmental agreements. For example,

Ukraine has used almost all its quotes on the export of pipes to Russia. If the governments do not sign the agreement on the supply of goods, many Ukrainian producers would loose their sales market.

The US-Canada relationship is a good example to be followed for Ukraine and Russia. Canada has developed a strategic approach to the US as a trade partner. There is one single policy line kept by the political leaders, trade unions, different associations, etc. Bilateral agreements on the local level and the development of counterpart relations are also the evidences of cooperation. There is one more Canadian experience that could be applied in Ukraine. Although Canada has American business partners in many areas, it keeps looking for other fields of cooperation. If Ukrainian companies come to the Russian market before other countries do, they will get millions of new consumers. Ukraine has to keep its good position in heavy machine building, space engineering, chemical industry, etc, but at the same time it has to expand to other spheres. I think Ukrainian agriculture (especially grain and sugar production) is a good sector to push forward.

Ukraine has to treat Russia as a big trade partner. While the depth of Ukrainian-Russian business relations may not be apparent to every Ukrainian, the economic relationship is growing closer every day. The Ukrainian government should encourage the development of such economic relations *built on the basis of equal partnership*. The best encouragement is: defined economical goals and priorities as well as bilateral governmental agreements. II



Advantages and Disadvantages of Canada's Bilingualism: an Economic Approach

► By Serhiy Ponomaryov ► ► National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Mykolayiv, Political Science

All over the world Canada is known as a "bilingual" country where English and French are considered to be equal languages in all spheres of public life according to the Official Languages Act and the Charter of the French Language. The purpose of this article is to deliver some observations of economic advantages (benefits) and disadvantages (costs) of treating two languages as official in Canada.

First, let's speak about those **advantages** bilingualism gives a person and the whole country in the field of economics, i.e. average earnings per person as well as GDP.

All the benefits from bilingualism can be divided into two categories. The first category is individual benefits. By individual benefit here I understand benefits that an individual obtain from knowing two languages in the market economy environment. People who have two "mother tongues" appear to be more sensitive than monolingual individuals. This way they become more open to critical understanding, more subtle in their appreciation of different ways of problem solving and more stimulated to becoming involved. This tells us that bilingualism is first of all a clear asset that helps workers gain a job.

Second, research in Canada since 1985 showed that bilingual individuals earn more than their monolingual counterparts. This makes bilingual people more competitive in the market economy environment. According to human capital theory, in such a situation, economic growth is much more likely to occur and to flourish. Concerning individual benefits of bilingualism in Canada, it's worth mentioning that they seem to be small. Most Canadians are still monolingual (especially in English-speaking provinces) and the majority of declared bilinguals are not bilingual enough to enjoy benefits of bilingualism.

The second category is collective advantages (benefits). First of all, foreign trade determines the benefits of

bilingualism. Bilingualism always increases the opportunities for import and export compared to unilingualism. It even gives more to Canada if we mention large communities of Anglophones and Francophones outside Canada, i.e. British Commonwealth and France at least. In addition, the two languages make the country a receptive place for a larger number of potential immigrants, which are a cheap human resource. Then, as a link to individual benefits, it can be said that a society where bilingual individuals dominate will be more open to information. This will provide an economic growth as the easier information, for instance, on manufacturing techniques gets, the better economic activities will be carried. Please note that here I speak about sharing information within the process of international trade only. We will speak later about the paradox of sharing the information inside the economic system of some country. At last, as the collective benefit of bilingualism I see the chance to make two linguistic groups work together to achieve one economic goal, which is important for the entire country. A society where there are large linguistic minorities, failure to promote equal treatment of the language of the minority involves losing the contribution that that minority group can make to increase the overall productivity of the economy.

Now here are some words about the **disadvantages** or costs (as we have a look at the problem from an economic point of view) of the bilingualism in Canada. It is known that bilingualism always imposes a real operating cost. This cost includes, to varying degrees, the cost associated with economies of scale (duplication of certain public systems), the cost of translation and interpretation and the cost of learning the second language for those citizens who were born monolingual. The exact costs of bilingualism in Canada are not accurately known. It may be noted that the public costs of bilingualism are made of the following elements: the federal

government's translation and interpretation, language training and bilingualism bonus costs, which are in the order of \$130, \$80 and \$50 million per year, respectively (see Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages report, 1999) and also the translation costs of provincial governments. Other disadvantages are, for example, the cost of maintaining two educational systems, health care systems etc., and the cost of instruction in the second language rather than in some other subject. Private costs of bilingualism are the need of translation of product labels, the need to provide services to consumers in English and French, the need to comply with Quebec's language policies and so forth. Then, there exists the paradox in sharing information within the out-directed and in-directed economic systems. If there is a benefit of using two languages to get information within the process of international trade, for instance, there is a disadvantage of bilingualism in getting information within the country's market. Within a group of people working together, it can be stated as a basic principle that communication is more efficient if a single language is used. Otherwise, the reduction of productivity can take place because of misunderstandings and delays. This is the most current topic for Canada concerning its bilingualism.

This short analysis shows, to my mind, that there are no great benefits of Canada's being a bilingual country. They appear to be small in comparison with those costs that Canada spends to support the second language. There are much more economic advantages in using the single language in the market economy environment. English and French coexist as two official languages just to support heritage continuance, as well as serve to express the two different cultures that happened to live together on the vast territory of Canada. II



Lessons of Real Diplomacy

► By Victoria Kovtun ► ► ►
National University
"Kyiv-Mohyla Academy",
Mykolayiv, Political
Science

The Diplomat must be quick, resourceful, a good listener, courteous and agreeable... Francois De Calliers, a 17th century diplomat.

This is the quote with which I would like to start my article. It is about the field of politics where the word "art" can be applied in its true meaning: that is diplomacy.

Diplomacy is an art of negotiation and unification of different approaches on a certain issue into one efficient strategy. It has been a vital necessity for the world ever since the time when countries were formed and international cooperation was built. The means of diplomacy have been changed but its implication and importance seem to increase in the new period of globalization and integration. Today diplomacy is called upon to help political and economic leaders to channel the global changes in an evolutionary, non-violent, democratic manner. One of its top priorities is facilitation of good governance, both in national and international level. That is why Calliers's definition of a real diplomat's features is actual and useful for a diplomat today as it was a century ago.

Diplomacy has been of a great interest and importance to

me for a long time. Though my understanding of this field was quite vague, with years of academic and life experience I became more aware of its crucial importance for a newly independent country such as Ukraine. With the rapid development of economy in different countries, the world market has expanded dramatically, and so has the number of its actors. In order to survive and to raise its image, Ukraine needs a strong professional team of diplomats who will conduct its foreign policy in a modern diplomatic way. Young people have to come and to bring a new spirit into this field.

In our day young Ukrainians have a great opportunity to travel all over the world learning about other cultures and countries not only from books but also from personal experience. Being a CUPP 2002 participant helps me to advance my dream of building a career as a diplomat. The significance is that I am here in a capacity of an "unofficial Ukrainian young generation ambassador" as well as my other friends. My dream is coming true as I communicate with Canadians, learn from them about Canada and represent Ukraine to them.

Here I realized that diplomacy is not only academics; it is in my view, first of all a practical thing. One of the major factors of diplomacy is that the personal aspect plays a key role. One can be intelligent, observant but lack of tact and tolerance will cross out all those abilities. Diplomacy is, above all, a personal inside essence: it is the way one lives, communicates, and perceives others.

During the program we have had a chance to visit the Ukrainian, American and German Embassies as well as the

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada. It was extremely important for me to look inside the Embassies work: their organisation structure, mechanisms of conducting international policy, cooperation with Canadian officials, etc. However, this is in my view only a "mechanical" part of diplomacy. Diplomacy with the capital "D" comes from a personal communication.

There were a couple of meetings that impressed me: the one with the Right Honourable Ramon J. Hnatyshyn, former Governor General of Canada, and Honourable A. Raynell Andreychuk, Senator. One-hour conversation with Senator Andreychuk was that turning point when I realized that despite all personal achievements one should remain a human, courteous, agreeable and caring person. I was deeply impressed by the way Senator Andreychuk was depicting her life and career path. Her sensitivity, benevolence, warmth and personal charm could not hide behind her wisdom, intelligence and professionalism. On the contrary, this combination emphasized the importance of a personal aspect in the profession of a diplomat. It is not easy to explain how important for me is the experience of being in a foreign land in the sense of learning to appreciate my own culture and country. I feel a great and even stronger desire to build my career in Diplomacy and International Affairs. I believe that the first step to my dream has been already taken as I am representing my Ukraine abroad. I am taking lessons of international and intercultural communication back home, and, no matter how life turns, I will remember one of them: humanity and courtesy are the key-principles valued in every country. II

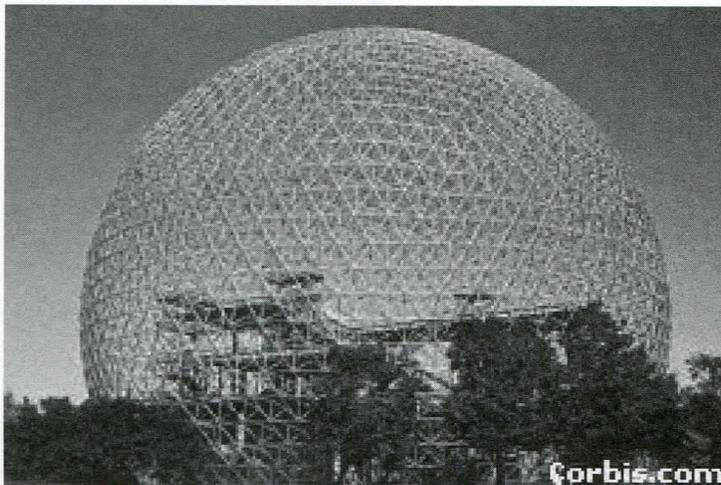


3 Faces of Canada

► by Nataliya L. Matamoros ► ► ►
**Luhansk Taras Shevchenko Pedagogical
 University, Foreign Languages**

Like a crew of explorers the 12th CUPP group landed on the territory of Canada, set our cameras ready, flipped our travellers notebooks open, grabbed a pencil and plunged into the Great Canadian Adventure 2002.

The first place of exploration was **Toronto** (4.25 million). Canadians call it "Hogtown", because it is the country's business centre. Toronto is a clean, safe, cosmopolitan city with a wonderful network of parks, recreational, and cultural facilities. It is the home of four professional sports teams and is one of the



world's most ethnically diverse cities. It has opened its doors to more than 80 ethnic communities from Africa, Asia, and Europe - Ukraine in particular.

Key adjectives: modern, extreme, busy.

What to remember about Toronto: meeting members of Ukrainian Diaspora, our first home - St. Volodimir's Institute, CN Tower, MUCH Music Channel, Queen St., etc.

Then we moved to **Ottawa** (800,000) - the fourth largest city in Canada and our next home for almost two months.

Ottawa is safe, clean and green. The Rideau Canal wanders through the city and the Gatineau Hills and Park, which offer outstanding recreational opportunities and breathtaking views, located only 10 minutes from the downtown core. Ottawa boasts the finest in Canadian arts, culture and history exhibited in 29 museums. Also it features over 60 festivals, including the internationally recognized Winterlude and Canadian Tulip Festival.

Key adjectives: peaceful, conservative, walking-distance.

What to remember about Ottawa: Parliament Hill, MPs & EAs, Question periods, the Casino de Hull, Museum of Civilization, clubbing, National Art Gallery, Rideau Hall, Embassies, Loblaws, etc.

No one will ever forget our group escapade to **Montreal**, QC (3.35million) - one of the nightlife capitals of North America. It's host to over 200 bars/pubs and clubs, and an infinite number of restaurants. It's one of the most romantic metropolises, an island city that seems to favor grace and elegance over order and even prosperity, a city full of music, art, and joie de vivre. It's a vibrant and beautiful place full of memories, dreams, and festivals. Though it attracts youth, Montreal may not be so young anymore—2002 will mark its 360th birthday—but it remains Quebec's largest city and an important port and financial center. It is also the only French-speaking metropolis in North



America and the second-largest French-speaking city in the world.

Key adjectives: French, exquisite, romantic.

What to remember about Montreal: CBC, Grand Prix car racing, old Montreal, nightlife (the Dome, '737' night club), the Olympic Stadium, Notre Dame Basilica.

Those are faces of the three Canadian cities that we have

explored. They are different, but there are some details that are common between them and create the overall positive impression of the whole country. These would be the abundance of forests, gardens and lawns; safe streets; friendly people roller-blading and bicycling - the list is endless, but it represents the whole Canada at its best, which we had a great chance to marvel at.

!!! Thank you, CUPP!!! !!



Stretch Out Your Hand to Meet Canada

► By Hanna Prylepska ► ► ►
National University
"Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", Mykolayiv,
Economics and Finance

Tulips, smiling people, wild animals everywhere, sounds of music on the streets mixed with a strong smell of coffee... It is my first combined impression of Canada and its capital Ottawa.

So, let's begin. Imagine a city of tulips. I always thought tulips are the pride of the Netherlands, but here you can see statues of tulips, street lamps in the shape of tulips, flowerbeds and big lawns of tulips. Every May Ottawa has its own famous Tulip Festival, which is like a celebration of their birth. But, in fact, it is the celebration of spring that grew out of a gift of Tulips from the Dutch for hosting their Royal Family during WW II. All together they are like a rainbow, like a colorful symbol of Ottawa and the country. And it is really true. You understand it when you meet and speak to Canadians who are a beautiful vivid nation, with people who are blessed to live together on one planet in a very large country. Different nationalities live here like one. Maybe it sounds strange but here a person can proudly say: "I am a Ukrainian-Canadian, I am a Japanese-Canadian. I saw a sculpture that looks like gates. On its entrance it read: "All human beings are free and equal in dignity and rights" When you enter the gates, you see modern cubism sculptures of people holding a board in their hands with the words: "Dignity", "Rights" and "Equality" on it. It is very different from other countries. Even in multicultural America you will never hear I am a Chinese-American or Russian American. The only way to say you are an American citizen is to say: "I am an American".

Canada, as you know, occupies a great territory. Canada's land mass is 10 mln km² and its population about 32 million. Ukraine occupies 600 thousand km² and has a population of about 50 million. Can you imagine such expanses in this rich and wonderful country? Ukrainians do however have great human resources to put into their development.

Canada is a constitutional monarchy. It stands for democracy, peace and justice. But a country is its people. They speak and you hear what the country says.

Francophone and English people are the base of Canada's population, but there is also native Canadian population, the First Nations. I couldn't even imagine that there were 3000 native tribes to Canada. But when you say an Indian in Ukraine - you imagine a brave and courageous warrior or a wise and calm chief, who personifies the old traditions and secret culture. However, it is not racially correct to say "an Indian" here, it sounds as offensive as "a Negro" in America. Call them the aborigines, members of the First Nation or just the natives.

Nevertheless, I got acquainted with some of the natives. It was rather unexpected for me. I always thought that if I ever meet an Indian it will be somewhere in remote green mountains, but the Parliament reading room turned out, however, to be the case, too. While I was reading some morning newspapers, like a diligent intern, a tall man in a gray sweater holding a long umbrella in his hands stepped into the room. It was raining cats and dogs that morning. It seemed that Canada had borrowed misty weather along with the English state system. When the man came in, I was sneezing as he stretched out his hand to get acquainted. I didn't even mention that before shaking his hand, I sneezed into it. I was confused, but he just turned it into a joke. He was a real native Canadian with a long black heavy waist-long braid. I got to know that he worked in a government department that deals with the Indian policy. His name, Greg Dreaver, belongs to an ancient kin. His ancestors were great chiefs who struggled for reaching mutual understanding between native Canadians and the French and British who first came to Canada as colonists. As for the aborigines they had been living here for about 8000 years before the arrival of the people from other continents. I got to know much about native traditions. For example, everyone knows about the old Indian tradition of smoking the Peace Pipe in a circle. It turns out that the pipe itself is a symbol of life. The place, where tobacco is placed, is a symbol of a woman. All understanding of life and all Indian philosophy is based on women's nature. A stick, through which smoke is breathed in, is the symbol of a man. All people in such a circle, breathing in smoke, are breathing in life, which brings new beginning to everything and, of course, peace. I was told that it had become harder and harder to save ancient traditions. Nevertheless, native people in the federal government introduce new projects to present their culture to the world and try to save them. One of the projects, which Greg Dreaver told me of, was building a Center of Peace in Ottawa. The unusual and modern composition of this building will contain circle rooms with one of them being able to sit more than a thousand people in a circle. The designer of this building is one of the greatest in Canada. This person built one of the most spectacular museums in Canada – the Museum of Civilization.

My first impression about the natives was a little bit diverse. When I spoke with Canadians about them they say: "Of course, it depends on each person, who represents the aboriginal population. But some people drink too much alcohol and it spoils the reputation of all natives in general blocking positive attitude." The Canadian government provides considerable funds to native tribes, but this money often doesn't help. Why? Greg told me that only 10 % of each dollar, given to the natives reaches them. It is also sad that it is very hard for Indians to change themselves. They can't bring their minds and souls to the western civilisation. This lifestyle is too fast. Nevertheless, aboriginal philosophy is changing. As the Chief Sitting Bull said: "...If we sit beside the trail too long...the grass will grow over it... and we will be lost forever..." There is something important in these words and of significance for the Ukrainians, too..."It is never too late to become what you might have been..." (George Eliot) II



STUDY, STUDY AND ONCE AGAIN – STUDY ...

► By Kateryna Kryvoshei ► ► ► Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, International Economic Relations

I have no experience in writing articles and will try to make it as short as possible in order not to put you, readers, to sleep, but if you decide to fall asleep, please go ahead and read the next article ☺

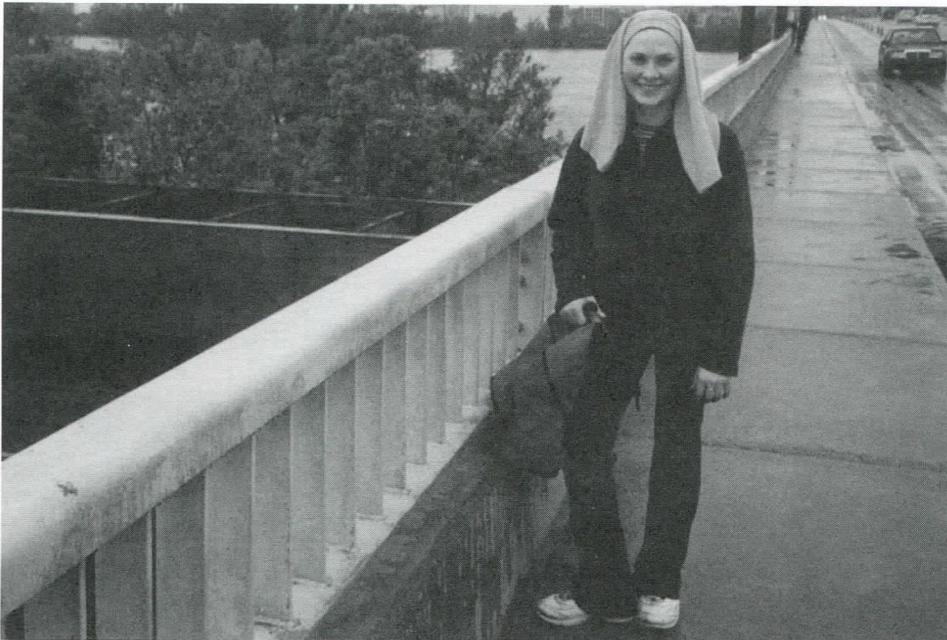
When preparing material for this story I tried to find an approximate number of Ukrainian students studying abroad, but I failed. Probably the reason is in my research skills or this number simply has never been recorded.

Possibilities of studying abroad interest every diligent student – those are one of the most popular key words they type in while searching on the Internet. Well here is some information that I have fished out for you...

I would like to focus you on some useful guidelines in your search.

For example, the Educational Advising Centre Osvita (www.osvita.org) with local offices in Kyiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Odessa, Symfiropol, Lviv and Kharkiv which provides:

- A huge database about all colleges and universities in the USA and Canada and even Europe;
- A listing of recent conferences, seminars, professional and summer scientific schools and various scholarship programs;
- Standardized tests bulletins such as TOEFL, GRE, GMAT, SAT and preparation materials available.



Another useful web page is the Educational Network Ukraine—EdNU (www.ednu.kiev.ua) aims to unite information resources concerning educational sphere in Ukraine and provide the widest forms of presentation of partners to Ukrainian students. Also there is a very active German Service of Academic Exchanges - DAAD (www.daad.de) that allocates 730 scholarships per year for Ukrainian students.

In the sphere of education Ukraine cooperates with more than 100 countries and has not only intergovernmental, but also interdepartmental agreements with authorities in other countries. There exist 15 intergovernmental agreements, which accept equivalent documents about education, scholar and scientific degrees and allow

our students to continue studying and working abroad. Attention!!! According to the Mirror Weekly from 11-17 of May 2002, students who want to authorize foreign diplomas have to have the same 75 % of academic disciplines and are subject to endorsement by the Ministry of Education, Department of Licensing and Accreditation in particular. Ukrainian students studying abroad usually bring up mixed feelings in me: sorrow for slow, but definite outflow of intelligent young people, but at the same time pride of their talents and competitiveness; happiness for gained knowledge and experience and hope that most of them will have a desire and possibility to realize their knowledge in Ukraine. II



The whirl of Canadian policy-making

► By Aryna Kryzhanivska ► ► ► Odesa Economic University

My name is Aryna Kryzhanivska and I am 21 years old. Before coming to Canada I finished my fourth year of study at Odesa Economic University, Ukraine, majoring in Finance. Upon coming back from the United States in spring of 2001, after spending a year at St. Bonaventure University in New York, I decided to concentrate my efforts on coming back to this part of the world for more life and career advancing experiences. I applied for the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program sponsored by the Ukrainian Studies Foundation. This program gives a group of Ukrainian students a chance to experience the Canadian legislative process from inside, to get to know Canada and to "introduce" Ukraine to the people here.

When coming to Canada I was interested in improving my English, getting to know Canada and Canadians, and sharing some information about my culture with the people here. Being an intern in Parliament made me feel extremely honoured, but not very excited. However, it turned out that I was very wrong in my expectations. My work on Parliament Hill has been anything but a "boring routine".

I was lucky to join the office of Peter Goldring – I am the third Ukrainian intern being hosted by him. He is the Member of the Parliament for Edmonton Centre-East – a very energetic and job-devoted man who sets an incredibly fast pace of work for himself and his employees. The tempo of the team's work has rudely interrupted my dream-like, relaxed euphoria of a tourist enjoying a vacation. Almost from the very beginning, I was given many different assignments and projects that have thrown me into the whirl of Canadian policy-

making. Only then did I start collecting real impressions worth crossing the Atlantic Ocean for.

One of the things that amazes me about Canada is the Canadian legislative process itself, with its variety of interesting traditions and openness to the public. Secondly, I was astonished by the degree of international awareness that Canadians possess, especially when it comes to Ukrainian Canadians in particular. Canada is a perfect example of a country that has its "own face" and identity, customs and traditions while preserving the cultural heritage (language, cuisine, etc.) of all the different nationalities that have moved here.

For instance, when talking about Ukrainian Diaspora, it seems to me (and I feel shameful admitting it) that Canadian Ukrainians are much more concerned about preserving and promoting Ukrainian culture than we, Ukrainians from



Ukraine, are.

Another thing about Canada that makes me respect it even more is that it's a country of great possibilities and equality (which is often taken for granted here), meaning that in Canada any person can get to the top having just zeal, energy, and intelligence, no matter to what the religion, country of origin, etc. he/she belongs.

Lastly, I was happy to learn that a common belief that Canadians are very nice and easygoing people is true! I really enjoyed every moment of my stay in Canada in general and my internship at the Parliament and Mr. Goldring's office in particular. II



My Experience as The CUPP 2002 Canadian Coordinator.....

► By Larisa Duravetz ► ► ► Canadian Coordinator, University of Ottawa, Criminology

As the Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Program comes to an end, I look back on what a wonderful experience it has been for myself as a coordinator. The past two months have been taught me a lot about politics, people, and most importantly my Ukrainian heritage. The participants of the program have made me proud of where my roots lie. They are among the most intelligent, kind-hearted and generally good-natured people that I have come across in my lifetime, and together we've had a great time learning about each other. They have given me an opportunity to see Ottawa, my hometown, from the perspective of a first time visitor. The group has visited many museums, as well as had the opportunity to listen to various interesting speakers. The CUPP has opened



my eyes to how remarkable Canada truly is, and to the opportunities people have here. One thing is for sure, each of the CUPP participants has made an impression on my life and I am fortunate to have met them. Without a doubt, they will all be successful and make a difference in our world. II

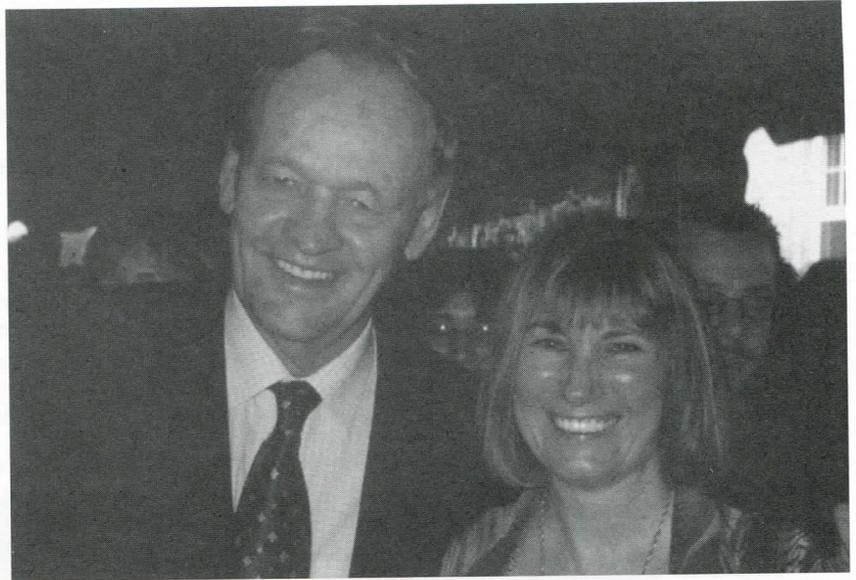
Subscribe now!

cupp@yahogroups.com

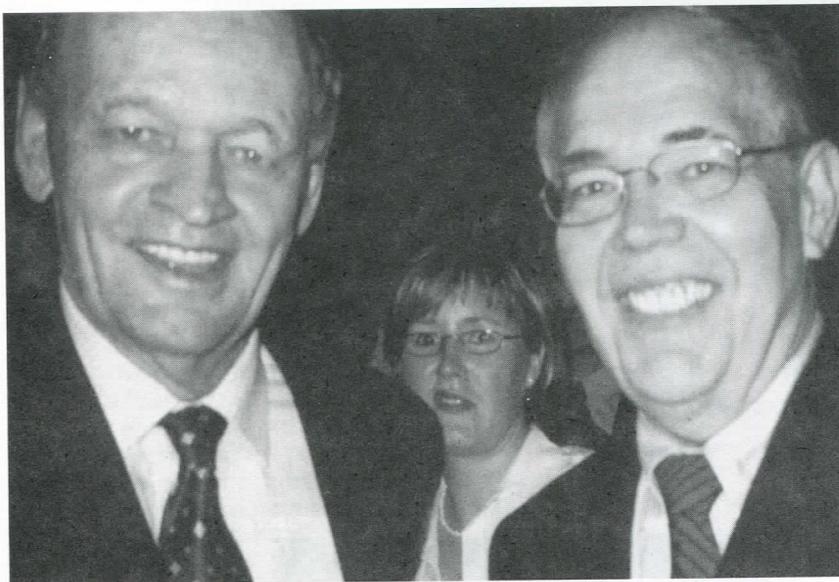
Crazy Unexpected Party People CUPP



**The Right Honourable
Jean Chrétien,
Prime Minister of Canada**



PM with Natalie Wallace



PM with Alex Hordienko



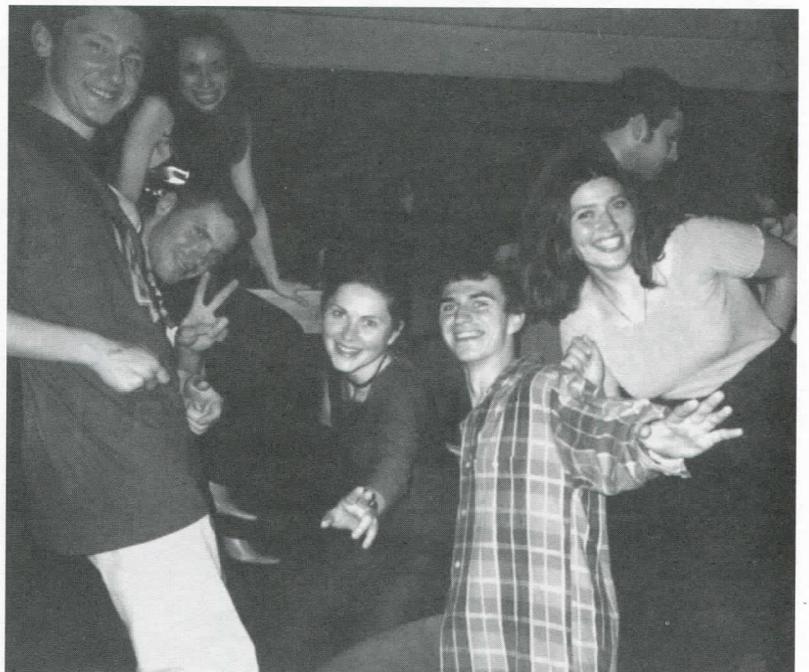
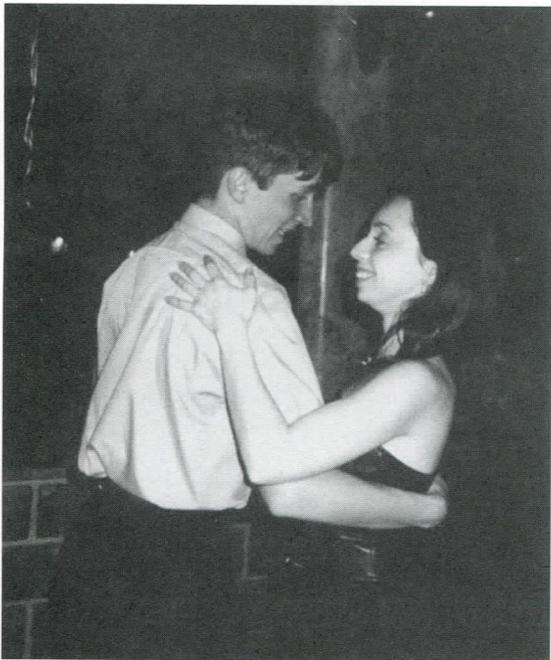
**Ihor Bardyn,
CUPP Director**

Crazy Unexpected Party People CUPP

Ready to work...

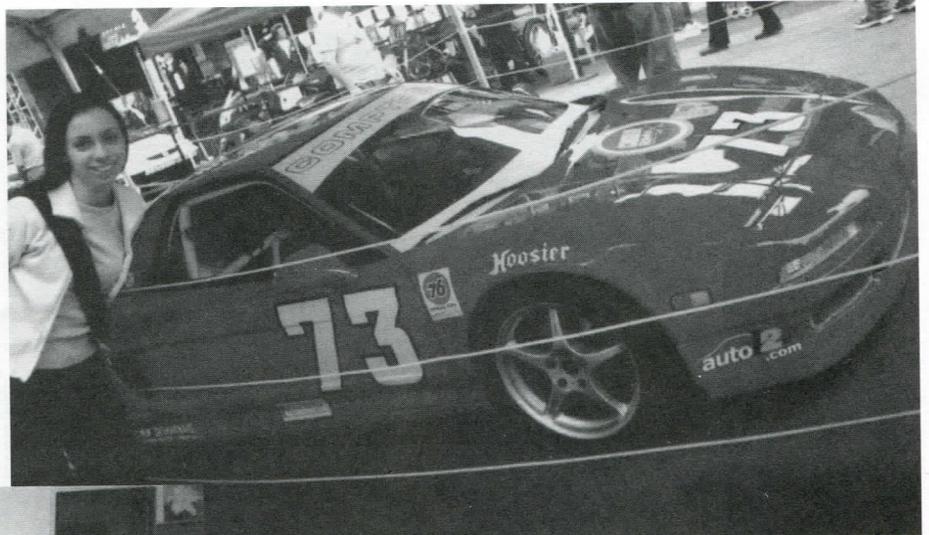


...and entertain!

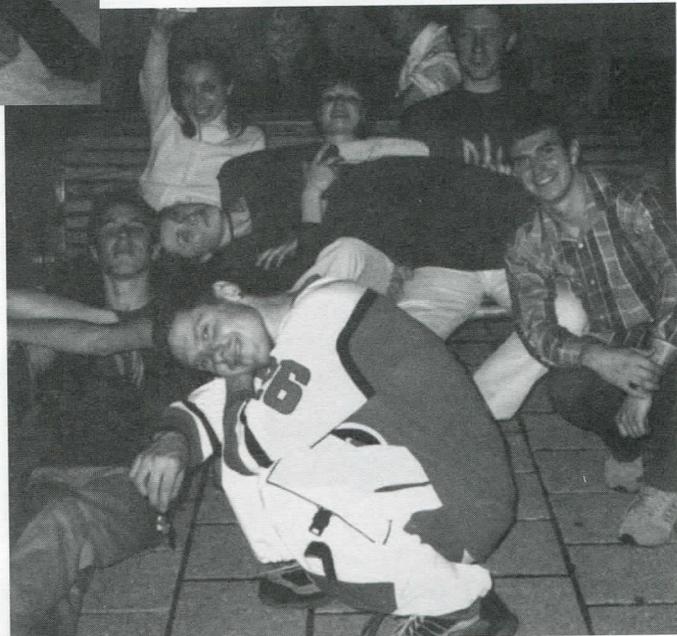


Crazy Unexpected Party People CUPP

Meeting Montreal



Group's Birthday Party



Just another warm evening

Crazy Unexpected Party People CUPP



*With the former
Governor-General
of Canada*

Ray Hnatyshyn

*At the Ukrainian
Embassy*



*Yarema Kelebai
meets us*

at the McGill University

Acknowledgements

CUPP Participants

Wish to express their deep gratitude for the lifetime opportunity of coming to Canada and acquiring invaluable experience and knowledge to all the people who contributed much their efforts and time to make our stay in Canada unforgettable, wonderful and exciting

♥ Mr. Ihor Bardyn – CUPP Director

♥ Mr. and Mrs. Hordienko

♥ Nataalka Wallace

♥ Bill Kereliuk

The Members of Parliament who kindly hosted CUPP participants: Mac Harb, Sarmite Bulte, Benoit Serre, Leon Benoit, Peter Goldring, Walt Lastewka, Svend Robinson, Inky Mark, Dan McTeague, Janko Peric, Alexa McDonough, Randy White, Judy Wasylycia-Leis, Dr. Rey Pagtakhan, Maria Minna, all Executive Assistants and other office staff.

CUPP-2002 Coordinators

Canadian Coordinator: Lariska Duravetz

Ukrainian Coordinator: Olha Maksymenko

And...

Loyal Police and neighbours for patience and tolerance to neverending noise from
room #303;
trade mark "Martini";
special thanks to the Crimean DJ DA playing at all program events;
free picnic parliamentary food
American interns for becoming our best friends & playing the soccer match (which
we successfully won);
free Internet;
steamy-hot clubs "Liquor Dome", "Iguana"(!), "China White", "On Tap";
best friends "Loblaws", "Walmart", "Rideau Centre"
Cannel 29 (Much Music);
Movie "Spiderman"
Special thanks to Canadian unpredictable weather;
Gym for being available 24 hours a day;
commercial "Ladies, looking good, still waiting? Ha-ha-ha!"

Editorial Board:

Olha Maksymenko (collecting articles, supervision)

Roman Tashleetsky (design, layout)

Nataliya L. Matamoros (photographer)

Canada - Ukraine Parliamentary Program

for undergraduate
Ukrainian students



Canada - Ukraine Parliamentary Program

for undergraduate
Ukrainian students



Canada - Ukraine Parliamentary Program

for undergraduate
Ukrainian students



Canada - Ukraine Parliamentary Program

for undergraduate
Ukrainian students



Canada - Ukraine Parliamentary Program

for undergraduate
Ukrainian students



Canada - Ukraine Parliamentary Program

for undergraduate
Ukrainian students



Canada - Ukraine Parliamentary Program

for undergraduate
Ukrainian students



Canada - Ukraine Parliamentary Program

for undergraduate
Ukrainian students



Canada - Ukraine Parliamentary Program is sponsored by
the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation.

✉ 620 Spadina Avenue Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2H4

☎ tel: (416) 234-9111, (416) 234-9114

🌐 www.katedra.org