

NEWSLETTER

Issue #2, 2022



Future Leaders of Ukraine during the Russian War of 2022



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





On May 9, 2022, a presentation ceremony was staged in front of the Russian Embassy in Ottawa by CUPP interns. Gold Medals were awarded to Russia and its Dictator for Russian atrocities of random killings of citizens, mass graves, forced deportations, corridors of death,
Continued on next page

1991 Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program 2022

On July 16, 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR 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, Canadian organizations planned programs and projects to celebrate this milestone in Canada's history.

The Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation of Toronto marked the Centennial by establishing in the Canadian Parliament, the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program (CUPP) for university students from Ukraine. CUPP gives Ukrainian students an opportunity to observe parliamentary democracy and government and gain experience from which generations of Canadian, American and West European students have benefited.

Since 1991 over 1,000 university students have participated in the CUPP internship programs and the Model Ukraine Conferences at universities in Ottawa, Toronto, Washington USA, Oxford UK, Lviv and Kyiv.

In its first year of operation in 1991, Chris Axworthy of the New Democratic Party welcomed Ivan Tkachenko as his Intern. Jesse Flis of the Liberal Party welcomed Maryana Drach as his Intern. Alan Redway of the Progressive Conservative Party welcomed Solomia Khmara as his Intern.

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

Since their arrival the Interns have organized the Day of Shame demonstration on May 9 in front of the Russian Embassy, participated in the CUPPPARLIAMENTARY PARTNERSHIP Reception on May 11 and are have planned a reception at the Embassy of Ukraine for parliamentary Interns.

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

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FRONT COVER: credits to Andrii KHVOSTYK, Chervonohrad, Lviv region

On the 11th of March, Andrii Khvostyk decided to celebrate his 20th anniversary volunteering at the train station in Chervonohrad. Since the war began in Ukraine a lot of refugees came to his hometown looking for a safe place, most of them arrived by trains. That is why local authorities asked men to help women and children carrying their luggage, provide food and also look for any signs of provocation by

saboteurs.

Andrii is a student in Lviv Polytechnic National University, Institute of Civil Engineering.

In his free time he works as a photographer, and that is his great passion. So back that day, Andrii saw a lot of children of different ages, from different cities, and with different stories, but with the same emotions of frustration and fear.

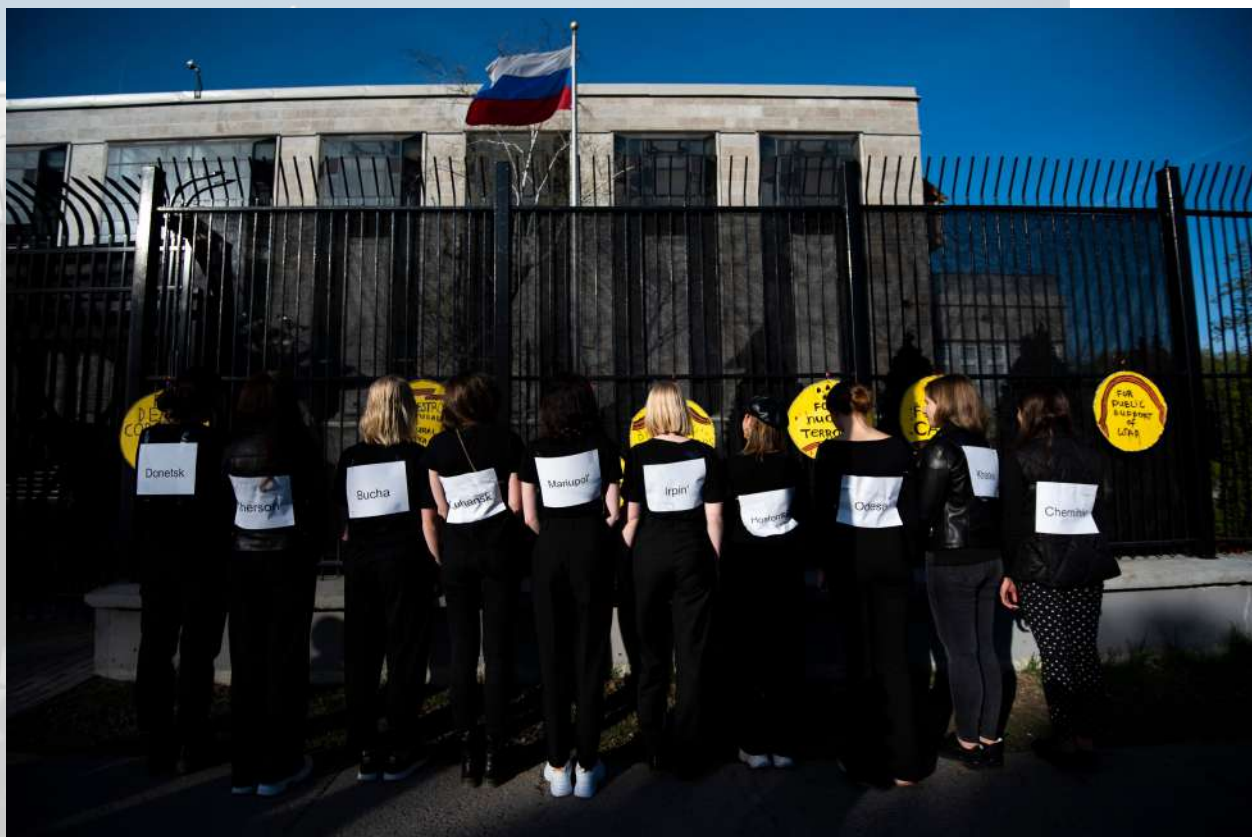
~~VICTORY~~ DAY of SHAME

- On May 9, Russia celebrated Victory Day and Russians had festive parades, loud music, celebrations, and shouts “we can repeat it again”. Soldiers and propagandists are recognized for their merits during the WW2. This mania of victory and imperialism is what triggers Russians and makes them believe in an illusion that happiness is defined by the number of medals, awards, and territory, instead of a desire to improve their quality of life.
- This year’s Victory Day is special for Russians because there is an active war they are executing in Ukraine. Because of their imperialistic mania, they are craving more awards. And they do have them, but for the wrong reasons.
- CUPP 2022 Interns made sure Ottawa sees what Russia should be recognized for on this day. Russian embassy was awarded medals for war crimes that are committed every day on Ukrainian grounds. We can not let the world be silent and have horrifying atrocities and be celebrated.



CUPP 2022 interns in the front of the Embassy of Russia in Canada.

L to R: Yuliia HABENKO, CUPP 2022 intern, Vladyslava ALEKSENKO, CUPP 2022 coordinator, Iryna BOZHESKU, CUPP 2022 intern, Mariia RUDENKO, CUPP 2022 intern, Darka HARNYK, CUPP 2022 intern, Anna KIKESHEVA, CUPP 2022 intern



The names of the temporarily occupied cities in Ukraine in the back of CUPP 2022 interns



L to R: Sofiia YAKOVLIEVA, CUPP 2022 intern
Liubov SHARAPOVA, CUPP 2022 intern, Marta POPYK,
CUPP 2022 intern, Daryna SUDACHEK, CUPP 2022 intern

Medals for war crime awarded to the Russian embassy



L to R: Sofiia YAKOVLIEVA, CUPP 2022 intern
Liubov SHARAPOVA, CUPP 2022 intern
Mariia TYSHCHENKO, CUPP 2022 intern



L to R: Olena KHVOSTYK, CUPP 2022 intern, Yuliya POLYUKHOVYCH, CUPP 2022 intern,
Kseniia HLADKIKH, CUPP 2022 intern

written by
 Andrei Kirilenko, University of Cambridge

Published on April 20, 2022
 Source: The Globe and Mail (Ottawa/Quebec Edition)

LAMENT FOR MARIUPOL: THE DESTRUCTION OF MY HOMETOWN IS SOMETHING I CAN NEVER FORGIVE

*"If you don't want to be saved by Putin,
 LEARN Ukrainian SPEAK Ukrainian"*

The destruction of Mariupol by Russian forces is something I can never forgive, I was born and raised in Mariupol, Ukraine. My 85-year-old immobile mother was there when the Russian invasion began. I last spoke with her five days into the war. She was alone. There was no power. Her phone battery was dying. I have not heard from her since.

During subsequent weeks, Mariupol has become a global symbol of heroic resistance. As I write this, a handful of spirited Ukrainian fighters continue to resist an over-whelming Russian force. The remaining fighters are holed up inside the maze of industrial structures at Azovstal, a vast steel mill where I worked as a cooling systems repairman the summer before my senior year of high school.

The repair brigade that I was a part of consisted of a dozen gritty men whose job it was to fix massive systems that cool tons of liquid steel by exposing it to cold water. Cold water was pumped from the Sea of Azov and circulated through thousands of pipes onto which the freshly smelted steel was poured. Exposure to contrasting temperatures and salt in seawater quickly made the pipes brittle. Every day, pipes were bursting somewhere and the cursing repairmen had to go neck deep into pools of hot, orange, foul-smelling water to find leaks and fix them. The repairmen chain-smoked and were always short on money. They wore dirty rags for work clothes and swapped stories about skipping alimony payments. They were perpetually hungover. They

educated me about the harm of alcohol and nicotine. They told me to study hard, finish high school and go to a good college. They told me not to come back.

I took their advice to heart. I studied hard. I finished high school and went to college in what was then the capital of the Soviet Union. I continued to study hard in graduate school in the United States. There, I specialized in market microstructure – a field of finance that analyzes how the “pipes” that channel money inside stock and derivatives markets are laid out. Exposure to “hot” moving money constantly corrodes these pipes. Every day, regulators parse through pools of transaction records to find new “leaks” and fix them. As an economist with the International Monetary Fund, I went around the world dealing with the aftermath of these financial leaks. During and after the global financial crisis, I joined a “repair brigade” inside a U.S. federal regulator of derivatives markets, where my colleagues wore suits and encouraged me to become a professor, leading to my current position at Cambridge.

It is from Cambridge that I last called my mom. She said: “My life started in poverty and it ends in war.” Then she said goodbye. She spoke Russian to me. I spoke Ukrainian to her. That was not always the case. From my birth up until the Russian occupation of parts of Ukraine in 2014, my mom and I spoke Russian to each other.



The destruction of Mariupol, Ukraine. 2022.

In 2014, Mariupol was taken by the pro-Russian separatists, but then liberated by volunteer Ukrainian fighters. These volunteer fighters called themselves the Azov Battalion for the sea that the city sits on. Those fighters, now absorbed into the Ukrainian military, are at the core of the resistance against Russian forces that surround them on all sides. They know they will not be spared for chasing Russians out of Mariupol in 2014.

I last visited Mariupol in 2019. The city that had long been a corrupt industrial back-water was becoming a model of inclusive development and openness. A new IT hub was being built. An international festival of contemporary arts was being planned.

The city's football team was playing in the UEFA Europa League. Ukraine itself was quickly moving toward the EU, while Russia was quickly regressing back into the USSR. Ukrainians were travelling visa-free throughout Europe. Russians were building tanks, planes and rockets with the money they made by selling oil and gas to Europeans. In Ukraine, new presidential and parliamentary elections were coming.

No one could predict their outcomes. In Russia, the same aging cult leader remained in power for nearly two decades. Ukrainian movies about the War of 2014 won awards at Cannes and Sundance. Russia was producing ever more movies about the

Second World War. At the end of my visit, my mom asked me if war with Russia was imminent.

I answered that I switched to speaking Ukrainian with her because speaking Russian is an open invitation for the Russians to invade. They view the use of their language as a precursor to invasion. If you do not want them to come and enforce their values, why do you speak their language? This makes any place where Russian is heard not safe. Any place. Starting with Mariupol. That's why not only economic, but cultural ties with anything Russian must be severed. Otherwise, it's an invitation for invasion. It is only a matter of time.

It took Russians three more years after my last visit to amass enough armies to attack Mariupol again. This time they turned it into an apocalypse. They do not want any Ukrainians – whether Russian-speaking or not – to remain there. They do not want anyone there who can witness what it was like before they invaded and destroyed it.

They want to sacrifice everyone. That includes hundreds of thousands of moms and their sons and daughters. That includes my mom.

I will never forgive them for that.

They do not want any Ukrainians – whether Russian-speaking or not – to remain there. They do not want anyone there who can witness what it was like before they invaded and destroyed it. They want to sacrifice everyone. **CUPP**

CUPP FAMILY ON FRONT LINES OF WAR

War has flipped our reality upside down. Many plans for the future have been rewritten, a new story is being carved while we live through the most destructing times of the 21st century.

Ukraine is showing the world what bravery and patriotism look like. Ukrainian soldiers, volunteers, diplomats are warriors of light and justice. They are the heroes that fight for the future of humanity, for a clear sky where no evil is abusing morals and humaneness.

Each participant of our CUPP family has been involved with applying all their skills in the fields where they can help Ukraine fight back.

AT THE BATTLEFRONT

One of our prominent CUPP interns Mykhailo Korchynskyy is a senior lieutenant, rifle platoon leader of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. We are proud of having such bright defenders like Mykhailo. There is no doubt justice will win in this war, because we have our best people protecting us.

“The whole family is in Lviv (hometown), no one is planning to go abroad. Of course, everyone is very worried about me. I would not have left Ukraine, so they just support and encourage me at a distance.



Mykhailo KORCHYNSKYY,
CUPP 2020 intern, lawyer in
the practice of international
arbitration

AT THE BATTLEFRONT



Roman Lozynskyy, Member of Parliament of Ukraine, signed a contract for service in the reserve of the Armed Forces - 73 Maritime Center SSO last year. At the end of the spring Roman had to go to his first military meeting, but the war was a thing that changed the plans of every Ukrainian.

During the first days of Russian invasion, Roman was mobilized in the Armed Forces.

 Roman Lozynskyy,
CUPP 2016 alumnus, Member of Parliament of Ukraine

“Yesterday, for the first time in a long time, I missed a sitting of the Verkhovna Rada. I could afford it, because almost 300 colleagues were there and voted for important decisions. Thank you for that!

In just over a week, I has gathered some legislative ideas in the field of security and defense. Service in the Armed Forces is to understand how processes take place, orders are given, support is organized and combat missions are conducted. Especially during the war.

And you do not need to analyze anything further to understand the following. Our armed forces: soldiers, commanders, volunteers and equipment are stronger than Russia - the terrorist-aggressor, the second army in the world except on paper. Ukraine destroys the occupiers professionally and effectively.

Posted on March 16, 2022

Analysis by
John HARWOOD, White House Correspondent for CNN

1st US Ambassador to Ukraine: 'I think we handled it wrong from the get-go'

Published on April 10, 2022
 Source: [CNN](#)

Ukraine's first President, waiting to see America's 41st, chatted with a White House press aide – in Ukrainian. George H.W. Bush's deputy secretary of state didn't need to hear more. "I know where I'm sending you," Lawrence Eagleburger told the press aide, Roman Popadiuk.

That's how Popadiuk, born in Austria to displaced Ukrainians who then immigrated to America, in 1992 became the first US ambassador to Ukraine following the breakup of the Soviet Union. The experience placed him on the ground floor of relations between the two nations over three decades preceding today's allied efforts to help Ukraine fend off Russian aggression.

And he offers a blunt verdict on the US government's performance during that time: "I think we handled it wrong from the get-go."

That's not a partisan statement. Popadiuk spent his career not as a political appointee but as a foreign service officer. He has a quintessentially American story.

His family, assisted by a Catholic charity, ended up in Brooklyn after a brief stint on an Iowa farm. In 1959, when Popadiuk was 9 years old, an immigration official handed him a citizenship certificate for his adopted country just before Thanksgiving.

"He said, 'Do you like turkey?' " Popadiuk recalls with a chuckle. " 'You're an American.' "

A Ph.D. in international affairs and a foreign service exam later, he wound up detailed to a nonpolitical job in President Ronald Reagan's White House. Press secretary Larry Speakes ended up making Popadiuk his deputy for international affairs, a job he held into the next administration until Bush sent him to Kyiv.

After the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, the US lavished diplomatic attention on Russia to encourage economic modernization and security cooperation from its former Cold War adversary. Former Soviet republics such as Ukraine, Popadiuk says, didn't get nearly enough.

As ambassador, he initiated discussions over what became known as the Budapest Memorandum. Under its terms, Ukraine surrendered a large nuclear arsenal within its borders in return for security assurances from Russia, the US and Britain.

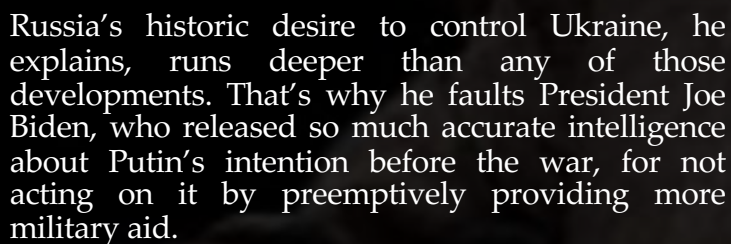
Ukraine's concession was less than met the eye, since Russia had retained the nuclear launch codes for those weapons. But Popadiuk says the fledgling government in Kyiv should have gotten more US economic and military aid.

Other errors followed, flowing largely from the impulse to maintain a positive US-Russia relationship. President George W. Bush, who famously said he had peered into Vladimir Putin's soul, reacted cautiously to Russia's 2008 invasion of Georgia. President Barack Obama, who sought a "reset" with the Kremlin, did the same after Russia seized Crimea from Ukraine.

"Both administrations fell short in realizing the threat," Popadiuk concludes.

President Donald Trump exacerbated domestic divisions that Putin has counted on to weaken America's response to his aggression. That included Trump's own impeachment over his attempt to squeeze Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky for political favors.

But Popadiuk doesn't think Trump's presidency fundamentally affected Putin's calculations. Nor does he blame President Bill Clinton's support for expanding the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to include Ukraine, among other nations in Eastern Europe.



Russia's historic desire to control Ukraine, he explains, runs deeper than any of those developments. That's why he faults President Joe Biden, who released so much accurate intelligence about Putin's intention before the war, for not acting on it by preemptively providing more military aid.

"If you knew they were going to attack Ukraine, why didn't you give them everything they needed ahead of time?" Popadiuk says. "We needed to get ahead of him."

The bravery of Ukraine's soldiers and ineptness of his own appear to have caught Putin by surprise. So has the unity that Biden and his European counterparts have maintained.

But Popadiuk says the allied response remains too constrained by fear of nuclear escalation. NATO hasn't transferred old Soviet fighter jets to Ukraine, for example, to avoid the possibility of Russia attacking the transfer and compelling a NATO response.

"We've let Putin define the rules of the game," he explains, rather than making the risk of a catastrophic exchange the Russian leader's burden.

Russia's attacks on Ukrainian civilians have grown more savage as its military falls short of its objectives. Last week brought a missile strike at a train station in Kramatorsk, on top of attacks on hospitals and executions on the streets of Bucha.

The more they happen, the stiffer the test of allied resistance to direct confrontation with Russia through steps such as a NATO-imposed no-fly zone.

"There's got to be a red line for the West," says Popadiuk. The objective is imposing a price high enough to shift Putin's cost-benefit analysis.

An ugly end is already assured. Distasteful as it would be, he fears halting the conflict will eventually require recognizing Russian control over Crimea and parts of eastern Ukraine.

At 71, Popadiuk is long removed from any active role in foreign policy. He retired ten years ago as diplomat-in-residence at the George H.W. Bush Foundation, which like Bush's presidential library is at Texas A&M University.

What Popadiuk knows for certain is that, whatever America and its European allies do, Ukrainians won't stop defending their country.

"This is about a cultural war of survival for Ukrainians," he says. "If there's one standing, that fight's going to go on."

Yuliya PASKA

Intern to **Bonita ZARRILLO**
MP for Port Moody-Coquitlam, British Columbia



BORN IN: Nyzhankovychi, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Lviv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

BA in International Law

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (Ukraine)

European Humanities University (Lithuania)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, German, French, Lithuanian, Italian

LAST BOOK READ: "History of Art" by Stephen Farthing

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"Лиш хто любить, терпить, в кім кров живо кипить, в кім надія ще лік, кого бій ще манить, людське горе смутить, а добро веселить, той - цілий чоловік," - Іван Франко

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"We did everything adults would do. What went wrong?", William Golding "Lord of the Flies"

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Go_A - Zhal`menina

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

Building on 19 Petra Doroshenko street in Lviv is famous for the history of its six sculptures made by Petro Viytovych. These symbolize: War, Peace, Science, Art, Labor and Trade. The sculptures never cease to amaze passerbys, let alone students coming home after classes. Just look up.



CUPP at 30

The 30th Anniversary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program is not only an opportunity to look back on dozens of bright minds that were called upon to become the change in Ukrainian society and transform it on the basis of liberal values fostered by Canadian democracy, it is a once-in-a-lifetime chance to reconvene thirty years after successful functioning of the program and contribute to spreading Ukrainian culture and strong will, flowing in the veins of Ukrainian youth, who are determined to become the voice of Ukraine during the darkest pages of our history so as to make Ukrainian sun rise and the rain grow seeds of hope for the better future in the hearts of the people of Ukraine.

Yuliya POLYUKHOVYCH

Intern to **Kody BLOIS**
MP for Kings—Hants, Nova Scotia



BORN IN: Kyiv, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Kyiv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

Bachelor of Laws;

Erasmus in the **Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne**.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, French, German (intermediate), Russian.

LAST BOOK READ: J. Grisham "The Reckoning".

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"З усіх втрат втрата часу найтяжча." - Григорій Сковорода

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"In times of war, the law falls silent." - Marcus Tullius Cicero

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Ludovico Einaudi "Une mattina";

Khrystyna Soloviy "Hamerytskyi Kray".

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

The Pidhirtsi Castle remains in my memory as an enchanting spot, which preserves the charm of the Renaissance and guards its spirit of the historical past. The purpose of fortification is well embodied in the castle, which endured numerous battles meanwhile the luxuriously decorated halls of the palace hosted balls with European senior officials. I particularly remarked this place as it reflects the history of Western Ukraine. The fortress was constructed as a masterpiece of the architecture of the baroque epoch on request of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's Grand Crown Hetman Stanislaw Koniecpolski. During Soviet times, a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients was created in the palace. Since independence the renovative works are carried to reveal the gilded ceilings, royal portraits and exquisite chandeliers and transform into a gallery. The castle rest as an inseparable part of the landscape as it gives an endless view on the vast fields and enigmatic forest surrounding it.



CUPP at 30

I'm convinced, that the global mission of CUPP in 30 more years is an establishment of an intra-parliament Canadian-Ukrainian platform. This format suits well to foster and further develop the cooperation and exchange of a professional experience between Ukrainian and Canadian pro-active youth. The platform should be created to select and uplift the young talents both Ukrainians and Canadians to let them have an internship in the parliament of another country. I am more than sure, that Ukraine will find in 30 years a solid position among the European sovereign states, thus the Canadian young professionals should acquire precious knowledge of the Ukrainian parliamentary inner organization. Afterwards, based on this platform, the ex-interns could initiate, find together solutions and implement new projects. The Canadian and Ukrainian youth should take advantage of the exchange and learn a little bit more from a different perspective of the strong democratic tradition. During the continuous war, the Ukrainian parliament give an example to the whole world of its unique effectiveness, as it keeps delivering necessary decisions often working extra hours to stay effective. This harsh time Ukraine is going through has proved one more time, that Canada and Ukraine are strong allies and I'm sure we should both learn from each.

Marta POPYK

Intern to the Hon. **Candice BERGEN**
MP for Portage-Lisgar, Manitoba



BORN IN: Lviv, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Kyiv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy,
Law Faculty, Bachelor of Laws.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian, German (basic),
French (basic).

LAST BOOK READ:

John Berger "Ways of Seeing".

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"Людина - це обов'язок, а не титул... Людина - твориться, самонароджується. Власне, хто Ти є поки що? Кавалок глини сирової, пластичної. Бери цей кавалок у обидві жмені і мни - доти, поки з нього не вийде щось тверде, окреслене, перем'яте. Уяви, що Бог, який творить людей, то Ти є сам. Ти є Бог. Отож, як Бог самого себе, мни свою глину в руках, поки не відчуєш під мозолями кремінь." - Василь Стус

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"Simplicity is the ultimate sophistication." - Leonardo da Vinci

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Floating Points - Silhouettes.

BIA Кобза - Зачекай.

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

In the village of Myhiia, the Pivdennyi Buh River forms a narrow canyon with picturesque islands. This canyon is one of the rafting centres of Ukraine. Apparently, nowhere else are there so many rocky islands in the middle of the Pivdennyi Buh.

The name of the village comes from the Greek word emigia, which means "my land". Historian A. Shalkovskyi confirmed that Myhiia is the birthplace of the legendary Kozak Mamai. It is said that there was a wooden church built by the Kozaks without using a single nail.



CUPP at 30

In 30 more years, I imagine CUPP to be more of an exchange program rather than an internship opportunity for Ukrainians. By that time Ukraine will become a leading prosperous European democracy, a welfare state with a developed economy and high-tech industries. The Canadian students would compete for the place in the Ukrainian Parliament as eagerly as Ukrainians do for the internship in the Canadian Parliament. Ukrainian parliamentary culture will be progressive and innovative. It will provide new insights as well as boost creative solutions for modern challenges.

Ukrainian and Canadian CUPP alumni will meet annually on a summit to share their success stories and inspire new accomplishments. Together they will brainstorm ways to solve not only local but also global problems.

Sofiia POSTOLATII

Intern to **Ali SHAFQAT**
MP for Brampton Centre, Ontario



BORN IN: Sumy, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Sumy, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

BA in Journalism

Sumy State University (Ukraine)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian, Polish.

LAST BOOK READ: "Woman of War" by Anna Shyla, George Washington Secret Six. The Spy Ring That Saved the American Revolution" by Brian Kilmeade and Don Yaeger.

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"In the Ukrainian-Russian war, the woman has taken combat positions boldly declaring herself a volunteer, a doctor, and a soldier. And here an acute problem of equal rights of women and men in the war arose. They have equal rights to death. Consequently, all other rights must be equalized too", - Anna Shyla.

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"The language you use to describe your circumstances determines how you see, experience and participate in them and dramatically affect how you deal with your life and confront problems both big and small", Gary John Bishop.

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Jungle "Happy Man", Arctic Monkeys "Do I Wanna Know", Burna Boy "Monsters You Made", Dean Lewis "Be Alright", 2WEI "Survivor", Кость Москалець "Вона", KARCHUK "Люцифер", Марія Бурмака "Поцілуй мене на прощання".

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

We used to see the beauty in such obvious attractive things around so no one is eager to focus on the meanings of that things and locations. Let's try to see the real beauty somewhere else. Even the abandoned places may harbor deeper historical sense than all those beloved landscapes where tourists like to hang out. My favorite place for now is **the center of the former Jewish community in Lviv**. The square of three synagogues was located up there, though you won't face all of them today as after the World War II they were simply crushed. I came across that place while expanding my knowledge on the Holocaust tragedy and found the memorials of the victims and those who got through all Nazi atrocities quite pronounced.



CUPP at 30

The 30th Anniversary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program is an opportunity to address the issues of the Russia-Ukraine war to the Canadian Parliament and to find the best ways to help Ukrainian people out.

Since 24th of February, when Russia invaded Ukraine, it has been extremely important for all democratic countries and especially for all Ukrainians, to stand as a united front and resist Russian aggression. Participation in CUPP 2022 is a rare chance to deliver the message to the higher authorities in the Canadian Parliament on behalf of all Ukrainians. It's necessary to confront Russian propaganda at a higher level and to stop the genocide Putin started. Criminals have to pay for everything they've done to the people of our country. We, as CUPP interns, are able to accelerate that process and be responsible for rebuilding a prosperous country upon our return home. Let's dedicate Ukraine's victory to the 30th Anniversary of the Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Program.

Solomiia ROMANENKO

Intern to **Marcus Powlowski**
MP for Thunder Bay – Rainy River, Ontario



BORN IN: Lviv, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Kyiv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

National University “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy”,
BA in Political Science.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian, Polish (A2), German (A1).

LAST BOOK READ:

Anthony Doerr “All the light we cannot see”.

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

“Коли поміж хлібом і свободою народ обирає хліб, він зрештою втрачає все, в тому числі і хліб. Якщо народ обирає свободу, він матиме хліб, вирощений ним самим і ніким не відібраний.” - Степан Бандера

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

“Don’t give yourselves to these unnatural men - machine men with machine minds and machine hearts! You are not machines! You are not cattle! You are men! You, the people, have the power to make this life free and beautiful, to make this life a wonderful adventure. Then - in the name of democracy - let us use that power - let us all unite.” - Charlie Chaplin’s speech from the “Dictator” movie.

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Pink Floyd “Wish you were here”;
The Cure “Faith”;
Paolo Nutini “Iron Sky”;
Kings of Leon “The end”;
The Pixies “Where is my mind”;
Olafur Arnalds “So far”;
Ludovico Einaudi “Una Mattina”, “Nuvole Bianche”.

FAVOURITE LANDSCAPE:

Bakhchisaray Palace or Khan’s Palace was a home to the Giray dynasty of Crimean Khans. Built in the 16th century, the palace served as a residency up until 1783, when Catherine II annexed the Crimean peninsula and made it part of the Russian Empire. Despite the fact that the Palace was burnt down by Russians in 1736 and was completely redecorated during the Soviets, it is still the gem of the Crimean-Tatars architecture. It’s a perfect example of how diverse, unique and vast our Ukraine is, how it welcomes every religion and ethnicity and makes them feel at home.



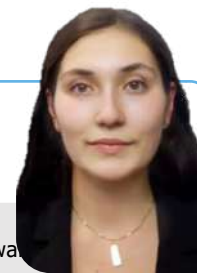
CUPP at 30

This year CUPP celebrates its 30th anniversary - for the first time, but definitely not for the last. Thirty years from now we will talk of CUPP as a program that educated and nourished Ukrainian leaders, who fought for and secured the right of Ukraine to be the part of EU and NATO, who eradicated corruption and finally freed the Ukrainian government from the masquerade of old faces always in the new disguises.

CUPP will educate leaders, whose social formation took place around the values of the Revolution of Dignity, who saw the time when their national identity thrived and the whole nation united to fight the enemy. CUPP will nurture those leaders, who went to Canada not to see their options, but because Western model is the only possible option. And those future CUPP generations will never take the step back - towards our Eastern “neighbor”.

Mariia RUDENKO

Intern to **Rosemarie FALK**
MP for Battlefords-Lloydminster, Saskatchewan



BORN IN: Kyiv, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Kyiv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Master of International Economic Relations
Bachelor of International Economic Relations with honours
Vadym Hetman National Economic University of Kyiv

Erasmus+ Scholarship Recipient,
Business, Economics and Social Sciences, Bachelor,
Vienna University of Economics and Business

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, German (basic), Russian

LAST BOOK READ: “Atlas Shrugged” by Ayn Rand

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

“Завжди любити, щоб завжди помилятися. Але — завжди любити. І відтак існувати, а існувати — це помилятися,” — Василь Стус

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

“Sometimes you have to travel a long way to find what is near”, Paulo Coelho

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Gloria Gaynor “I Will Survive”

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

Howerla. The highest point in Ukraine is 2061 m. A beautiful view opens up from the top to all the Carpathians and even on the territory of neighboring countries such as the Romanian Mountains. I have gone hiking since I was 7 y.o., yet beautiful landscapes are so mesmerizing and memories make me come back here again and again.



CUPP at 30

The 30th Anniversary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program is a great opportunity for Ukrainians to gain new experience as well as get the opportunity to apply knowledge in practice. This is not just an exchange and training program for future leaders, it is a program aimed at building a strong and independent future for Ukraine. This is a great opportunity for us to learn more about cooperation with Canada, as well as to implement new common projects aimed at the exchange of ideas and cultural communication.

Hanna RUTKOVSKA

Intern to **Yvan BAKER**
MP for Etobicoke Centre, Ontario



BORN IN: Berezahany, Ternopil region, Ukraine

HOMETOWN: Berezahany, Ukraine

EDUCATION:

Bachelor Degree in History,

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv,

Master of Arts in Social Sciences;

University of Tartu,

Erasmus+, Faculty of Social Sciences.

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven,

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian, German(basic).

LAST BOOK READ: "Antifragile: Things That Gain from Disorder" by Nassim Nicholas Taleb

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR: "У кожного свої міражі та пустелі" - Ліна Костенко

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR: "Thinking can never quite catch up with reality: Reality is always richer than our comprehension. Reality has the power to surprise thinking, and thinking has the power to create reality. The reality that thinking creates is not the reality that it seeks to create - it's full of unintended consequences," - George Soros

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Radiohead "No Surprises";

The National "Rylan"

FAVOURITE LANDSCAPE:

Gorgany. It is a mountain range in Western Ukraine in Outer Eastern Carpathians, adjacent to the Chornohora range. The mountains of this region are made of rock, and sandstone, which makes them rather attractive to trek. Simultaneously, Gorgany is the least accessible part of the Ukrainian Carpathians. It is hard to reach because of its steep slopes and stony mountains strewn with boulders, called "gorgany" by local people. That is why this unique area forms the Gorgany Natural Reserve.



CUPP at 30

The 30th Anniversary of the Canada Ukraine is an opportunity to discover an open society that Parliament Hill governs with democracy and the rule of law. This is a great chance to work with high-level professionals who make their country better every day and meet young and ambitious Ukrainians who will make our homeland a better place with their skills, experience, and enthusiasm. Being able to participate in CUPP is a period to discover something new about myself, expand my worldview by exchanging knowledge with prospective young people, and experience the Canadian spirit of transparency and freedom. I believe that a wide range of activities and tasks during the CUPP will significantly impact professional development and help find fresh ideas on how to make Ukraine a better place.

Bohdana SENYK

Intern to **Marc GARNEAU**
MP for Notre-Dame-de-Grâce—Westmount, Quebec



BORN IN: Lviv, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Lviv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

MA in Law

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (Ukraine)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Polish.

LAST BOOK READ: Ivan Bahrianyy «Garden of Gethsemane Hardcover»

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

«Дорожіть днем – ось що я вам скажу, молоді! Дорожіть миттю, секундою! Живіть так, щоб встигли залишити слід після себе путячий. Живе не той, хто чадить! Живе – хто іскрить!» - О. Гончар

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

«Whatever you do in life will be insignificant, but it's very important that you do it», Mahatma Gandhi

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Назарій Яремчук «Стожари», Queen «Who wants to live forever?»

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

They are one of the most significant natural sites in Ukraine, impressing its viewers with majesty and mildness. The forests of **Polissya** are the distinctive ecosystem in East Ukraine that embody high-valued mixed forests and occupy 20% of Ukrainian territory. The region abounds with wetlands and lakes, the biggest one of which is the group of Shatski lakes. Besides, the forests are home to many animal species such as lynx, hares, and wild boars.

Forests of Polissya always bring me back to my careless childhood when I used to pick blueberries and wild strawberries on summer holidays at my grandparents house. Those forest scent bouquets with notes of pinewood, moss, and juniper are impossible to confuse with anything else. Today's Ukraine, along with the whole world, has to do everything to keep forests safe and unspoiled from human performance effects.



CUPP at 30

The 30th Anniversary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program is an opportunity to continue fulfilling potential for young reformists. Internship in the Canadian parliament is aimed at developing leadership skills and adopting the best practices from the Canadian democracy to Ukrainian. CUPP has already given a great chance to broaden the mindset of its members concerning ways of state evolving and their place there for the last 30 years of functioning. This program has influenced many present politicians and public figures who serve Ukraine and promote it around the world. The contribution of CUPP to a gradual Ukraine's state-building cannot be overestimated.

Liubov SHARAPOVA



Intern to **Cathay WAGANTALL**
MP for Yorkton—Melville, Saskatchewan
Intern to **Garnett GENUIS**
MP for Sherwood Park—Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta

BORN IN: Dniprorudne, Zaporizhzhia oblast.

HOMETOWN: Kyiv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

MA in Business and Financial Economics
National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (Ukraine),
Kyiv School of Economics (Ukraine),
Sciences Po Paris (France).

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian, French.

LAST BOOK READ: Joseph E. Stiglitz "The Great Divide"

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"Живе той, хто не живе для себе, Хто для других виборює життя," -
Василь Симоненко.

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"But man is not made for defeat. A man can be destroyed but not defeated",
Ernest Hemingway.

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Depeche Mode "Home", ONUKA "1986".

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

The view over Kakhovka Reservoir from Great Meadow National Nature Park which is located near my hometown in Zaporizhzhia oblast. This view has always captivated me with its serenity and enchanting energy. It is the spot where you can find the most mesmerizing sunsets and sense the beauty of the true Ukrainian steppe and Dnipro River. In summer, when the skyline disappears, water merges into the sky, and wheat fields become yellowish, the landscape resembles the Ukrainian flag.



CUPP at 30

The 30th Anniversary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program is an opportunity to learn how political institutions function in Canada, of one of the most prominent democracies in the world. It is crucial for Ukrainian youth to see fundamental principles of democratic governance and understand that Ukraine can also become a democratic and prosperous country. The Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program allows youth to get an experience and the knowledge that we can use to contribute to the democratic development of Ukraine.

Olha SOTSKA



Intern to **Carol HUGHES**
MP for Algoma—Manitoulin—Kapuskasing, Ontario

BORN IN: Vinnytsia, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Vinnytsia, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

MA in European, Russian and Eurasian Studies
National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute" (Ukraine)

University of Saskatchewan (Canada),
Kütahya Dumlupınar University (Turkey),
Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies ,
Carleton University (Canada)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian, German, Japanese

LAST BOOK READ: "Lord of the Flies" by William Golding

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

«Шукаємо щастя по країнах, століттях, а воно скрізь і завжди з нами: як риба у воді, так і ми у ньому, і воно біля нас шукає нас самих. Нема його ніде від того, що воно скрізь. Воно схоже до сонячного саява – відхилили лише вхід у душу свою.» – Григорій Сковорода

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"The best books... are those that tell you what you know already",
George Orwell

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Queen "Don't stop me know", Kodakid "High Hopes", Океан Ельзи
"Там, де нас нема"

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

Not far away from Vinnytsia, my hometown, there is a hidden gem of Podillia - the Cherepashinsky quarry. Due to its turquoise water and beautiful landscapes, it is called the "lost paradise," "Vinnytsia Maldives," and "blue lagoon of Ukraine." A long time ago, it was just a granite quarry that was closed in the 90s. Cherepashinsky quarry, with its azure water, rocky shores and coniferous vegetation, creates unusual for Ukraine landscapes. It is a great place for solitude and enjoying the beauty of Ukrainian nature.



CUPP at 30

Gaining experience abroad is a powerful impetus for personal and professional development. Over the years, Ukrainian students benefited from the academic and cultural exchanges in western countries. Studies and internships abroad allow us to broaden our horizons, gain a competitive advantage, contribute to our country and ensure the stability and strength of the bilateral relations, the success of numerous projects, and fruitful results. Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program represents a unique instrument for making a contribution to the coherent functioning of political, economic, diplomatic, and cultural ties between two countries. It provides an opportunity for young Ukrainian professionals to gain exposure to Canada's political system and work at the federal level alongside experienced decision-makers. Ideas, experiences, and thoughts gained throughout this internship nourish the efforts to build a democratic, reformed and progressive Ukraine and deepen the cooperation between Canada and Ukraine.

Marharyta STERLIKOVA

Intern to **Ya'ara SAKS**
MP for York Centre, Toronto

BORN IN: Chernivtsi, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Chernivtsi, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Yuri Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi, Bachelor in Philology 2014, Master in Philology 2015.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, French, German, Russian, Romanian.

LAST BOOK READ: Chrystia Freeland "Plutocrats: The Rise of the New Global Super-Rich and the Fall of Everyone Else".

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"Людина лише тоді по-справжньому дорожить життям, коли в неї є щось несумірно дорожче за власне життя." - Василь Сухомлинський

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

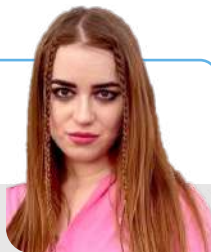
"Nothing discernable to the eye of the spirit is more brilliant or obscure than man; nothing is more formidable, complex, mysterious, and infinite. There is a prospect greater than the sea, and it is the sky; there is a prospect greater than the sky, and it is the human soul." - Victor Hugo, "Les Misérables"

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Bring me the horizon "DiE4u", "Can you feel my heart", Simple Plan "Jet lag"

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

My Alma Mater - **Yuri Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi** where I can enjoy studying and working. I adore the scents of something sacred in the old classrooms with high ceilings, long halls with colorful murals, mysterious basements with its secrets, botanical garden where you can observe versatile greenery and be plunged in the rustle of foliage of the late autumn.



Daryna SUDACHEK

Intern to **Arif VIRANI**
MP for Parkdale-High Park, Ontario

BORN IN: Kharkiv, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Kharkiv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Ukrainian Catholic University, Bachelor of Political Science by 2021;

Istanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi, Erasmus+ participant 2020, Bachelor of International Relations;

Ukrainian Leadership Academy, Scholarship 2017 recipient.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian, Arabic.

LAST BOOK READ:

Terry Pratchett "Going postal".

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"...Будь твердим, щоб світ не роздав тебе. Не дай зачерствіти серцю, бо тоді помре у тобі людина..." - Богдан Сольчаник

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"To say 'I love you' one must first know how to say the 'I'." - Ayn Rand

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Nada - Senza Un Perche".

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

Crimean mountains are one of the most gorgeous places in Ukraine. The unity of rocky mountains and deep waters of the Black sea is breathtaking. The subtropical climate created the conditions for growing many unique plants and animals, which you may meet on your road. It's so different from the other natural parts of Ukraine! The biggest pleasure is to climb on the highest point of the mountain after the long camping day and to be impressed by the powerful waters of the sea!



CUPP at 30

The 30th anniversary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program is a great opportunity for everyone who was somehow connected with CUPP to celebrate the results over the past 30 years and to celebrate the new stage of Ukrainian independence. CUPP builds the bridge between Canada and Ukraine that helps Ukrainians from Ukraine and the biggest diaspora reunite. We, Ukrainians, can take advantage of observing the political process in Canada, implement it into our politics, and spread our cultural heritage and values. Besides, CUPP educates us to be worthy Ukrainians and to cherish it even more.

CUPP at 30

Such a prominent anniversary of the Canadian-Ukrainian Parliamentary program shows the importance of its existence for 30 years. This program is about uniting people with the same values and vision. I'm talking about hundreds of graduates, thousands of benefactors, Canadian and Ukrainian officials.

Sharing ideas and learning by practicing is the best tool for gaining experience during the internship. CUPP allows being deeply introduced in the Canadian parliamentary system from all its sides. Unofficial communication can help build a robust network among people, develop negotiating skills, and critically evaluate world political problems today.

It is essential to learn from the best. So, participation in the program offers a boost for personal development and impacting growing and uniting active people from different generations with similar sets of values, principles, and vision.

Mariia TYSHCHENKO

Intern to **Heather MCPHERSON**
MP for Edmonton Strathcona, Alberta



BORN IN: Kyiv, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Kyiv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

BA in Political Science

Ukrainian Catholic University (Ukraine),

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian, French.

LAST BOOK READ: Peter Pomerantsev "This is not Propaganda".

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

«Світ ловив мене та не спіймав» Г.С. Сковорода.

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"Alice: Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here? The Cheshire Cat: That depends a good deal on where you want to get to." Alice in the Wonderland by Lewis Carroll.

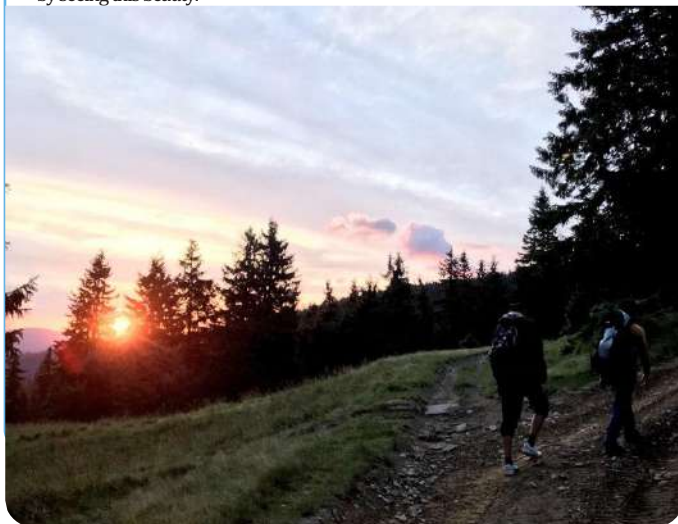
FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Alive – Balaklava Blues

Go_A – Шлях

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

I enjoy the view from the top of Petros, one of the highest Ukrainian mountains. I recall my last hike when I came to the top in the early morning. I have invested physical efforts, but I saw that was much more significant than I am. The morning mist was rising gradually, covered the foot of the mountain. Sun was shining brightly, and I had a full view at the Chernohirsky Ridge. The breath has fully taken by seeing this beauty.



Yuliia VAVRYSHCHUK

Intern to **Emmanuella LAMBROPOULOS**
MP for Saint-Laurent, Quebec



BORN IN: Kovel, Volynska oblast, Ukraine

HOMETOWN: Kovel, Volynska oblast, Ukraine

EDUCATION:

Faculty of Civil and Economic Justice,

National University "Odesa Law Academy",

Future Leaders Exchange Program (FLEX) alumna

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian, German

LAST BOOK READ: "Becoming" by Michelle Obama

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"І жах не в тому, що щось зміниться, – жах у тому, що все може залишитися так само" – Ліна Костенко

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR: "When the whole world is silent, even one voice becomes powerful" – Malala Yousafzai

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Jamala "1944"

Ben E King "Stand By Me"

FAVOURITE LANDSCAPE:

Odesa with its fascinating landscapes and beautiful architecture is called the **"Pearl of the Black Sea"**. It is home to one of the largest seaports in the Black Sea basin.



CUPP at 30

The 30th Anniversary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program is an opportunity to strengthen Ukraine in the diplomacy field and to be a voice of Ukrainian youth during the Russian-Ukrainian war. Ukrainian young professionals will be interns at the House of Commons of Canada to be a voice of Ukraine and help make decisions for Ukraine with Ukraine. Each day Ukrainians bravely stand up to defend their country and combat Russian military forces on our land. Our accomplishments in protecting peace in Europe would be impossible without the huge military help of Western democracies' humanitarian and volunteering aid. This program should be one more step in all Ukrainian efforts to fight against propaganda, falsehood and violation of the commitments.

The 30th Anniversary of the CUPP will be an outstanding and challenging year when the decision-making process in the House of Commons will be very focused on Ukraine. I hope that each of the interns will contribute to reveal the war's cruelty and gaining new partnerships for Ukraine.

CUPP at 30

The 30th Anniversary of the Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Program (CUPP) is an opportunity to become Ukraine's voice and even further strengthen Canada-Ukraine friendship.

CUPP has always been a platform for critical thinkers and leaders who have been at the forefront of democratic changes in Ukraine. The 30th Anniversary is a chance to evaluate the CUPP experience and set a new direction for future initiatives aimed at building strong, prosperous and independent Ukraine. We strive to contribute to Ukraine's transformations and development, and look forward to giving back our CUPP experience to our communities and the country.

Nataliia VOITKO

Intern to **Dan ALBAS**
MP for Central Okanagan—Similkameen—Nicola,
British Columbia



BORN IN: Vinnytsia, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Bonn, Germany..

EDUCATION:

Master's Degree in History

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

Master of Arts, Slavery Studies

Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian.

LAST BOOK READ: Eckhart Tolle "The Power of Now: A Guide to Spiritual Enlightenment".

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"Україна починається з тебе", - Вячеслав Чорновіл.

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"Attitude is a little thing that makes a big difference", Winston Churchill.

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Воплі Відоплясова "Марш Нової Армії";

John Lennon "Imagine".

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

Bakota is one of the villages which were flooded forty years ago in order to accomplish the building of the New Dniester Hydroelectric Station. In 1981 thousands of people were evicted from their homes and settled in the neighboring cities. More than 15 thousand hectares of soil and 100 hectares of forest were flooded. An ancient Bakota cave monastery, which contains paintings of the twelves and fourteenth centuries, does not function any more, but tourists still can reach it. Today the place is known for a wonderful landscape, a feel of calmness, and a story which stays behind of its creation.



CUPP at 30

On 24th of August, 2021 we celebrated the 30th Anniversary of the Independence Day of Ukraine. We celebrated our choice of freedom and our path toward democracy and democratic values. It evoked a deep feeling of pride to see how modern, confident, and beautiful our country became after its stand for the freedom, justice, and dignity in 2004 and 2014. A lot of hopes were already fulfilled and many more have been born inspired by decisive advances. And now, six months later, Russia began the full-scale invasion in Ukraine aiming to destroy everything we have built, everything we value and care about in order to deprive us of our freedom. But we are united as never before, and, thus, we are stronger than ever. We fight and we stand for our freedom, for our right to be Ukrainians, for our right to choose our own path and build our country as we want it to be. What is more, we are not alone. The whole democratic world supports us, and especially our friends in Canada.

The 30th Anniversary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program is a great chance for young Ukrainians to learn from the best ones about democratic system and how it should be organized in order to be successful. A lot of former participants of the CUPP have already succeeded in their professional spheres, and now they fearlessly defend and continue to develop Ukraine on the political, economic, intellectual, and cultural levels. Therefore, I am confident that the CUPP at 30 will help interns to gain a unique experience which will help motivated youth to be effective rearguards in this war and valuable developers and rebuilders of free democratic Ukraine.

Sofiia YAKOVLEVIA

Intern to **Brenda SHANAHAN**
MP for Châteauguay—Lacolle, Quebec



BORN IN: Olexandriya, Kirovohrad region, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Olexandriya, Kirovohrad region, Ukraine.

EDUCATION: Ivan Franko National University of Lviv,

Bachelor of International Economic Relations, 2019,
Master of International Economic Relations, 2020;

Hetman Petro Sahaidachnyi National Academy of Land Forces,
Department of Moral-psychological support of troops activity;

University of Cadiz, Spain,
Erasmus+ Study Mobility Program

Future Leaders Exchange Program,
Alumna of 2013-2014, Colorado, USA.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: Russian, English, Spanish, German,
Swedish, French.

LAST BOOK READ: Philip Zimbardo "The Lucifer Effect:
Understanding How Good People Turn Evil".

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"Все, що тобі судилося, живе в тобі невідомо."

"Перш ніж братися за цільов світ, спробуй оцасливити бодай себе." - Павло Загребельний

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"People who think dying is the worst thing don't know a thing about life." - The Secret Life of Bees by Sue Monk Kidd

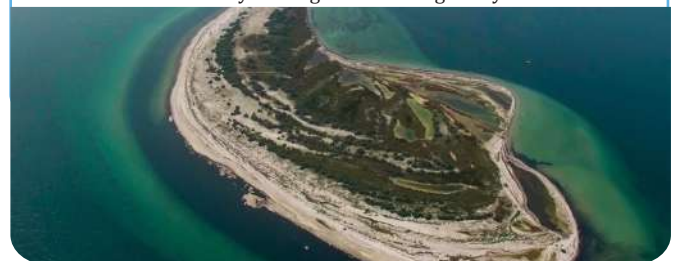
FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

"Vershe, Mij Vershe" by Kvitka Cisyk
("Ой верше, мій верше" - Квітка Цісик).

"Spring" by Vopli Vidoplyasova ("Весна" Вовли Відоплясова).

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

Dzharylhach Island. Dzharylhach Island (from Turkic "burnt wood") is located in the Black Sea Gulf - Karkinitzkyi. Covering an area of 56 square kilometers, it is the largest island in the Black Sea and Ukraine in general. The climate on the island is temperate continental, typical for Ukrainian steppe, but is more mild, providing favourable conditions for recreation. An interesting sight of the island is Dzharylhach light-house designed by Gustave Eiffel.



CUPP at 30

This year we celebrate the CUPP's 30th anniversary which means this program has been inspiring, supporting, and nourishing Ukrainian youth for 30 years already!

This academic program gives us, the youth in Ukraine, a chance to build a long-lasting relationship between Canada and Ukraine as well as to be engaged in the political institutions' decision-making processes in Ukraine and abroad.

CUPP allows us to use the acquired experience in our professional career to analyze world issues, reach smart conclusions, and propose an effective solution to existing political problems.

This program helps us to open our professional potential and the talent for negotiating and problem-solving. That is what we, the young generation, need. Therefore, the CUPP should keep on existing and making this world a better place to live in.

Elina YANYK

Intern to **Irek KUSMIERCZYK**,
MP for Windsor—Tecumseh, Ontario



BORN IN: Kyiv, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Boyarka, Kyiv region, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy,
Bachelor of Philology 2018,
Master of Public Relations 2020.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, German, Russian, Polish.

LAST BOOK READ: Gabriel García Márquez "One Hundred Years of Solitude".

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"Любов виникає з любові; коли хочу, щоб мене любили, я сам перший люблю." - Григорій Сковорода

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"My dear, here we must run as fast as we can, just to stay in place. And if you wish to go anywhere you must run twice as fast as that." - Lewis Carroll

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Umberto Tozzi "Ti amo".

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

Dendrological park in Askania-Nova which is a part of one of the oldest Biosphere Reserves in the world. It is a magnificent place where nature flourishes and charms in any season. The dendrological park has 50,000 hectares where you can not only enjoy nature but also touch the history with all its historical monuments. I highly recommend to catch a sunset in this beautiful place and find your zen.



Anastasiia ZHEMCHUGOVA

Intern to **Arnold VIERSEN**
MP for Peace River-Westlock, Alberta



BORN IN: Khrustalny, Luhansk oblast, Ukraine.

HOMETOWN: Kyiv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy",
Bachelor of Law 2015.

Wuhan University,
Master of International Law 2018.

Tsinghua University,
Young ICCA Scholarship holder,
LL.M in International Dispute Settlement 2020.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian, Chinese, German

LAST BOOK READ: Sheryl Sandberg "Lean in".

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"Ти візьмеш моє серце, коли воно зупиниться, ти наповниш його надією, щоби воно знову забилося в твоїх руках." - Сергій Жадан

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"Borders? I have never seen one. But I have heard they exist in the minds of some people." - Thor Heyerdahl

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Bruno Coulais and Christophe Barratier "Caresse sur l'océan".

FAVOURITE UKRAINIAN LANDSCAPE:

"The Holy Mountains" is a picturesque National Nature Park located along the chalk cliffs and river terraces of the Donets River in the north of Donetsk Oblast. In 1980, a State Historical and Cultural Reserve was established on the current territory of the park. It has very distinctive flora and fauna, as well as around 129 archeological sites (from the Paleolithic to the Middle Ages) and 73 historical monuments. Unfortunately, this Park has suffered great destruction during the war in eastern Ukraine.



CUPP at 30

For 30 years Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Program (CUPP) has played an important role in the career and life of Ukrainian young leaders. Even now in the darkest times for our homeland CUPP continues to create opportunities for Ukrainians. I believe everyone who belongs to the CUPP Alumni community creates a brand for Ukraine in the world. And I am honored to be one of these people. I want to make as much as possible for my country. For me it is vital.

At the same time, Ukraine needs us, enthusiastic, intelligent people who are full of belief in their homeland. That is the reason why CUPP should continue to operate and grow leaders, friendship, partnership, and bright ideas that will shape the future of Ukraine.

CUPP at 30

Celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Canada Ukrainian Parliamentary Program (CUPP) inspires us to be so hopeful about the future of Ukraine. Being a unique intercultural platform, the CUPP provides a chance to experience Canada's democratic system of government famous for its progressiveness, diversity, and multiculturalism.

Through the efforts of its Director Ihor Bardyn and the CUPP Alumni, the 30-year initiative has not only endured but flourished. The Program united so many thoughtful and independent individuals. As a Candidate myself, I find it a great honor and privilege to be involved in the Program.

NIGHT IN SUPPORT OF THE CANADA-UKRAINE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAM

On May 11, 2022, CUPP 2022 interns shared with friends of the CUPP a warm evening at Metropolitan Brasserie! All friends showed their support for the crucial initiative “one of Canada’s best under-the radar programs of assistance, which is focused on youth and the future.”



*CUPP 2022 interns with **Ihor BARDYN**, Director of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program and **Lucy HICKS**, Program Administrator*



L to R:

James BEZAN, Member of Parliament, **Ganna NOVOSAD**, Former Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine, CUPP 2013 alumna, **Judy SGRO**, Member of Parliament, **Sean FRASER**, Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, **Carol HUGES**, Member of Parliament

L to R:

Sean FRASER,
Minister of Immigration,
Refugees and Citizenship,
Chrystia FREELAND,
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister of Finance,
Judy SGRO,
Member of
Parliament,
Nataliia VOITKO,
CUPP 2022 intern



Chrystia FREELAND, Deputy Prime Minister, **Sean FRASER** Minister of Immigration, Hon. **Judy SGRO**, Member of Parliament exchange Canadian and Ukrainian flags at CUPP Parliamentary Partnership Evening May 11

CUPP 2022 interns with Lucy HICKS, Program Administrator

L to R:

Mariia RUDENKO,
 Anna ILIASHENKO,
 Yuliia PASKA, Daryna
 OSTROVSKA, Sofiia YAKOVLIEVA,
 Elina YANYK, Olena KHVOSTYK,
 Yuliia VAVRYSHCHUK, Lucy
 HICKS, Anastasiia
 ZHEMCHUGOVA, Daryna
 HRYHORIAK, Hanna
 RUTKOVSKA, Mariia
 TYSHCHENKO, Marta POPYK,
 Bohdana SENYK



L to R: Ihor BARDYN, Director of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program, Brenda SHANAHAN, Member of Parliament, Lucy HICKS, Program Coordinator, Diana BABII, CUPP 2022 intern, Stan KUTCHER, Senator of Canada, John DELACOURT, Hill & Knowlton



L to R: Elina YANYK, CUPP 2022 intern, Ganna NOVOSAD, Former Minister of Education and Science of Ukraine, Sean FRASER, Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, Peter FONSECA, Member of Parliament, Hanna RUTKOVSKA, CUPP 2022 intern, Lucy HICKS, Program Coordinator, Anastasiia ZHEMCHUGOVA, CUPP 2022 Intern, Brenda SHANAHAN, Member of Parliament



Yvan BAKER, Member of Parliament, Chair of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group, has a floor



L to R: the Honorable Don BOUDRIA, the former Member of Parliament, the Honorable Judy SGRO, Member of Parliament, Anna Lachykhina, CUPP 2022 intern

L to R: Tania KONDAKOVA, CUPP 2022 intern, Solomiia ROMANENKO, CUPP 2022 intern, Kseniia HLADKIKH, CUPP 2022 intern, the Honorable Judy SGRO, Member of Parliament, Sean FRASER, Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship, Carol HUGES, Member of Parliament



CUPP 2022 interns with the honorable guests on May 11, 2022

Interview conducted by

SENYK Bohdana, CUPP 2022 intern

NOSAL Vladyslav, CUPP 2022 intern



— interview with —

Tania Bardyn

*Associate Dean for Health Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle
Director, Network of the National Library of Medicine, the coordinator
for CUPP 1991*

You were the coordinator for CUPP 1991. Did you envision the CUPP program continue for 31 years?

Yes, very much. My father believed the internship would be a constructive way of introducing the Westminster parliamentary system to Ukraine's youth. He believes this British legacy has served Canada well and that Ukrainians should become familiar with the Parliamentary system of government.

CUPP started as a project to celebrate the centennial of Ukrainian settlement of Canada and the renewal of Ukrainian independence. In retrospect it was a bold initiative. When I look at the names of CUPP alumni and coordinators they are a remarkably productive and successful group of individuals; members of parliament, cabinet ministers, professionals in the fields of medicine, arts, university professors and faculty heads. CUPP empowered them to perform at their best. In the 1990s and 2000s CUPP had an unparalleled number of Ukrainian and Canadian coordinators, who followed me in coordinating the program, who were recognized with top academic awards and who hold leadership position in – education, law, international NGOs, engineering, and business. In 1991 I did not envision CUPP operating for over 3 decades. But as I said earlier CUPP was a bold initiative and very committed founder.

Is an internship in the Canadian Parliament important for Ukraine's students? Do you believe the same parliamentary internship is important for Canadian, American, French, and Israeli students?

working in the heart of country's government to take back lessons on governance, this is a valuable benefit. The fact that the USA established its internship program in the House of Commons speaks for itself. The American program was, I believe, the first internship program established in the House of Commons and the fact that other countries have their own programs attests to the importance and value of the internship in Ottawa. Societal norms around race and ethnicity are changing and programs like CUPP help affirm Ukraine and Ukrainians as a distinct entity or ethnicity. Identifying and describing persons from Ukraine or of Ukrainian ancestry according to their country of origin will continue to be more and more important in a diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) world.

How did you join CUPP? What was your motivation in coordinating the project?

Successful CUPP Coordinators have been expected to develop, implement, evaluate CUPP activities to strengthen the program. Being the first, I drew on experience having participated in an internship on Parliament Hill several years earlier, and responding to my father's call to assist him in starting this program. I enjoy intense work and I love Ottawa. My desire to work on public policy with parliamentarians and government officials, was another reason for taking on the coordinator's role. The idea that you are not following a cookie-cutter program is exciting. Coordinators are expected to develop their own program but take the best from the past and bring it forward with enhancements and improvements.

In 2020 CUPP celebrated its 30th anniversary. Have you imagined in 1991 that it would be such a long term project?

The first 3 students from Ukraine were outstanding. Mariana Drach in particular demonstrated initiative and was a quick learner. She went on to the United States right after the CUPP program to study at an American University. And eventually she went on to work at Radio Free Europe.

My involvement with CUPP continued after the first program. In 2012 The University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) where I was teaching, with the help of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation established a Family Commons Centre to help children and families deal with disabilities including mental health. My father was asked by one of his friends Anna Mazurenko to identify a project in Ukraine which would benefit children. She set aside a fund for this purpose. I suggested to my father that he organize a group of CUPP alumni to come to Los Angeles to meet with the Director of the UCLA FAMILY COMMONS Centre. Working at UCLA at the time, I arranged the meetings and took part in the retreat. The CUPP team drafted their own plan of action. The following year the UCLA Family Commons Centre Director travelled to Lviv to work with Dr. Antin Kushnir to work on the development of the Centre in Lviv. On November 17, 2016 the Mazurenko Children's Health Centre of Lviv became a reality with funding from Anna Mazurenko. I understand that the centre has helped children from across Ukraine and especially the children who have suffered from the war in Donetsk. Other European groups visit the Mazurenko centre to observe and learn about this fantastic initiative. Sadly, the UCLA Centre was closed after 5 years because of lack of funding. I truly hope that the Mazurenko Centre will continue to prosper and grow and spin out more such children and family health centers.

Has CUPP influenced you? If yes, in what way?

For 25 years I have worked in health sciences higher education. Today, our most important work in higher education workplaces is to address Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI). For me, it is easier to relate having had to lead a program like CUPP. CUPP influenced me because now I am able to advance the importance and value of respecting

ethnicity and value diversity when it is not obvious.

Could you tell us the warmest memory connected with the program?

My two favorite memories, were welcoming the students at the airport to Canada and St. Vladimir's Institute on Spadina Ave and a dinner for the first 3 CUPP Alumna at a Chinese Buffet. We had tables of students sitting and enjoying each other's company. We let students know that they would be safe and successful working on the Parliament Hill.

Do you consider CUPP a positive opportunity? What amendments would you suggest?

I marvel at the fact that the CUPP internship program is still going strong after 31 years.

In the early 1990s, CUPP asked students from Ukraine to complete the program and return to their homeland to address civic and public policy issues and help democratize Ukraine.

Due to the near-total black-out state or as my father calls it a "windowless container" in which Ukraine existed under the Russian empire, Ukraine was not well known abroad and in Canada, even though it is the second largest country in Europe. CUPP students arrived in Ottawa with insecurities and accents, unconfident in their speech and unsure what to say when asked about Ukraine's statehood.

30 years onward the picture is changing. As a result of many factors, now, Ukraine is in the news regularly and more and more is recognized as a country with its own language, political system, military, and currency. The important sensitivities of statehood and ethnicity have been progressively recognized. Students completing the CUPP better understand how language and terminology must be accurate, clear, precise, and must reflect fairness, equity, and consistency in use and reporting of race and ethnicity. I believe the program has changed and grown over time. CUPP should continue for another 30 years or at least as long as the American, French, and Israeli internship programs. [CUPP](#)

*Interview conducted by
LUCHKA Olha, CUPP intern 2020*

— interview with —

Jury Kopach

*Professor at York University teaching finance at Department of Finance and Economics. Currently Mr. Kopach is delivering course in ethics for investment managers. He has been teaching at York University for 16 years. Before Jury had his own company in financial services and financial planning. Prior to that he worked at National Trust, which is currently a division of Scotia Bank.
Education: University of Toronto (1969), University of Western Ontario. Mr. Kopach has three children and five grandchildren. He was married to Halyna Kopach for 47 years. Halyna died in 2016.*

There have been several diasporas or waves of Immigration out of Ukraine. Can a comparison be made between the diasporas and the impact they made on the homeland?

Yes, very much. I personally came with the second wave of immigrants. I was born in Germany and came to Canada when I was 2 years old in 1948. I came with what is being called the political immigration whereas the previous wave was primarily an economic immigration. The first wave of immigrants came to Canada for financial reasons. My parents came here for political and safety reasons. They wanted to escape communism and World War II. I think my parents had a very large impact on what happened to the Ukrainian immigrant society here.

My mother was an educator. She completed her studies in Ukraine and then in Poland (Jagiellonian University) where she got her Master degree in Philosophy specializing in Ukrainian Studies. She came to Canada with my father and me in 1948, after settling in Toronto 1952 she realized that there was very little Ukrainian education that was taking place among the Ukrainian diaspora. My mother, and others, realized that it was not enough to have a

grade 4 basic education and that sooner or later this immigration would be lost and would be completely integrated into the American, or Canadian society.

She and other people realized that something had to be done. She was the first one who started what was called School of Ukrainian Studies (Курси Українознавства). She began teaching and developed an entire program. She began to teach a group of Ukrainian students who were of high school age at that time (ages from 12 to 18).

In 1898-1930s Ukrainian schools were well developed in Western Canada. In fact I understand that there were something in the order of two hundred or so Ukrainian schools, in the province of Saskatchewan. However, during the World War I Ukraine was considered to be part of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire and consequently Ukrainians were labeled as “aliens”. Under the Prime Minister Robert Borden’s Government Ukrainians were herded into concentration camps here in Canada. But what is not known is the fact that Ukrainian schools were all closed down. Ukrainians weren’t allowed to teach Ukrainian and the use of Ukrainian language was being discouraged by the Government of Canada. So the whole Ukrainian language and culture was in fact destroyed.

Ukrainian culture and language was very much at a low point after World War II. The second emigration that arrived was essentially a political immigration. During this time period (1952 to 1956) Ukrainian immigrants were very much aware of the fact that Ukrainian language and culture needed to be preserved. I'm speaking from the experience that I gained here at home. Both of my parents were very much involved in trying to resurrect and develop a school system and a social system here to maintain the Ukrainian culture, heritage and language amongst the younger generation.

And I think they were extremely successful given the fact that many of the people that went through the school system became successful Canadians. First they became successful within the Canadian society as professionals, businessmen and women, politicians, educators, and the like. In the 1950's and 60's they financially assisted their families who were left in Ukraine. Ukrainian students demonstrated against Russian politics of occupation and incarceration of Ukrainian writers. Ultimately, when Ukraine gained its independence they provided the know-how and the backing to the new government in Ukraine. Also as important is the fact that Ukrainians provided the Canadian Government with an understanding of what the Ukrainian nation and its people are as well as the issues revolving around Ukraine-Russia relations and making the general public aware of facts that Ukraine is not Russia and not a part of Russia.

Can you perceive the Ukrainian diasporas existing in the countries of current settlement, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, USA, Australia/New Zealand, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, France, Germany, UK, Greece, Italy, China, etc. evolving into permanent Diasporas similar to the Jewish diasporas?

The short answer is "yes". The long answer - it depends on the amount of work that the current generation and diaspora put in to ensure that the Ukrainian diaspora grows and thrives. I mean every diaspora and generation is going to lose some people. Some will become integrated into the society they live in and forget about their heritage and their roots. For the Canadian, American, Australian, German society the key question is the rate at which that integration takes place. The rate I think depends on the amount of education and input that is given into that particular generation. I can only give you examples from my own experience. I have three children, all of whom speak Ukrainian, were educated in Ukrainian schools and involved in Ukrainian youth organizations. They were all encouraged very much to take part in the

Ukrainian community.

One of my children married an English individual and lives in England. She speaks Ukrainian but because of personal circumstances her children do not. So, I mean this is a loss. I'm not blaming her for anything. I'm simply stating a fact. My other daughter is married to a Ukrainian. She lives in the U.S. She is a university professor and speaks Ukrainian at home. She goes to Ukrainian church she attends all the Ukrainian concerts and cultural events. She has three children. All of her children speak, and read Ukrainian. They go to Ukrainian school each Saturday. My son teaches in a Ukrainian school but is engaged to be married to somebody from Latin America. I do not know whether his children will speak Ukrainian. I am only saying this as an example of how, over time, Ukrainian diaspora will become integrated within the society it lives in, in spite of doing all the right things in trying to maintain it.

The rate of integration into society and therefore the loss of the diaspora are imminent. The rate that the loss takes place will depend on what we, as a generation do and how much we care about maintaining a viable Ukrainian diaspora.

But it had not been for what we now call the third, fourth immigrant waves. Those who came to Canada in the 90s and the 2000s, Ukrainian diaspora here would be in a far worse shape.

What would be the benefit to the homeland and the diaspora, if permanent & active Diasporas take root/hold in those countries?

The benefit to Ukraine, the homeland, would be immense. The diaspora here in Canada is very much integrated into all forms of Canadian society: education, economic development, political development. It has a huge impact on the way that Canadians and particularly the Canadian Government relate to Ukraine. The former Ambassador from Canada to Ukraine was Ukrainian. One of my best friends was the Member of Parliament.

There have been and continue to be many Members of Parliament who are of Ukrainian origin and who influence the political decisions and who affect the way the press or society regards Ukraine and its people. Whether they be in federal or provincial politics.

And of course all of these people individually have an impact on how others and how foreigners think about Ukraine. So in all these ways there is a strong impact. The second way is simply economic impact. There's not only a tendency to travel but, perhaps, to open up businesses in Ukraine. And the third is a cultural form of help - cultural exchanges that exist between Canada and Ukraine or the US and Ukraine. There are various choirs and dance groups.

What do you consider to be the most constructive or lasting accomplishment of the diaspora in Canada?

The greatest accomplishment is the maintenance of the Ukrainian language, culture and the development of a sense of pride as to who we are. It takes a lot of work to develop an educational process, process of self-development and self-respect. When I was in primary school and high school in the 1950s and in 60's it was difficult to be Ukrainian. Most of my English friends had no idea of where or what Ukraine was, moreover my friends would argue that Ukraine was in fact Russia. However, the fact that we had Ukrainian schools, organizations like Plast or SUM, organizations that ran summer camps and developed character. They taught us how to speak for ourselves and how to be proud of who we are. To maintain a language and a culture without the support of a motherland was a huge accomplishment for the diaspora.

My first name is spelled Jury. It is pronounced U-rij, I was discriminated because of that. It would have been easier to be called George but I stuck to it. At my first job interview in 1970 I was told I meet all the specifications, but they're not going to hire me because they can't pronounce my name. So you know it wouldn't be very easy for me to change my name to George or to John or to something like that. But now I'm very proud of being Jury. I'm very proud of being Ukrainian, coming from Ukrainian heritage. It's not that case now because there are laws against discrimination, but at that time we were discriminated against. Whereas now I go to Ukraine many times. I speak Ukrainian, and people ask me: "Where did you learn how to speak Ukrainian?" It was because of people like my parents and that generation of my parents who believed in maintaining a language and culture. That is a huge accomplishment.

The global Ukrainian community is playing a critical role in support of national efforts to build a peaceful, prosperous, strong and united Ukraine. How would you in general evaluate the cooperation

with Ukraine's government? Is the potential of the Ukrainian diaspora sufficiently harnessed/used?

I think the Ukrainian government has to give more to the Ukrainian Diaspora than it is giving. The Ukrainian diaspora is the one that has been giving back to Ukraine and giving to the Ukrainian Government. Our resources here are limited. We are limited in terms of people, time, finances etc. I think over the last period, certainly the last 30 years the Ukrainian diaspora has given a lot in terms of money, resources, time, expertise and experience. It is about time that the Ukrainian Government now returns some of that to the Ukrainian diaspora for two reasons:

1) It will strengthen the diaspora, and show what the Ukrainian diaspora has given to Ukraine was in fact worthwhile. The worst thing that could happen is there is a limit to how people give and give. And if there is no return, they'll stop giving purely and simply. Question has to be asked differently: "What can the Ukrainian government and, in fact, what can Ukraine do for the diaspora?";

2) Secondly, it will provide a much stronger bond between Ukraine and the diaspora.

What the diaspora can expect to receive from Ukraine is greater support for our youth organizations such as Plast and Sum. An example of this would be Exchange programs that are actually sponsored by the Ukrainian Government I'd like to see some more being given from Ukraine to the diaspora.

Should the return to the homeland be a priority for Ukraine's government?

That's a difficult question. Ukrainians will emigrate back to Ukraine if and when it is viable for them to do so, when it is, first of all, safe for them and secondly, if it's economically viable for them, and thirdly if they feel there is a sense of stability in the government and its institutions. I personally would have difficulty in immigrating back to Ukraine. I've never lived in Ukraine for any length of time. Culturally I love the country, but for me to return back to Ukraine would be quite difficult.

“The greatest accomplishment is the maintenance of the Ukrainian language, culture and the development of a sense of pride as to who we are.

However, there are others my daughter's friends live in Boston, own a house there and work there. They came from Ukraine originally, but their children were born in the US. They would like to return to Ukraine because of social aspect. They have many friends and family in the homeland. They bought land in Ukraine and they want to build a house and return there every summer. They would also like to return there for educational reasons. They think that certain subjects like mathematics are much better taught in Ukraine, than in North America.

So, different people make the decisions for different reasons. Personally I can't see myself moving to Ukraine. Many of my friends who are of an older age would not do so but you never know.

While many young parents who go to Ukraine on vacations, quite frankly love it there, they send their children to summer schools in Ukraine.

What would be changed in Ukraine's current politics to change this current state that there are many obstacles and too many limitations for Ukrainians abroad to come back?

Well, I think the politics is perhaps not the correct word, but what would have to change is the image that Ukraine still has with many people in the diaspora. For example, corruption, instability, and lack of rule of law. No one will want to move into a country that requires you to not be able to exercise your freedom and sacrifice your safety. The thing is what people want the most is some form of stability - knowing that when you wake up tomorrow and the day after, and the month after things will be relatively the same. You're not going to get invaded by some foreign power, your property won't be seized, your children will be safe and will have equal opportunity to go to school and get a higher education, your standard of living will improve and you will have the protection of the law.

Is corruption one of the major challenges that Ukraine faced today? And do you believe in the role of international partners in anti-corruption initiatives?

The perception is that corruption certainly is a very big issue. If that image persists and if corruption continues it will eat any gains that have been made. There has to be insistence on cleaning up corrupt

individuals from within society as well as from international partners.


Please comment on current investment background of Ukraine and its position on investment. What is our place on investment map of the world and what are the most promising sectors for Canadian investors in Ukraine?

At the moment I think the promising areas are tourism and agriculture. I think tourism is really very huge area. It's a very lucrative area. And that really is a huge potential to be developed. Ukraine has one of the smallest tourist destination rates in the world. Tourism would bring investment of capital. Europe, as you know, is oversaturated with tourists. And Ukraine has a very big potential in that area.

Second, is the whole concept of agriculture, huge investments are being made in agriculture by international partners like China and the US. That's another area that has much potential. However this has to be accommodated by proper land reform and stability of estate laws. And the third element of economic development is business educational programs. Although business courses and programs are being conducted and developed, there needs to be more work in this area. The use of international capital markets for development of Ukrainian industry needs to be a priority. Ukraine has to really improve this area. If you look at the top 100 universities, there aren't any universities from Ukraine.

If improved, the education can become a source, because students tend to not just learn, but to stay, develop and invest. Investment into education is going deeper than educational issue.

Should the diaspora establish a school of Ukrainian Studies to support the scholarships in Ukraine?

Ukrainian government should do that, not the diaspora. I mean the diaspora can help, but again this goes back to the theme that it's about time the Ukrainian government stepped up and started contributing to the development of the Ukrainian diaspora. This goes back to what we were talking about. 

Interview conducted by
NESTOR Dmytro, CUPP 2020 intern



interview with

W. Roman PETRYSHYN

W. Roman Petryshyn has provided leadership intended both to diversify the types of organizations in the Ukrainian community and to better Canadian society. Together with community partners he was a founder of: the Ontario and Alberta provincial councils of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress; the Alberta Council of the Ukrainian Arts; the Edmonton branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services; the Hromada Housing Co-operative; the Ukrainian Foundation for College Education; the Canada-Ukraine Foundation; the Canada-Ukraine Alliance for Deaf and Hard of Hearing Persons and the Ukrainian Resource and Development Centre at MacEwan University.

Roman Petryshyn holds a Ph.D. in Sociology of Race and Ethnic Relations from the University of Bristol, England and a Diploma in Social Sciences from the University of Birmingham, as well as a Masters and Bachelor degree in Clinical Psychology from Lakehead University. He has worked as a Research Associate in the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, and with the Governments of Ontario (Citizenship Branch) and Alberta (Cultural Heritage) where he was engaged in multicultural programming.

Dr. Petryshyn is an International Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine and has received the MacEwan Leadership Award, the Alberta Centennial Medal, the Queen's Jubilee Medal and the Hetman Award of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress-Alberta Provincial Council.

There have been several diasporas or waves of Immigration, out of Ukraine. Can a comparison be made among/between the diasporas and the impact they made on the homeland?

Yes, the impact of different diasporas on the development of Ukraine can be ranked. It is crucial to establish a clear definition of the meaning of the word "diaspora" in order to compare apples to apples (and not oranges). Interviews comparing people in various countries should be controlled for their period of emigration, education, income, gender, age, and other variables as much as possible.

For example, one could focus solely on Ukrainian heritage emigrants of specific backgrounds (e.g. professionals; agricultural workers), who have left

Ukraine for economic reasons since 1991. The objective would be to determine their employment status, housing, local language acquisition, etc. in different countries (e.g. Poland, Italy, Canada). Results may show that different environments that facilitate or hinder the development of diaspora institutions able and willing to contribute to developments in Ukraine.

Identical questions could measure financial and other contributions from different countries (e.g. financial remittances per 1000 people; permanent settlers versus sojourner benefits to Ukraine etc.). In this way, it could be determined which diasporas from Ukraine have the greatest capacities and how they have benefitted Ukraine to different degrees and in various ways.

Also, comparisons of Ukrainian citizens (e.g. Jewish, Crimean Tartars, Ukrainian Christians) moving to a country like Canada can be compared with Ukrainian Jewish and Crimean Tartar emigrants who have moved to Israel and Turkey.

Can you perceive the Ukrainian diasporas existing in the countries of current settlement, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, USA, Australia/New Zealand, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, France, Germany, UK, Greece, Italy, China, etc. evolving into permanent diasporas similar to the Jewish diasporas?

Yes, in some respects. However, unlike the Ukrainian diaspora, the Jewish people have been without their own homeland for over 2000 years (until the creation of Israel) and accordingly have developed diaspora's religious and social practices to maintain their identity despite not having control of a territorial Jewish polity. The Jewish experience is perhaps best compared to similar categories of religious peoples without a homeland (e.g. Ishmailis, Mennonites).

It is also necessary to distinguish ethnoreligious diasporas from ethnonational diasporas. With regard to religions, most ethnic Ukrainians are Christians. However, Judaism and Islam exist alongside Christianity in Ukraine. Many citizens of Ukraine are not Christians, yet loyal to Ukraine and their own ethnoreligious diaspora. Thus the Jewish and Islamic diasporas in Ukraine relate to the Middle East and have been of particular benefit to Ukraine (e.g. the media of Israel, Al Jazeera television etc).

Most Ukrainian citizens identify their Ukrainian heritage as Christian. Within the western Christian population the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox and Ukrainian Greco-Catholic churches abroad, drawing upon their Christian heritage from

Constantinople, differ substantially from western Roman Catholic and other Christian churches in other countries. These two traditional Christian churches have served the global Ukrainian diaspora in every immigration wave and deserve a large scale research focus. Available evidence already shows that the work of these churches has increased the chances of adherents retaining their religious identity over several generations living abroad – depending on the social, political and economic environment of their host countries.

Note: Both Ukrainian Orthodox and Greco-Catholic

churches have difficulties maintaining parishes in the Russian Federation and in Russian-occupied Crimea.

With regard to national identity, the Ukrainian patriotic movements abroad are similar and can be compared to the diasporas of other nation states, such as those of Israel, Poland, Scotland and Ireland. The national diasporas of Poland and Israel, among others, exist inside Ukraine and identify with their homelands.

It is also noted that the policy of the Russian government is to deny recognition of the separate ethnocultural status for the Ukrainian diaspora living in the Russian Federation.

Russians in Ukraine are a “national minority” and not a diaspora for two major reasons. First, the settlement of Russians in Ukraine, particularly during the Soviet period, was permanent, massive and affected by the Sovietization of the entire population. This has left an imprint on the modern identity of all Ukrainian citizens.

Second, Russians in Ukraine constitute a special category in that the Russian Federation continues to define this category as a “Near abroad” who are Russian language speakers and/or members of the Russian Orthodox Church-Moscow Patriarch -- rather than as a diaspora (i.e. an emigration living abroad in another country). The current Putin regime tries to minimize the idea of Ukraine as a sovereign and independent state. It is evident that the geopolitics of the Russian Federation defines Ukraine as the territory that should continue to be controlled by Moscow and that Russians abroad (i.e. in Ukraine) are to be defined as Russians, not Ukrainian citizens.

What would be the benefit to the homeland and the diaspora, if permanent & active diasporas take root/hold in those countries?

It should be remembered that independent Ukraine has a variety of diasporas linked to various countries. Ukrainian citizens of Ukrainian heritage, language and religions are the most numerous among Ukraine's diasporas. Yet Ukraine's Crimean Tartars have a diaspora (e.g. in Turkey) Ukrainian citizens of Polish heritage participate in Polonia diaspora life, Ukraine's Jewish diaspora participates in Israeli activities and so on.

Most of the recent and growing number of immigrants in Ukraine (e.g. from Vietnam, India etc.) also may have an active diasporan network.

Diasporas create many benefits for their host societies and for their homelands. For example, in some cases, certain diasporas might be part of Ukraine's geopolitical foreign policies and strategic partnerships. This pertains to those countries on the borders of Ukraine (e.g. Poland, Belarus) or its key trading partners (e.g. European Union).

Diaspora linkages can facilitate import and export to and from the territory of Ukraine. Remittances to Ukraine come from Ukrainian citizens (of all religions) who live in stronger economies (e.g. Poland, Canada, USA) and send funds to benefit Ukraine. This benefit to Ukraine comes about by the loss of talented citizens and their children who were educated in Ukraine, who emigrate, work abroad and pay taxes to their new society, rather than to Ukraine.

Alternatively, it may yet be seen that Ukrainian citizens of other diasporas in Ukraine with good incomes might send remittances to countries abroad that have weaker economies than Ukraine's (e.g. to Vietnam, Afghanistan).

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What do you consider to be the most constructive or lasting accomplishment of the diaspora in Canada, the US, the UK, France, Australia, Argentina etc?

An entire library of research can be written to document the contributions of diasporas to the emergence and sustainability of Ukraine as a sovereign and independent state. Examples from Canada include the following:

a) the early influence of the Ukrainian western diaspora in 1991 on the Governments of Canada, Britain, the USA etc., proved significant. Influenced in part by various diasporas these governments recognized and speedily supported the Government of Ukraine as a partner in western alliances and

provided expertise and funding by the World Bank, IMF, NATO, EU.

b) Ukrainian clergy from the diaspora assisted in the return of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Bound Brook) and the underground Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church from Rome, Canada, thr USA to Ukraine and legally re-established their churches in Ukraine.

c) western academic publications (e.g. Pritsak, Rudnytsky, Subtelny, Sysyn etc), interpreting the history of Ukraine based on the historical premises of the Hrushevsky school, helped to renew the Ukrainian public's memory of Ukraine's independence struggle, especially during and after WWI and WWII.

d) the transfer of knowledge from the West about the Great Famine or Holodomor of 1932-33 (e.g. Robert Conquest, James Mace) was a seminal topic that became central to Ukraine's modern political identity. *Recognition of the Holodomor is a key theme that separates the state policies of the governments of Ukraine and Russia.*

e) family) the diaspora assisted in the emergence of post -Soviet civil society (e.g. the return to Ukraine of the PLAST scouting movement; the return of the Ukrainian Credit Union movement; the return of the Shevchenko Scientific Society etc.)

f) Ukrainian Canadian University faculty members transferred contemporary western knowledge to universities and government ministries in Ukraine (e.g. business education at the International Institute of Business in Kyiv; the implementation of Inclusive Education for children with disabilities at the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine; the legitimization of Ukrainian Sign Language and Ukrainian as a Second Language in schools and public use etc).

g) reunification for thousands of family members renewed the special relations between populations in the two countries. Ukraine realized that it has a large diaspora and that this could affect its policies defining Ukrainian citizenship, managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

What is the role or destiny of the diasporas vis-a-vis the future?

From a Ukrainian Canadian perspective, I suggest that future efforts to develop diaspora studies in Ukraine and abroad focus primarily on finding solutions to upcoming global threats that are of interest to two or more countries where Ukrainian diasporas reside.

Rather than focusing solely on the past history of Ukrainians as an isolated subject, Ukrainian diaspora studies at Canadian and Ukrainian universities in the future could focus their attention on seeking solutions to key global problems. By tackling real issues of interest to both Canada and Ukraine, diaspora studies can make itself relevant by contributing comparative knowledge and projects to transnational solutions that can help:

- a) improve the immigration systems in Canada and Ukraine. Comparative research on effective methods of immigration and integration can assist Ukraine with its “brain drain” of university graduates and would assist Ukraine in developing strategies in its relations with the European Union.
- b) protect aboriginal languages and cultures in multicultural and multilingual societies. For example, Canada and Ukraine diaspora studies might focus on the question of ethnocultural diversity in nation states. This could include researching the human rights challenges facing Crimean Tartars in Ukraine and Indian aboriginals in Canada.
- c) respond to ecological collapse. In particular climate change is already disrupting agricultural production and uprooting millions of people who are migrating to other countries. For example, Canada-Ukraine diaspora studies can compare the cases of en masse economic migrations from south American to Canada and the USA, and of people from northern Africa pressing to enter the European Union.
- d) promote the development of alternative energy systems. This is of interest both to Ukraine and Canada. The former gave up its nuclear military arsenal to secure its independence while the latter is faced with meeting its international obligation to reduce its carbon emissions (e.g. in oil and gas).

In these and other examples, we can see how centers studying the Ukrainian diaspora at Canadian universities can work with diaspora centers at universities in Ukraine (and Canadians living in Ukraine) to build a greater capacity for knowledge creation in both countries

An international research program run by diaspora centers could become important to Ukraine. Such a network could supplement Ukraine’s attempt at building its own version of the British Council or

the Goethe Institute, by providing benefits to Ukraine’s partner countries abroad.

Just as the Ukrainian diaspora already has contributed to benefit Ukraine in its first 30 years of independence, so too this new agenda can continue to serve Ukraine in the decades to come.

Should English be made mandatory in Ukraine’s elementary and secondary (high school) schools?

Ukrainian students should continue to be encouraged to study at least two languages in addition to Ukrainian as the main language of the country.

English, German and French, the major languages of the European Union, as well as Russian, should continue to be offered in Ukrainian schools.

Students should make their own choices regarding the languages they wish to learn based on their individual circumstances and desires. Multilingualism should be mandatory for Ukrainian university students and an additional two chosen languages should continue to be the standard for university graduates in Ukraine.

Ukraine has one of the largest diasporas in the world, with many of its members maintaining cultural and economic linkages with their homeland. What tools does the Ukrainian World Congress use to unite Ukrainians abroad? What are the strategy, mission and results and achievements of the work of the Ukrainian World Congress?

Overall, to begin my comments I want to suggest that you may consider in your analysis distinguish between symbolic and instrumental functions of the diaspora. Symbolic for example, the question of identity, the question that comprises diaspora perception itself. How it feels, its connection with Ukraine. Then, what I call symbolic, and it differs from instrumental meaning – doing something in order to change, improve something. So, whereas, the symbolic meaning refers to feelings, attitudes, I more interested in questions related to instrumental functions of the diaspora, what differs diaspora can make. The reason I’m taking these questions is that when we start talking about Ukrainian World Congress, the relationship of Ukrainian diaspora to Ukraine, I’m going to make a general suggestion that most of the work, in my view, that World Congress has done is matters of identity and personal feelings of the people.



I'd like to see the diaspora more involved in instrumental relations, in other words, to take real problems, challenges, and try to solve these problems. So, that why I want to comment additionally on the second group of questions. When it comes to strategy, mission and achievements, they are mostly related to symbolism, what is to do with emotional identity-building. This is also about building sense that somehow Ukrainians, are related to, are working with each other around the whole world. This is the feeling and identity that have been created. But when you look at World Congress in terms of what it is its budget, what is its expertise, how many people are involved. In my view, the World Congress is just being to talk about doing real things. For most of his history, since it was created in the 1960s, it has been a symbolic network. It really does not have the capacity to take on real projects, to change something. For example, to create Ukrainian Studies School, World Congress is not able to do that, it is beyond its capability.

How do you think why it happened?

It does not have money, does not have expertise, professional people, and the World Congress, in my opinion, in the first 50 years of its existence was all done in voluntary basis. It couldn't create a finance center, and find experts to teach in this center. The World Congress simply cannot do a project like this, in my view. I've been categorical, but I want to dispel the myths that people in Ukraine have. Often people in Ukraine read about the World Congress in the press or on television, and for them the congress evokes thoughts about a large structure that has deep roots in the diaspora. The problem with congress is that it does not have leaders who can rebuild it and ensure its proper functioning. To take the Jewish community in the diaspora, for example, their congress is funded by very rich people. In Europe, the Congress of Jews is headed by a Russian billionaire. Unfortunately, there are so few billionaires in the Ukrainian community both in Ukraine and worldwide. And among them, it's hard to name those who could fund the World Congress of Ukrainians. Such a person could be James Konstantin Temertay, who is really interested in Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora, donates to Congress and other projects in Ukraine. It is difficult to believe in that any Ukrainian billionaire, such as Petro Poroshenko, could create a fund for the World Congress.

So now the World Congress is basically, mostly made up of people who volunteer. They want to help Ukraine in a lot of ways, and they are actually doing a lot. But those tools that need to be used for funding to make our diaspora equal to the Jewish one, for example, are very difficult. There is a big difference between Jewish and Ukrainian traditions regarding sacrifice, dedication to their nation and state. Unfortunately, the Ukrainian community has built structures on paper, but behind them there is no infrastructure, resources, no budget, professional people who could do the job qualitatively. Instead, there are symbolic, emotional identifications with Ukraine and a lack of focus on a more pragmatic approach. These are mostly second- or third-generation people who have ended up in other countries for different reasons. And for them to evolve from an ethnic community to a permanent diaspora, there must be a fundamental change in the structure and cause of the World Congress. Another problem is that our diaspora does not know about diasporas in other countries.

What are the reasons?

The Ukrainian diaspora had no opportunity to influence Ukraine during the Soviet time. Ukrainians in other countries during the Soviet Union were considered bourgeois socialists, and there was a struggle between communism and democracy. Therefore, normal contact between the Diaspora and Ukraine resumed only after independence. There were communist organizations in Canada that worked with Ukraine, but the communist authorities did not listen to them, use them, but the transfer of ideas did not occur. Another problem is finance. It is difficult to do any projects without the proper financial component. Therefore, Congress exists to symbolically unite Ukrainians in the diaspora - a goal it was created to fight against the Soviet system. Now the Soviet system is gone, but Congress has not been rebuilt, it continues to exist as it was created. On the other hand, the state is not ready to involve Congress in the policy-making process in Ukraine. There were many ideas, but almost none of them came to fruition. There are only individual projects organized by specific organizations or individuals. An example is the Canadian Ukrainian Foundation, which has organized some 20 projects that it has purposefully done in Ukraine in the field of medicine, higher education, as assistance to the military.

Another example would be the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program, which was organized by Ihor Bardyn.

Approximately one million Ukrainians leave the homeland every year, according to former Ukrainian Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin. What can serve as an incentive for Ukrainians to return to their homeland? Should the return to the homeland be a priority for Ukraine's government?

The Ukrainian state should establish a serious program for interaction with the diaspora that will attract people, ideas, investments to create various projects in Ukraine. It is entirely possible for the government of Ukraine, particularly the National Bank to set up a system of competitive investments of donors and diaspora financial remittent. Dr. Ihor Haidutskiy, an economist, comments on these issues and suggests the following initiatives:

1. In view of the \$14 billion remittances that come to Ukraine from abroad, advice centers should be set up in Ukraine and in the embassies and consulates to advise people going abroad to work. They should explain how to work legally, explain details of the society abroad (especially emphasizing financial literacy), and encouraging them to contribute from abroad into their pensions in Ukraine, where they might return to live sooner or later. This is the model used in the Philipines, Malaysia, Mexico and other countries.
2. The Government of Ukraine should set up a secure and low-cost system to send money back to Ukraine. That system could also offer to transfer and bank the funds for a competitive banking rate – and then use the money for investing in developing small business in Ukraine. (Note that \$14 billion per year is significantly larger than the \$1.5 billion per year Ukraine wants to receive from the IMF.)
3. To develop trust in the court system in Ukraine in the same way the problem was solved in Kazakhstan, Qatar, and several dozen other countries. There the British legal system was accepted as superior to the local courts so that foreign countries' investments were protected. Legal cases in these countries thus follow British procedures and precedents ensuring that investors have confidence.

But, so far, neither the government of Ukraine nor the World Congress got involved in this kind of planning. Maybe this is too early, the government of

Ukraine is unstable. 14 billion US dollars is a lot of money, and that could be a win-win situation both for Ukraine and the diaspora.

Should the diaspora establish a School of Ukrainian Studies (SUS) to support research and student scholarships? The focus of the SUS to be, to increase career and study options by exploring Ukraine and its diaspora in the context of contemporary national and international issues?

Four universities - the National University Ostroh Academy, Chernivtsi National University, National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, and Ivan Franko Lviv National University - have taken small steps already to do diaspora studies. So, rather than the World Congress will be creating something at the universities, these four universities should be the ones to work together with universities in Canada, the US, and Europe. But what is missing is money and leadership. So, mostly it is not the World Congress job. It is a university job to create diaspora studies.

How would you assess the role of youth in the shaping of modern Ukraine?

Young people have an important role, particularly in civil society. There is a lot of organizations formed to fight corruption, ecological and safety issues in Ukraine.

Young people are active, but to my knowledge, these organizations have been influenced by westerners and Ukraine youth has not reached out to their partners in other countries. For example, the Green Movement exists in Ukraine for 30-40 years, but I do not aware of anyone in Canada asked to work with them. Ukrainians have not invited Greens from Canada to collaborate with them. Civil society in Ukraine doesn't travel internationally to set up connections with foreign counterparts.

People who come to Canada from Ukraine on their own are usually politicians. But it is a rarity to see young people coming by their own initiative. And most likely the reason is the lack of finances. Young activists do not come to Canada to give lectures, talk about their projects, such as anti-corruption activities. They are active in Ukraine, but they do not seek to establish a working partnership with Canadian (non-Ukrainian) organizations and launch joint projects. Of course, young people now arrive more often than they did 30 years ago, but we see a certain passivity that was formed in the Soviet era. And that has left its imprint today. People do not understand that in the Western world we must show our initiative.

PHOTOS OF UKRAINE ...

Photo Credit to Bohdan SHULAKIEWYCH



HOLODOMOR VICTIMS MEMORIAL - KYIV, UKRAINE



EVENING KYIV WITH MOTHERLAND STATUE IN BACKGROUND



TAKEN BEFORE PUTIN.

Photo Credit to Bohdan SHULAKIEWYCH



THE TUNNEL OF LOVE, RIVNE, UKRAINE



ILLUMINATING PHOTO ON A TRIP TO LVIV, UKRAINE



STANISLAV GRAND CANYON IN KHERSON MOUNTAINS, UKRAINE



SUDAK, CRIMEA, UKRAINE

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED BY CUPP 2022 INTERNS



National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy



Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv



Ivan Franko National University of Lviv



Ukrainian Catholic University



Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute



Kyiv School Of Economics



National University "Odesa Law Academy"



Sumy State University



Vadym Hetman National Economic University of Kyiv



Hetman Petro Sahaidachnyi National Ground Forces Academy



Vienna University of Economics and Business



Katholieke University Leuven



University of Tartu



Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne



Kütahya Dumlupınar University



SciencesPo Paris



İstanbul Bilgi Üniversitesi



European Humanities University



Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn



Carleton University



University of Cadiz



Wuhan University



Tsinghua University