



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



25 YEARS of CUPP

NEWSLETTER

APRIL 2016



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ON PARLIAMENT HILL

25 YEARS of SPEAKERS
PRIME MINISTERS
PRESIDENTS

CUPP ALUMNI IN GOVERNMENT

BILINGUALISM IN CANADA!
IN UKRAINE?



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CANADA

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Photo from Ukrainian Office of the President. L to R: Myroshnychenko (CUPP 2001) – Head of Professional Government Initiative of Ukraine, Yuri Kushnir (CUPP 1998) – Head of CUPP Alumni Association, Andriy Pyvovarsky (CUPP 1999) – Minister of Infrastructure of Ukraine, Volodymyr Omelyan (CUPP 1999) – Deputy Minister of Infrastructure of Ukraine.

History of CUPP

On July 16, 1990, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Declaration of Sovereignty, which declared that Parliament recognized the need to build the Ukrainian state based on the Rule of Law.

On August 24, 1991, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Declaration of Independence, which the citizens of Ukraine endorsed in the referendum of December 1, 1991. Also in 1991, Canadians celebrated the Centennial of Ukrainian group immigration to Canada. To mark the Centennial, organizations planned programs and projects to celebrate this milestone in Canada's history.

The Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation of Toronto commemorated the Centennial, by establishing the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program (CUPP) for university students. CUPP is a parliamentary internship program,

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

In this, its 25th year of operation, the CUPP program welcomes thirty-three university students who attend universities in Bratislava, Dnipropetrovsk, Edinburgh, Krakow, Kyiv, Lviv, Munich, Mykolaiv, Lutsk, Ternopil, Vinnytsia, and Zaporizhia. The next traditional CUPP program will take place in the Autumn of 2017.

People who worked on this issue of the Newsletter: *Olya Spysia, Oleh Shemetov, Lucy Hicks, Iryna Grechko, Ihor Bardyn.*

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Over 25 Years CUPP Interns Have Met Canadian and Ukrainian Government Officials: Speakers of the House of Commons, Prime Ministers, Presidents, Ambassadors

Speakers of House of Commons During 25 Years of CUPP



John Fraser
(1986-1994)



Gilbert Parent
(1994-2001)



Peter Milliken
(2001-2011)



Andrew Scheer
(2011-2015)



Geoffrey Regan
(since 2015)

Presidents of Ukraine During 25 Years of CUPP



Leonid Kravchuk
(1991-1994)



Leonid Kuchma
(1994-2005)



Viktor Yushchenko
(2005-2010)



Viktor Yanukovich
(2010-2014)



Petro Poroshenko
(since 2014)

Prime Ministers During 25 Years of CUPP



Brian Mulroney
(1984-1993)



Kim Campbell
(1993)



Jean Chrétien
(1993-2003)



Paul Martin
(2003-2006)



Stephen Harper
(2006-2015)



Justin Trudeau
(since 2015)

Ambassadors to Ukraine During 25 Years of CUPP



**Nestor
Gayowsky**
(1990-1992)
Chargé d'affaires



**François
Mathys**
(1992-1995)



**Christopher
Westdal**
(1996-1998)



**Derek
Fraser**
(1998-2001)



**Andrew
Robinson**
(2001-2005)



**Abina
Dann**
(2005-2008)



**Daniel
Caron**
(2008-2011)

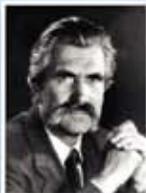


**Troy
Lulashnyk**
(2011-2014)



**Roman
Waschuk**
(since 2014)

Ambassadors to Canada During 25 Years of CUPP



**Levko
Lukyanenko**
(1992-1993)



**Viktor
Batiuk**
(1994-1996)



**Volodymyr
Furkalo**
(1996-1998)



**Volodymyr
Khandoniy**
(1998-1999)



**Yuriy
Shcherback**
(2000-2003)



**Mykola
Maimeskul**
(2004-2006)



**Ihor
Ostash**
(2006-2011)



**Vadym
Prystaiko**
(2012-2014)



**Andriy
Shevchenko**
(since 2014)

CUPP Alumni Serving in Ukraine's Government, NGO's

CANADA-UKRAINE
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CUPP ALUMNI WORKING IN UKRAINE'S GOVERNMENT and NGO's

- **Andriy Pyvovarsky**, CUPP 1999 - Minister of Infrastructure of Ukraine
- **Volodymyr Omelyan**, CUPP 1999 – Deputy Minister of Infrastructure and Chief of Staff of the Ministry
- **Solomia Bobrovska**, CUPP 2010 - Vice-Governor and Deputy Head of Odesa regional Administration
- **Arsen Zhumadilov**, CUPP 2004/ 2005 - Head of State Administration in Bilyayivskiy District of Odesa Region (heads District Administration under Governor Mikhail Saakashvili)
- **Ivanna Antonova**, CUPP 2015 - Legal advisor in Legal Department of *SAMOPOMICH* parliamentary party working on new draft of the Labour Code of Ukraine
- **Marko Bachmaha**, CUPP 1998 – Counselor to Minister of Ecology
- **Marta Basystyuk**, CUPP 2016 – Legal advisor at Regional Office of the US Ministry of Justice on policy reform in Ukraine. Together with Ministry of Internal Affairs worked on development of new legislation “Law of Ukraine on National Police”. Participated in recruitment and selection process of police officers and their trainers. Currently working with National Police, EUAM and Agriteam Canada on concept of Police Academy and Police Training Colleges.
- **Nazar Bobitskij**, CUPP 1994 - Counselor, Head of trade section, Mission of Ukraine to the European Union, Brussels
- **Igor Bryzhatyi**, CUPP 2016 – Research associate with Konrad Adenauer Stiftung in Brussels, Belgium responsible for conceptual development of civil society programs in the Eastern Partnership Region
- **Yuri Chyzmar**, CUPP 1995 - Chief of Department of Territorial Defense of Ukraine



CANADA-UKRAINE
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CANADA-UKRAINE

- **Mykhaylo Danylko**, CUPP 2000 – Counselor to Minister of Ecology
- **Roman Didenko**, CUPP 1996 – formerly with BBC and World Bank Group, currently Technical Assistant Advisor at the International Monetary Fund, Washington
- **Olha Dmytrenko**, CUPP 1998 - Lawyer at European Court of Human Rights, Strasbourg
- **Iryna Dobrohorska**, CUPP 2014 – Assistant/interpreter to *EU ADVISORY MISSION* to Ukraine, dealing with reforming State Emergency Services and Humanitarian Aid Delivery to conflict-affected areas
- **Maryana Drach**, CUPP 1991 - Director of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty's Ukrainian Service
- **Kateryna Gryshchenko**, CUPP 2012 – Legislative Assistant to Vice-Speaker of Parliament Oksana Syroyid
- **Mariia Ihnatova**, CUPP 2016 – President of European Law Students' Association in Lviv
- **Vasyl Khomiak**, CUPP 2008 – Associate Economist at the Monetary Policy and Economic Analysis Department of the National Bank of Ukraine
- **Svitlana Kisilova**, CUPP 2016 – with NGO – *Communication Reform Group*, who together with the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine are developing an education program for specialists in government communications
- **Maksym Klyuchar**, CUPP 2006 – Senior Project Officer to the Council of Europe Office in Ukraine
- **Yaroslav Kovalchuk**, CUPP 2008/2009 - EU Advisory Mission for civilian security sector reform in Ukraine (EUAM in Ukraine)
- **Oksana Kozlovska**, CUPP 1994 – Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

**CANADA-UKRAINE
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- **Iryna Krasnoshtan**, CUPP 2009 – NATO Liaison Officer in Ukraine and Assistant to Director
- **Kvitoslava Krotiuk**, CUPP 2016 – Legal intern with “Right to Protection”; prepare documentation for asylum-seekers, translation and preparation for hearings
- **Olha Kroytor**, CUPP 2007/2008 - Associate for European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in London, UK
- **Antin Kushnir**, CUPP 2003 – Director Anna Mazurenko Children’s Health Centre (Canada-Ukraine Children’s Health Project), Lviv
- **Yuri Kushnir**, CUPP 1998 - President CUPP Alumni Association, Kyiv
- **Yuriy Lubkovych**, CUPP 2004 - Advisor to Vice-Prime-Minister of Ukraine at Government of Ukraine
- **Andriy Maksymovych**, CUPP 2004 -Associate Banker at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in London
- **Taras Malyshevsky**, CUPP 1992 – Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine
- **Oksana Matiyash**, CUPP 2016 – Legal Associate at "Global Rights Compliance" International Group
- **Yaroslav Melekh**, CUPP 2016 – Alumni Member of All-Ukrainian Youth NGO "Foundation of Regional Initiatives". Member of the Board at Lviv Initiative Group of European Forum Alpbach Network. Study visits to Swedish and Swiss Parliaments
- **Olha Melykh**, CUPP 2008 – Legislative Assistant to Member of Parliament
- **Nataliya Mykolska**, CUPP 2000 - Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, Trade Representative of Ukraine
- **Natalia Mylenko**, CUPP 1997 – Counselor, World Bank Representative in Manila, Philippines

**CANADA-UKRAINE
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- **Vasyl Myroshnychenko**, CUPP 2001 - President Professional Government Project, Kyiv
- **Oleg Naumenko**, CUPP 2014 - Strategic communications specialist at the Administration of the President of Ukraine
- **Kristina Nechayeva**, CUPP 2006 - Jurist and Liaison Officer to Verkhovna Rada of the International Committee of the Red Cross
- **Anna Novosad**, CUPP 2013 - Head of Department of International Cooperation and European Integration at Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
- **Yulia Nuzban**, CUPP 2007 - Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in The Hague, Netherlands
- **Khrystyna Oliyarnyk**, CUPP 2014 - Legislative Assistant to Member of Verkhovna Rada, Victoria Voysistska
- **Olena Ovchynnikova**, CUPP 2004 – Regional Coordination Advisor at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY
- **Mykhaylo Palahitsky**, CUPP 2010 – Project assistant at the EuropCity – Institute of Intercultural Competencies, Vienna
- **Yevhenia Paliy**, CUPP 2004 – Legal consultant at European Investment Bank in Luxembourg
- **Oleksandr Pankiv**, CUPP 2008 & 2010 - Associate at the Office of the General Counsel of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- **Serhiy Petukhov**, CUPP 2005 – Deputy Minister of Justice for European Integration
- **Max Popovych**, CUPP 2014 – *Ukraine Reforms Project* at Wilfred Martens Centre for European Studies, Brussels, Belgium
- **Victoria Shaban**, CUPP 2004 – Associate Resettlement Officer at the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Representation in Turkey

**CANADA-UKRAINE
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CANADA-UKRAINE**

- **Liliya Shmehelska**, CUPP 2014 – Communications Manager at Government office in European Integration
- **Pavlo Shopin**, CUPP 2006 & 2008 – Former Legislative Assistant to Kirsten Luhmann, MP in German Parliament, Berlin
- **Alona Shkrum**, CUPP 2013 – Member of Parliament of Ukraine
- **Elena Shyshkina**, CUPP 2003 – Member of Parliament of Ukraine
- **Olha Spytzia**, CUPP 2015 & 2016 – Member of European Youth Parliament (EYP) and Board Member of European Students Forum (AEGEE)
- **Roman Stasiv**, CUPP 2002 – Deputy Head of UkrPoshta (*Ukraine Post*)
- **Oleksandra Suprun**, CUPP 2016 - former Intern to Committee for Justice and the Rule of Law of Parliament of Ukraine, currently Project Manager of NGO All-Ukrainian Integration Movement ‘Believe in Ukraine’
- **Zhenia Viatchaninova Dalphond**, CUPP 2009/2010 – Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Consultant to World Bank/IBRD, Montreal, Washington
- **Maryna Yaroshevych**, CUPP 2011 – Ukrainian World Congress Liaison Officer in EU, Brussels, Belgium
- **Petro Zalizniak**, CUPP 2014 – Lawyer at European Court of Human Rights, Strasbourg (with Ukrainian Filtering Section, monitoring incoming complaints)
- **Denys Zboroshenko**, CUPP 2014 – Legislative Assistant to Member of Verkhovna Rada, Oleksiy Skrypnyk, working on projects of e-government and e-democracy electronic counting system



Ukraine's Students on Parliament Hill

By Ihor BARDYN

Founder and Director of Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program

Ukraine was well represented on Parliament Hill, for 25 years. For a quarter century, some of Ukraine's best and brightest university students have come to the House of Commons to complete internships from three to twelve months, in the offices of Members of Parliament (MPs).

At the opening of the Spring or Fall sessions, MPs return to Parliament Hill to debate, pass laws and decide how taxes are spent, to help run Canada.

The Ukrainian students, after they receive their parliamentary passes and officially become interns to Parliament, follow the MPs to learn about the Canadian system of government. By working in the heart of Canada's government, the interns acquire an interest in public service and inadvertently become lobbyists for their homeland. They carry out this last mentioned task through their daily exchanges with the MPs and their staffs, by sharing information about life back home, and by sharing their pride and aspirations for their homeland. Through these exchanges Ukraine and its people become more familiar to Canada's parliamentarians. For MPs CUPP has become a learning resource. For the interns, CUPP provides practical experience of how Canadians govern themselves.

Idea for Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program

The idea for an internship program

in the House of Commons came about during my visit to Kyiv in 1990. On November 17, 1990, Stepan Khmara, a member of the Ukrainian Parliament was arrested and charged with "exceeding of authority or official powers" after an incident involving a KGB colonel Igor Grygoriev.

On November 28, Khmara appealed to Amnesty International in London UK, to come to his defense. Ukraine had not ratified the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and therefore Khmara could not lodge his complaint to the United Nations.

Khmara was Amnesty's "Prisoner of Conscience" during the Brezhnev era while he served in penal camps 35 and 36, near Perm, in the Ural Mountains from 1980 to 1987. In 1980 he was imprisoned by the Soviet regime for his outspoken criticism of the corruption and abuse committed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In 1990 he turned to Amnesty once again. In 1990 Khmara was arrested for his outspoken criticism of the Communist system and his demand of independence for Ukraine.

Amnesty's London Headquarters asked me to travel to Kyiv and investigate the charges against Khmara and submit a report. I travelled to Kyiv, with the assistance of Canadian Friends of Rukh and interviewed the officials in the Office of the Prosecutor General, members of parliament, Khmara's lawyers, government officials and Khmara with the use of a recording machine, as the authorities re-

fused my entry to Lukianivska prison, stating that Amnesty had no legal standing in Ukraine. In the course of my investigation and Khmara's subsequent trial, I became painfully aware of the corrupt and dysfunctional judicial system and the inept soviet parliamentary system.

I submitted several reports to Amnesty from Kyiv, and Khmara was adopted Amnesty's "Prisoner of Conscience", for a second time. In 1991, at Amnesty's request, I returned to Kyiv for Khmara's trial. This provided me with the opportunity to observe the operation of a soviet trial.

Background

The Soviet Union was in the dying days of its existence. On July 19, 1990 the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the "Declaration of Sovereignty", in which they declared that Parliament recognized the need to build the Ukrainian state based on the Rule of Law. Copious copies of this Declaration were printed and distributed. I received several copies, autographed by members of parliament. The parliamentarians eagerly presented these declarations to foreigners, no doubt, seeing this an achievement. And minimally it was. They seemed to understand that the soviet system of government was a sham and was in need of a complete overhaul. The idea for the internship began to take shape.

Khmara was released from Prison on Easter weekend of 1991 but was re-arrested on July 18. I arrived in Kyiv that day with my son, to be met at the airport by Khmara's daughter and lawyers, who in-

formed me of the brutal circumstances of Khmara's, re-arrest that same day, at the Hotel Ukraina. My hotel reservation was in this very same hotel. We were told to seek another hotel, because the Hotel Ukraina needed to be cleansed of the bloodshed in the hallways. The circumstances of Khmara's re-arrest were brutal and criminal. Innocent people who were guarding Khmara were beaten and maimed, with no possibility of defending themselves from the Special Forces sent to the hotel.

The trial turned out to be a show trial or simply a show and was a painful experience to observe. Daily, Khmara was transported from Lukianivska prison to the courtroom. Well before his arrival in court a crowd gathered outside the courtroom and chanted slogans for the judges to be put on trial and Khmara released. This type of conduct would not have been tolerated before, but the Soviet Union was imploding and only inside and behind thick walls were the authorities in control. Outside the open spaces were being taken over by the people.

The KGB colonel who sat triumphantly to the side of the courtroom, interrupted proceedings whenever he was moved to do so, as if he was the custodian of the courtroom. The prosecutor deferred to the colonel and allowed him to loudly read into the court record the evidence as to the events of the altercation between himself and Khmara. While acting as the unbiased presenter of the truth, the colonel hurled insults at Khmara and his supporters. The panel of 3 judges sat with heads bowed, like minor props or mannequins in the spectacle.

In August the attempted coup d'état attempt by Communist Party members, in Moscow failed and Mikhail Gorbachev continued in

power for a short while. In Kyiv, the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Declaration of Independence and the people approved it by the referendum of December 1, 1991.

The events in Kyiv called for a window of opportunity be opened to the citizens of Ukraine, who were interested on observing a parliament at work, a government accountable to its citizens and the normal operation of a society. But a window of opportunity for whom?

The elites and leaders while well meaning were battle-weary from years of opposition to the Soviet regime. They were not equipped to steer the country out of the soviet quagmire of corruption, dysfunctionality and absence of leadership. The transformation of Ukraine from a colonial mind-set to an independent state would take time. Democracy, its seeding and taking root would take time. Before leaving Ukraine I traveled to Lviv to speak to students at the University of Lviv and thereafter at Taras Shevchenko University in Kyiv,

and the idea of bringing this age group to Parliament Hill, to observe the operation of Canadian Parliament, warts and all, was confirmed.

Back home Canada observed & celebrated the centennial of group settlement of Canada. As Vice-President of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress – Centennial Commission established by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, I proposed the internship program as a centennial project and Canada's gift to Ukraine. The Centennial Commission endorsed the project but did not allocate funds, to make it happen. I conducted a short and intense fundraising drive among friends and members of the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada and fell just short of raising 1 million dollars. Enough to get the program started. And in the Fall of 1991, the first 3 Ukrainian students arrived on Parliament Hill for the inaugural Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program (CUPP), in the 3rd Session of the 34th Parliament of Canada, since Confederation. ■



CUPP 2010 Alumni Bohdan Bolonnyy, Andrii Kril, Kirill Korzh and Ilya Symonenko climbed Mt. Kilimanjaro, in Tanzania, to raise funds for orphaned children suffering as the result of the on-going Russia initiated war on Ukraine. The fundraising drive was successful and humanitarian aid was delivered to Druzhkivskyy Orphanage for children with mental disorders, as well as Mariupol state orphanage in Donetsk region.

CUPP Interns



Viktoria BARBANIUK

Born in: Ivankiv, Ukraine

Hometown: Kamianets-Podilskyi, Ukraine

Alexandra and Irene Sukniarsky 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Bob Saroya**, MP for Markham–Unionville, Ontario

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine (est. 1834) Institute of International Relations, Bachelor of International Relations with honours. Motto of University: "Utility, Honour and Glory".

University of Wrocław, Poland (est. 1702) Faculty of Social Science, International Student Exchange Master's program "International Relations".

Foreign languages: English, Russian, French (basic), Polish (basic).

Last book read: Ayn Rand "The Fountainhead".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Можна все на світі вибирати, сину, / Вибрати не можна тільки Батьківщину" – Василь Симоненко.

Favourite quote by foreign author: "The future depends on what you do today" – Mahatma Gandhi.

Favourite musical recordings: Barbara Streisand "The Way We Were", Okean Elzy "Така як ти" (The girl like you).

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine:

Kamianets-Podilskyi Fortress (Кам'янець-Подільська фортеця). Ukrainian poetess Lesya Ukrainka called the majestic fortress of Kamianets-Podilskyi built in the early 14th century "a flower on the stone". This "flower" of striking beauty has been amazing everyone who has had a chance to see it for over seven centuries now. Harmonically inscribed in fabulous landscape and enclosed in the river loop, the medieval fortress is one of the most interesting and beautiful historical monuments included in the seven wonders of Ukraine. What is unique about this powerful defensive complex, which is preserved until now significant-

ly better than other Ukrainian fortifications, is a harmonic combination of natural defence and hand-made fortifications.



CENTRAL
EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY



Marta BASYSTIUK

Born in: Ternopil, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Dr. Taras Fecycz 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient Intern to **Bob Bratina**, MP for Hamilton East–Stoney Creek, Ontario

Central European University, Hungary (est. 1991) Department of Legal Studies, Master of Laws in International Business Law. Motto of University: "Feed your mind. Find your passion".

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine (est. 1615) Faculty of Law, Master of Law. Motto of University: "Time is running, Academy is eternal".

Foreign languages: English, French, Russian.

Last book read: John Grisham "The Litigators".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Сьогодні усе для тебе – / Озера, гаї, степи. / І жити спішити треба, / Кохати спішити треба – / Гляди ж не проспи!" – Василь Симоненко.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "Do what you can, with what you have, where you are" – Theodore Roosevelt.

Favourite musical recording: Bon Jovi "It's My Life".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Market Square (Ploshcha Rynok) in Lviv**, which represents various developments of architectural ideas of many artists. It should be noted that all these ideas have a precise commonality – a permanent harmony. Despite the fact that many buildings at the square are different and unique, they are united by a

single idea. To be more specific, all buildings at the Ploshcha Rynok convey the feeling of peace, optimism, confidence, and humanism of the European Renaissance.



Daria BATALOVA

Born in: Vinnytsia, Ukraine

Hometown: Vinnytsia, Ukraine

Atamanchuk Family 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Christine Moore**, MP for Abitibi–Témiscamingue, Quebec

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (est. 1615) Faculty of Social Sciences and Social Technologies.

Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky Vinnytsia State Pedagogical University (est. 1912) Faculty of Foreign Languages.

2011-2012 **Future Leaders Exchange (FLEX) Program** alumna.

Foreign languages: English, Russian, German (intermediate).

Last read book: Moises Naim "The End of Power".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Живе той, хто не живе для себе, хто для других виборює життя." Василь Симоненко.

Favourite quote by foreign author: "People who are crazy enough to think they can change the world are the ones who do" – Steve Jobs.

My favourite musical recording: Okean Elzy "Я не здамся без бою".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: I find the Dominican Church and Monastery located in Lviv's Old Town one of the most outstanding examples of the rich Ukrainian architecture. The original wooden church was constructed in the 13th century under the Dominican Order. After it had burnt down, a new Gothic church was built on the site and later in



1407, after a severe fire, it was rebuilt. Despite several fires, the complex kept rising in prosperity. In the 18th century, it was decided to replace the church with a new one as it was about to fall apart. In 1749, a cornerstone was laid for the present-day Baroque church. In 1865, a bell tower was added to the complex. In 1885-1914, a controversial renovation of the facade and interior was carried out. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the church was given to the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and now serves as a parish church.



Volodymyr BORIAK

Born in: Kyiv, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Ramon Hnatyshyn 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Julie Dzerowicz**, MP for Davenport, Ontario

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834) Faculty of Law, Master's program "Human Rights".

National University "Yaroslav the Wise Law Academy of Ukraine" (est. 1804) Faculty of Law, Specialist of Law.

Kyiv University of Law under the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (est. 1995) Faculty of Law, Bachelor of Law.

Foreign languages: English, Russian, German (basic).

Last book read: George Orwell "1984".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Я взагалі-то не космополіт, але я зрозумів тут таку річ: насправді простір не поділяється на свій або чужий, простір буває або вільний, або контрольований" – Сергій Жадан.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "The stupidest questions of all were asked by Mollie, the white mare.



The very first question she asked Snowball was: "Will there still be sugar after the Rebellion?" – George Orwell.

Favourite musical recording: John Lennon "Imagine".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Askania-Nova** is a sanctuary located in Kherson Oblast, founded in 1874 by Friedrich von Falz-Fein. Nowadays the reserve consists of the acclimatization zoo, arboretum and virgin steppe sanctuary, and has total area of 825 sq. km. In addition to local species, it hosts ostriches, bisons, antelopes, wild horses, llamas, zebras and many bird species. More than 200 species of rare plants were brought from different parts of the world and planted in the dendrological garden. Another 800, 16 species of which are listed in the Red Book of Ukraine, have been preserved in their primary natural form. Askania-Nova is also well known for housing a big group of Przewalski's horses. Interestingly enough, the sanctuary includes a small town and several villages with a total population of 10,000 people.



Alina BUGAR

Born in: Oleksandriia, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Alexander and Irene Hordienko 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Mark Warawa**, MP for Langley–Aldergrove, British Columbia

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834) Institute of International Relations, Master's program "International Relations". Motto of University: "Utility, Honor and Glory".

Foreign languages: English, Russian, French (basic).

Last book read: Bohdan Hawrylyshyn "Towards More Effective Societies: Road Maps to the Future".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Світло ба-

читься тоді, коли світло в очах є" – Григорій Сковорода.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "The biggest adventure you can ever take is to live the life of your dreams" – Oprah Winfrey.

Favourite musical recording: Kvitka Cisuk "Я піду в далекі гори".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy Fortress** (Білгород-Дністровська фортеця), also well known as the Akkerman Fortress (Аккерманська фортеця), is an impressive monument of history and architecture located in Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy, Odesa Oblast. Nowadays the Akkerman Fortress is the best preserved medieval fortification facility in Ukraine. It was developed in the 13th-15th centuries on the ruins of the ancient town of Tyras for the purpose of protecting the town from the constant invasions of its enemies. It is the largest surviving fortress in the country, which has managed to preserve its outstanding grandeur through the centuries. The fortress also amazes with its size: the total length of its walls is over two kilometres; the total area is over 9 hectares.



Sofiya-Roksolana GOT

Born in: Lviv, Ukraine

Hometown: Lviv, Ukraine

Walter Surma Tarnopolsky 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **James Maloney**, MP for Etobicoke-Lakeshore, Ontario

Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University (est. 1784), Dental Faculty, PhD program in prosthetic dentistry.

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (est. 1661) Faculty of Foreign Languages, Department of German Language and Literature (Distant Learning). Motto of University: Educated Citizens – Glory of the

Motherland.

2007-2008 **Future Leaders Exchange (FLEX) Program** alumna, Virginia, United States.

Foreign languages: English, German, Russian, French (basic).

Last book read: Vincent Van Gogh "The Letters".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "І все на світі треба пережити. / І кожен фініш - це, по суті, старт. / І наперед не треба ворожити, / і за минулим плакати не варт" – Ліна Костенко. "Нам треба жити кожним / днем. Не ждять омріяної / дати. Горить сьогоднішнім / вогнем, / Бо «потім» може й не настати" – Ліна Костенко.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "Only those who go too far can possibly find out how far one can go" – T. S. Eliot.

Favourite musical recording: Плач Єремії "Вона" (Plach Yeremiyi "Vona").

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Vorokhta** (Ворохта) is an urban-type settlement located in the Carpathian Mountains and is part of Yaremche Municipality. It lies within the Carpathian National Nature Park and the ethnographic Hutsul area. The town is surrounded by mount peaks such as Mahora, Makivka, etc. There are churches in Vorokhta which are the best examples of the 17th-century Hutsul wooden folk architecture. Vorokhta also has a famous viaduct from the Austrian times, a large stone arch railroad bridge, which connects the two banks of the Prut River. Underneath there is a high-way Yaremche–Verkhovyna. The bridge was built in 1895 during the construction of the railway Stanislav (Ivano-Frankivsk)–Yaremche–Vorokhta–Rakhiv. Its length reaches 130 meters with the central span being 25 meters wide. The arch bridge in Vorokhta is considered one of the longest stone railway bridges in Europe.



Iryna GRECHKO

Born in: Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine

Hometown: Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine

Dopomoha Ukraini Foundation 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Jamie Schmale**, MP for Haliburton–Kawartha Lakes–Brock, Ontario

National Mining University of Ukraine (est. 1899) Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Linguistics. Motto of University: "National Mining University – Moving with the Times".

Foreign Languages: English, Russian, German (basic).

Last book read: Nikolai Gogol "Taras Bulba".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Ніхто нам не збудує держави, коли ми її самі не збудуємо, і ніхто з нас не зробить нації, коли ми самі нацією не схоцемо бути" – В'ячеслав Липинський, "If we want a better Ukraine for our future, then we would better get involved" – Walt Lastewka.

Favourite quote by foreign author: "Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things that you didn't do than by the ones you did do, so throw off the bowlines, sail away from safe harbour, catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore, Dream, Discover" – Mark Twain.

Favourite musical recordings: Coldplay "Paradise", Океан Ельзи "На небі", Noel Gallagher (Oasis) "Wonderwall" and "Whatever", Ludovico Einaudi "Fly".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Holy Mountains Lavra or Sviatohirsk Cave Monastery** is a monastery situated on top of a chalk peak in Sviatohirsk, Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine. The first written mention of the monastery dates from 1627, although Sigismund von Herberstein had alluded to the Holy Mountains area as early as 1526. The monastery's name comes from these surrounding mountains and it is thought likely that the first monks settled the area in the 15th century. Today it is a major Orthodox Christian monastery and forms the centrepiece of the Sviati Hory National Nature Park. The monastery was proclaimed a lavra in 2004 and is unique for being partly built of chalk.





Evelina IBRAIMOVA

Born in: Yalta, Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

William and Antonina Bazylewich 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **The Hon. Jason Kenney**, MP for Calgary Midnapore, Alberta

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834) Institute of International Relations, Master's program "International Relations"ю Motto of University: "Utilitas Honour et Gloria" (Корисність, честь та слава; Utility, Honour and Glory).

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

Last book read: Julio Cortázar "Rayuela".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Where one sees a puddle, another sees stars" (Один бачить калюжу, другий – зорі) – Олександр Довженко.

Favourite quote by foreign author: "Whatever you are, be a good one" – Abraham Lincoln.

Favourite musical recording: Bill Withers "Lovely Day".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Khan's Palace of Bakhchysaray** is a masterpiece of Crimean Tatar architecture. It was built in the 16th century, during the Ottoman rule. A number of famous architects participated in its construction, including those of Ottoman, Persian, and Italian origin. The combination of styles, variety of symbols used for decoration of the palace reflects the multicultural nature of the Crimean Tatar nation.



Mariia IHNATOVA

Born in: Duliby, Stryi Raion, Lviv Oblast, Ukraine

Hometown: Lviv, Ukraine

Mazurenko Family 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Jim Eglinski**, MP for Yellowhead, Alberta

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine (est. 1661) Law Faculty, LL.B., Master's program "Justice and Judicial Administration". Motto of University: "Patriae decori civibus educandis" (Educated citizens – Glory of the Motherland).

Petro Sahaidachnyi Military Academy (est. 1899) Lieutenant (junior grade) (LTJG), Military Psychology. Motto of University: "Honour, Ukraine, Courage".

Foreign languages: English, Polish (basic).

Last book read: J. D. Salinger "The Catcher in the Rye".

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

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "Now is the most important moment of your life, not yesterday, not tomorrow" – David Desrosiers (Simple Plan bass player).

Favourite musical recording: Superchick "It's On".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **St. George's Cathedral in Lviv** is a baroque-rococo cathedral, the third manifestation of a church since the 13th century. Its prominence has repeatedly made it a target for invaders and vandals. The cathedral also holds a predominant position in the Ukrainian religious and cultural terms. During the 19th and 20th centuries, the cathedral served as the mother church of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. Designed by architect Bernard Meretyn and sculptor Johann Georg Pinsel, St. George's Cathedral reflects both Western influences and the traditions of Ukrainian church construction. An expressive statue of St George the dragon-slayer by Pinsel stands in the attic. Pinsel's hands also created the stony images of St. Leo, the

Pope and St. Athanasius who stand on guard over the church portal "warning with their stern look about their readiness to fight against anyone not showing enough venerability." In contrast, the architecture of the courtyard has a more soothing effect on visitors.



Halyna KAPLAN

Born in: Kyiv, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Myroslawa and John Yaremko 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Michael Levitt**, MP for York Centre, Ontario

Örebro University (est. 1977) School of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences, MA in Global Journalism.

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834) Institute of Journalism. Motto of University: "Корисність, честь та слава" (Utility, Honour and Glory; Utilitas Honour et Gloria).

University of Connecticut (est. 1881) College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, UNESCO Leadership Training Program.

Visby Scholarship recipient, Sweden.

Foreign languages: English, Russian, French (basic), Swedish (intermediate).

Last book read: Donna Tartt "The Goldfinch".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Україна – це море. Воно червоне. Хто сам – потоне, в гурті – переборе" – Лазар Баранович.

Favourite quote by foreign author: "I have no special talent. I am only passionately curious" – Albert Einstein.

Favourite music recording: Dakha Brakha "Specially for you", Oleh Skrypka "Vesna".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: House with Chimaeras in Kyiv (Будинок з химера-

ми) is an Art Nouveau architectural masterpiece by Vladyslav Horodetsky, built in 1901. Initially constructed as a residence building for the architect himself, the outstanding house eventually became a presidential residence for official and diplomatic ceremonies. The building derives its popular name from the ornate decorations depicting exotic animals and hunting scenes, which were sculpted by Italian architect Emilio Sala as Horodetsky was a passionate hunter. Horodetsky's unique architectural style earned him praise as the Antoni Gaudi of Kyiv.



Svitlana KISILOVA

Born in: Svaliava, Zakarpattia Oblast, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Sen. Raynell Andreychuk 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Ben Lobb**, MP for Huron–Bruce, Ontario

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (est. 1615) Faculty of Social Science, Master of Sociology with honours. Motto of University: "Tempus fugit, Academia sempiterna" (Час плинний, Академія вічна).

Foreign languages: English, Russian, German (basic).

Last book read: Volodymyr Ermolenko "Close acquaintance".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Ліпше вмерти біжучи, ніж жити гниючи" – Іван Багрянний.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "Be the change that you wish to see in the world" – Mahatma Gandhi

Favourite musical recording: Океан Ельзи "Коли тобі важко".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Cathedral** is one of the most beautiful Gothic buildings in Kyiv. The cathe-

dral was designed by Kyiv architects Vladyslav Horodetsky and Emilio Sala from 1899-1909. Fanciful chimeras, griffins and mysterious predatory salamanders are located on the grand temple. Scary creatures are supporting the balconies of the building and small lizards are hiding in the deepest cracks of the cathedral. Near the entrance you can see high statues of saints, and just above it – a Gothic rose-shaped window. St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Cathedral is located at 77 Velyka Vasylykivska Street. Today the building is shared between the Ukrainian Roman Catholic Church and the National House of Organ and Chamber Music.



Bogdan KIT

Born in: Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine

Hometown: Zbarazh, Ukraine

Cathy Obal 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Harold Albrecht**, MP for Kitchener–Conestoga, Ontario

Institute of International Relations, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834) Department of International Law. Motto of University: "Utilitas honor et Gloria" (Корисність, Честь та Слава).

Foreign languages: English, Italian, Russian.

Last Ukrainian author read: Vasyl Shkliar "Zalyshenets, Chornyi Voron".

Last foreign author read: Retnowati Abdulgani-Knapp "Soeharto: The Life and Legacy of Indonesia's Second President".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Україна – не бідна країна, вона просто пограбована" (Ukraine is not a poor country, it is just robbed) – Роман Скрипін.

Favourite quote by foreign author: "There is nothing noble in being superior to your fellow man; true nobility is being superior to your former self" – Ernest Hemingway.

Favourite musical recording: Yann Tiersen "Comptine d'un autre été: L'Après-Midi".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Pidhirtsi Castle** (Підгорецький замок) is a residential castle-fortress located in the village of Pidhirtsi 80 kilometers east of Lviv. It was constructed by Guillaume Le Vasseur de Beauplan between 1635-1640 by order of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth's Grand Crown Hetman Stanisław Koniecpolski, on the site of the older fortress. At the time the castle belonged to Polish Crown and was regarded as the most valuable of palace-garden complexes in the eastern borderlands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.



Volodymyr KOBRIN

Born in: Lutsk, Ukraine

Hometown: Lutsk, Ukraine

Humeniuk Family 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient
2016 Intern to **Cathay Wagantall**, MP for Yorkton–Melville, Saskatchewan

University of Economics in Bratislava (est. 1940). Faculty of International Relations, Master's degree in International Management.

National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute" (est. 1898) Faculty of Management and Marketing, Master's degree in International Economics.

Lutsk National Technical University (est. 1966) Business Faculty, Bachelor's degree in International Economics.

Lublin University of Technology, Poland (est. 1953) Erasmus exchange program.

Lehigh University (est. 1865) Global Village for Future Leaders of Business and Industry program (full

tuition scholarship).

Foreign languages: English, Polish, Slovak, German.

Last Ukrainian author read: Lina Kostenko “Notes of a Ukrainian madman”.

Last foreign author read: Khaled Hosseini “A Thousand Splendid Suns”.

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: “Немає нічого страшнішого за необмежену владу в руках обмеженої людини” (There is nothing worse than unlimited power in the hands of a limited man) – Василь Симоненко.

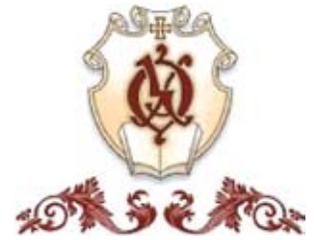
Favourite quote by foreign author: “Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter” – Martin Luther King Jr.

Favourite musical recordings: Океан Ельзи "Вставай", Скрибін "Сам собі країна".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Swallow's Nest** (Lastivchyne Hnizdo) is a monument of architecture and history, located atop of 40-meter cliff in a small settlement called Haspra in the Crimea. The castle begins its history at the end of the 19th century when a wooden cottage was built to treat a Russian general wounded in the Russo-Turkish War. It was a place of solitude and peace as only the sky and the sea were visible from the windows. The general called this place "Castle of Love". In 1911, Baron von Steingel, a Baltic German noble, acquired the timber cottage and within a year had it replaced with the current building called “Swallow’s Nest”. Today the castle is the official architectural monument of the 20th century. Owing to its important status, it is considered a symbol of the Crimea’s southern coast.



Oleksiy Kovalenko – CUPP Alumni, Chair of International Students' Theatre Festival "Catharsis" during festival days, Kyiv, Ukraine.



Sviatoslav KOKHAN

Born in: Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Vasyl Kereliuk 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **The Hon. MaryAnn Mihychuk**, MP for Kildonan–St. Paul, Manitoba

National University of Ostroh Academy (est. 1576)

Faculty of International Relations. Motto of University: “Сучасна освіта через досвід століть” (Contemporary education through the wisdom of ages).

Foreign languages: English, Russian.

Last Ukrainian author read: Дмитро Ярош “Нація і Революція” (Dmytro Yarosh “The Nation and Revolution”).

Last foreign author read: Gabriel Garcia Marquez “Love in the time of Cholera”.

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: “І тільки тих поважають мільйони, хто поважає мільйони “я” – Василь Симоненко (“And only those are respected by millions, who respect the millions of “I” – Vasyl Symonenko).

Favourite quote by foreign author: Nelson Mandela “After climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb”.

Favourite music recording: Matisyahu “One Day”.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Independence Monument in Kyiv** is a monumental Ukrainian Baroque and Empire style column located on Independence Square (Maidan Nezalezhnosti) in Kyiv. It was built in 2001 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine. Atop the column, there is a woman (Berehynia) raising a guilder-rose branch above her head. The height of the monument is 61 meters.





Nazar KOMNATSKYY

Born in: Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine

Hometown: Lviv, Ukraine

Malanchuk Family 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient
2016 Intern to **Shannon Stubbs**, MP for Lakeland, Alberta

University of Warsaw (est.1816) Faculty of Journalism and Political Science, Institute of International Relations, Undergraduate Program in International Relations.

University of Kent (est. 1965) School of Politics and International Relations. Motto of University: "Cui servire regnare est".

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (est. 1661) Faculty of International Relations, Undergraduate Program in International Business. Motto of University: "Patriae decori civibus educandis".

Foreign languages: English, Polish, Russian, Arabic (basic), German (basic).

Last book read: Henry Kissinger "World Order".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Дух, що тіло рве до бою/Рве за поступ, щастя й волю/ – Він живе, він ще не вмер: – Іван Франко.

Favourite quote by foreign author: "Vision without action is just a dream. Action without vision just passes the time. Vision with action can change the world" – Joel A. Barker.

Favourite musical recording: Denez Prigent & Lisa Gerrard "Gortoz A Ran – J'Attends".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine:
Fort II of Lviv Citadel is a blockhouse built by the Austrian government in 1850-1856 in a troublesome time for the multinational Austro-Hungarian Empire, which was threatened by territorial disintegration because of permanent internal revolts. The tower is the best example of military architecture of the onset of the 19th century in Europe. Fort II was built with purpose of defending the eastern passage to the Lviv Citadel. To ensure its future security, the Austrian government ordered to build a citadel in each province's capital city that would impose fear upon local resi-

dents and suppress any resistance. The fort was designed by Archduke Maximilian of Austria-Este as an innovative type of fortification. The building is currently in private hands and hosts the Citadel Inn Hotel & Resort.



Khrystyna KOSHULYNSKA

Born in: Bytkiv, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, Ukraine

Hometown: Lviv, Ukraine

Christina Bardyn 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient
2016 Intern to **Julie Dabrusin**, MP for Toronto–Danforth, Ontario

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (est.1661) Faculty of linguistics, MA degree in Ukrainian language. Motto of University: "Patriae Decori Civibus Educandis" (Освічені громадяни – окраса батьківщини; Educated Citizens – Glory of the Motherland).

Catholic University (est. 1929) Humanities faculty. BA degree in History. Motto of University: "Nosce te ipsum" (Пізнай себе; Know Thyself).

University of Oldenburg (est.1973) Faculty of Slavic studies, Exchange program. Motto of University: "Offen für neue Wege" (Open for new ways).

Foreign languages: English, German, Polish, Russian.

Last book read: Ray Bradbery "Fahrenheit 451".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Хто знає, чого чекає, і вміє чекати, до того все приходить вчасно. Бо немає більшої влади, ніж твоє серце. Себто влада над собою" (Who knows what to expect and could wait, to him everything arrives on time. There is no greater power than your heart. That is the power over yourself) – М. Дочинець.

Favourite quote by foreign author: Who controls the past controls the future: who controls the present controls the past – George Orwell.

Favourite musical recording: Квітка Цісик "Ой,

верше, мій верше”.

Outstanding landmark of architecture in Ukraine: Jesuit Church in Lviv was originally built in the early 1600s in the early Baroque style. It is also known as the Saints Peter and Paul Garrison Church as it served as the garrison church for the city. It was closed by the Soviets in 1946. Used as a book depository, it suffered from neglect during this period. It was reopened in 2011 as a parish church to the community. Albeit not being a museum, it is open to visitors who enjoy the sight and feel of the tombstones of some local notable people and many old frescoes and murals. The church has recently undergone a renovation.



OIha KOTLYARSKA

Born in: Kremenets, Ukraine

Hometown: Kremenets, Ukraine

Edward Schreyer 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient
2016 Intern to **Ted Falk**, MP for Provencher, Manitoba

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (est. 1615) Faculty of Law.

Foreign languages: English, Polish, Russian.

Last book read: Anthony Doerr "All the Light We Cannot See".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Не оплакуй ні мрій, ні згадок, загуби своїм прикростям лік. Щастя треба – на всяк випадок. Сили треба – на цілий вік" – Ліна Костенко.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "In the midst of winter, I found there was, within me, an invincible summer. And that makes me happy. For it says that no matter how hard the world pushes against me, within me, there's something stronger – something better, pushing right back" – Albert Camus.

Favourite musical recording: Okean Elzy "Коли тобі

важко”.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: Khotyn Fortress was recognized as one of the Seven Wonders of Ukraine. Located near the city of Khotyn in Chernivtsi Oblast, it is a renowned piece of architecture and a popular tourist attraction. The history of the fortress goes back to the 10th century, the times of Kyivan Rus. Initially it served as a border fortification. Later on, after the famous Battle of Khotyn in 1621, the Turks turned the fortress into a powerful and inaccessible bastion in the 18th century. Now the divisions of the fortress serve as the place for historical exhibitions, festivals, and historical reenactment.



Kvitoslava KROTIUK

Born in: Kyiv, Ukraine.

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Senator Paul Yuzyk 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **David Yurdiga**, MP for Fort McMurray–Cold Lake, Alberta

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834) Faculty of Law. Motto of university: "Utilitas, Honor et Gloria".

Humboldt University of Berlin (est. 1810) Certificate in Mediation and Negotiations. Motto of University: "Universitas litterarum".

2009-2010 **Future Leaders Exchange (FLEX) Program** alumna.

Foreign languages: English, Spanish, Turkish (basic), Russian.

Last book read: William Ury, Roger Fisher and Bruce Patton "Getting to YES".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Віддай людині крихітку себе. За це душа поповнюється світлом" – Ліна Костенко.

Favourite quote by foreign author: “A leader is best when people barely know he exists, when his work is done, his aim fulfilled, they will say: we did it ourselves” – Lao Tzu, “The noblest pleasure is the joy of understanding” – Leonardo da Vinci.

Favourite musical recording: Marvin Gaye & Tammi Terrell “Ain’t No Mountain High Enough”.

Outstanding Landmark or Architecture in Ukraine: **Lubart’s Castle** is the most prominent landmark of Lutsk. Built in 14th century, it was the seat of Prince Liubartas – the then-ruler of Galicia-Volhynia. For centuries Lubart’s castle served not only as a fortified structure, but also as a place of worship for both Orthodox and Catholic Christians and occasionally even as a court. St. Ioann’s church, the remnants of which are still present in Lubart’s Castle, is believed to be the oldest church in Lutsk. The castle looks out to the beautiful Styr River. Nowadays the Lubart’s Castle is a prominent sightseeing spot for both locals and tourists, hosting festivals and other cultural events.



Roman LOZYNSKY

Born in: Lviv, Ukraine

Hometown: Lviv, Ukraine

Michael Starr 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient
2016 Intern to **Borys Wrzesnewskij**, MP for Etobicoke Centre, Ontario

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Ukraine (est. 1661) Faculty of Philosophy, Bachelor of Political Science.

Ukrainian Catholic University (est. 1929) School of Public Management, Master’s program in Public Administration.

Foreign languages: English, German, Russian, Polish (basic).

Last book read: Clayton Christensen “How will you measure your life”.

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: “Подався доганяти без усякої надії наздогнати, але сміливі завжди мають щастя” – Іван Багрянний.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: “If the number of your dreams is bigger than the number of your achievements you are still young” – Shimon Peres.

Favourite musical recording: Bon Jovi “It’s my life”.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Chornohora** (Чорногора), which literally means Black Mountain, is the highest mountain unit of the Ukrainian Carpathians. The length of the massif is 40 kilometres; it contains a 20-kilometre-long section whose average elevation is 2000 metres. Millions of years ago, the main ridge of what is now Chornohora and Svydovets was sawn in half by headward erosion of the Black Tisa River. Centuries ago, the valley of Black Tisa served as an entrance to the Pannonian Plain for many nomad tribes coming from the steppes of Eurasia, including those who had founded the Kingdom of Hungary about a millennium before. Looking at Chornohora from the valley of the Black Tisa, the first impressive mountain in sight, which may appear to be the highest summit in these mountains, is the 2,020 metres high mountain of Petros. Farther to the east, the actual highest summit, Hoverla at 2061 metres, can be seen.



Oksana MATIASH

Born in: Ternopil, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Volodymyr Hrynyk 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Colin Carrie**, MP for Oshawa, Ontario
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834) Institute of International Relations, Department of International Law, Master’s Program. Motto of University: “Utilitas honor et Gloria” (Корисність, честь)

та слава).

Foreign languages: English, Polish, French, Russian.

Last Ukrainian author read: Yuri Horlis-Horskyi "Kholodnyi Yar".

Last foreign author read: Lee Kuan Ye "Hard Truths to Keep Singapore Going".

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

Favourite quote by foreign author: "Strive not to be a success, but rather to be of value" – Albert Einstein
Favourite musical recording: Ludovico Einaudi "Primavera".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine:
Lake Synevyr (Озеро Синевир), the largest lake in the Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains located in Zakarpattia Oblast. According to scientists, it was formed about ten thousand years ago. There is a very small island in the middle of the lake with an area of a few square meters called the Sea Eye. In 2008, the lake was recognized one of the Seven Natural Wonders of Ukraine. Swimming, fishing and camping at the lake is prohibited as it is a part of the Synevyr National Nature Park.



Yaroslav MELEKH

Born in: Lviv, Ukraine

Hometown: Lviv, Ukraine

Mazurenko Family 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Arif Virani**, Parkdale–High Park, Ontario

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (est. 1661) Faculty of Economics, PhD Program "Accounting and Auditing", MA in Accounting and Auditing, BA in Economics and Entrepreneurship. Motto of University: "Patriae decori civibus educandis".

Lviv Business School of Ukrainian Catholic University (est. 2008) Certificate Program "Good Governance". Motto of University: "Growing Companies by Growing People".

European Forum Alpbach Scholarship recipient
Swiss Foreign Department of Foreign Affairs Scholarship recipient

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland Scholarship recipient

Lviv Regional Government Scholarship recipient
Foreign languages: English, German, Polish, Russian.

Last book read: Erich Maria Remarque "All Quiet on the Western Front".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Think globally, act locally" (Мисли глобально, дій локально) – Богдан Гаврилишин.

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

Favourite musical recording: Pikkardiyska Tertsyiya "Starenkyi Tramway" (Old Tram), Muse "Undisclosed Desires".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine:
Maksym Zaliznyak Millennial Oak, being 1100 years old, is one of the oldest trees in Ukraine. It grows by the village of Buda, Chyhyryn Raion in Cold Ravine (Kholodnyy Yar) in the heart of Ukraine – Cherkasy Oblast. The oak was named in honour of the main leader of the Koliyivshchyna National Liberation Uprising, Maksym Zaliznyak. Those were Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Severyn Nalyvaiko, Pavlo Pavliuk and Taras Shevchenko who hid from the sun under the crown of the oak. Today the Maksym Zaliznyak Oak is on the top ten list of ancient trees in Europe: with the height of 30 meters and the girth of trunk of 9 meters.





Levko ORSHYNSKY

Born in: Lviv, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Emil Telizyn 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient
2016 Intern to **Julie Dzerowicz**, MP for Davenport–Toronto, Ontario

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (est. 1615) Faculty of Social Sciences and Social Technologies.

Foreign languages: English, Russian.

Last book read: Nelson Mandela “Long walk to Freedom”.

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: “Людина – це обов’язок, а не титул (народився – і вже людина). 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 крем’я. Для цього в Тебе найкращий час – Творися ж!” – Василь Стус.

Favourite quote by foreign author: “We don’t get a chance to do that many things, and everyone should be really excellent. Because this is our life. Life is brief, and then you die, you know? And we’ve all chosen to do this with our lives. So it better be damn good. It better be worth it” – Steve Jobs.

Favourite musical recording: DakhaBrakha “Specially for you”.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Church of St. Nicholas in Lviv** is an architectural monument of national importance, one of the oldest temples of the city situated at 28 Bohdan Khmelnytsky Street. The temple was most probably built between 1264 and 1340. A document from 1292 to provide Prince Lev the church land may indicate one of the possible completion dates. The church does not keep its original appearance since it was repaired twice after the fires of 1623 and 1800 when the roof shingles

of the dome and bell tower were damaged. The church has a shape of a cross and combines the features of Balkan and Armenian architecture, which is typical for Galician architecture of that period. The church is still functioning.



Marko ORSHYNSKY

Born in: Lviv, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

John Sopinka 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient
2016 Intern to **Linda Duncan**, MP for Edmonton – Strathcona, Alberta

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (est. 1615) Faculty of Social Sciences and Social Technologies.

Foreign languages: English, Russian, German (basic).

Last book read: Max Weber “The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism”.

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: “Не дивіться на Україну, як на землю своїх батьків. Дивіться на неї, як на землю своїх дітей. І тоді придуть зміни” – Святослав Вакарчук.

Favourite quote by foreign author: “It is hard to fail, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed” – Theodore Roosevelt.

Favourite musical recording: Гайдамаки “Під Облачком” (Haydamaky “Pid Oblachkom”).

Outstanding Landmark or Architecture in Ukraine: **NaUKMA Old Academic Building**, also called the Mazepa Building, was constructed in 1704 under the patronage of Hetman Ivan Mazepa. Its first architect was Johan-Gotfrid Shed Gottfried Johann Schdchel. Following the fire of 1811, it was rebuilt under the supervision of Andriy Melensky. Two floors were added to the building. Nowadays it is a part of National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and is used as the Research Library and NaUKMA Doctoral School.



Bozhena OVCHARENKO

Born in: Kolomyia, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

John & Julia Stashuk 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Cheryl Gallant**, MP for Renfrew–Nipissing–Pembroke, Ontario

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834) Institute of Philology, Faculty of Translation and Interpreting Studies (English, German), Master's program "Translation and Interpreting Studies".

National Linguistic University of Kyiv (est. 1948) Faculty of Translation and Interpreting Studies (English, German), Bachelor of Translation and Interpreting Studies with honours.

Foreign languages: English, German, French, Russian, Spanish (basic), Polish (basic).

Last book read: Antoine de Saint-Exupéry "Cittadelle".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Я нічого не боюся. Я боюся тільки причетності до ідіотів" – Ліна Костенко.

Favourite quote by foreign author: "Get action. Seize the moment" – Teddy.

Favourite musical recording: Pink Floyd "Wish You Were Here".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Pysanka Museum**, built in 2000, is one of the most famous museums in Ukraine and the only of its kind in the world. Located in Kolomyia, a city in the western part of Ukraine about 45 miles from Chernivtsi, the museum has become the signature attraction of the city. It is of such an odd character that many travelers often visit Kolomyia specifically for the Pysanka Museum. The novelty of the building and collection is typically the draw, but examining the traditional folk art featured on these Ukrainian Easter eggs is an excellent way to learn about the culture and history of Ukraine. The museum currently possesses a collection of over 10,000 pysanky. The permanent collection includes pysanky from the majority of the oblasts of

Ukraine. Many are modern recreations of traditional designs, including a recreation by Oksana Bilous and Zoya Stashuk of the Skarzhynska collection, but there is also a fine collection of older pysanky from Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast that dates from the 19th and 20th centuries.



Oleh SHEMETOV

Born in: Kharkiv, Ukraine

Current city: Kraków, Poland

East-West Foundation 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **The Hon. Chrystia Freeland**, MP for University–Rosedale, Ontario

James & Louise Temerty 2011 Scholarship recipient
2011 Intern to **Nathan Cullen**, MP for Skeena–Bulkley Valley, British Columbia

University of Vienna, Austria (est. 1365) Department of History, Joint Master's course in "Global Studies – A European perspective", MA with honours.

University of Wrocław, Poland (est. 1705) Institute of International Studies, Joint Master's course in "Global Studies – A European perspective", MA with honours.

California State University, Dominguez Hills, United States (est. 1960) Department of Political Science, Global Undergraduate Exchange Program, International Relations.

Vasyl Karazin National University of Kharkiv, Ukraine (est. 1804) School of History, Department of Modern and Contemporary History, Bachelor of History with honours.

2012-2014 **Erasmus Mundus Scholarship recipient**
2009-2010 **Global Undergraduate Exchange (Global UGRAD) Fellowship recipient**

Foreign languages: English, Polish, German.

Last book read: Mykola Khvylovy "Valdshnepy".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Коли людина не встане з колін, то вона не далеко зможе пройти" – Іван Драч.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country" – John F. Kennedy.

Favourite musical recording: Johnny Cash "God's Gonna Cut You Down".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Sharivka Estate** in Sharivka, a small village in Kharkiv Oblast located about 45 miles west of downtown Kharkiv. It is a beautiful architectural complex founded at the beginning of the 19th century by landowner Olkhovskiy. At the end of the century, it was purchased by wealthy sugar manufacturer Leopold Koenig. Having expanded considerably, the estate reached its final dimensions by the dawn of the 20th century. During the Soviet times, a specialized clinic for consumptive patients was located on the estate. In 2008, it was granted the status of national architectural monument comprising a scenic landscape park, a palace, and many other buildings and orchards.



Veronika SKIP

Born in: Zhovkva, Ukraine

Hometown: Zhovkva, Ukraine

Daria Telizyn 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient
2016 Intern to **James Bezan**, MP for Selkirk–Interlake, Manitoba

Ukrainian Free University, Munich, Germany (est. 1921) Faculty of Philosophy, Cultural Studies.

Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Germany (est. 1472) Faculty of Philosophy, Master's program "Cultural Studies".

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (est. 1661) Faculty of Culture and Arts, Master's program "Cultural Studies".

Foreign languages: English, German, Polish, Russian.

Last book read: Павло Ар'є "Баба Прися".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Пізнай себе!" (Know thyself!) – Григорій Сковорода.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "Knowledge is power" – Francis Bacon.

Favourite musical recording: Pavlo Hunka and friends "Galicians I. The Art Songs".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **City of Lviv** (Львів) is one of the most beautiful and majestic cities in Ukraine serving as its visiting card. The city is abundant in architectural landmarks, museums, theatres, colleges, world-class cultural institutions including a philharmonic orchestra and the famous Lviv Theatre of Opera and Ballet. The historic city centre is on the UNESCO World Heritage List.



Olena SKLIAR

Born in: Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine

Hometown: Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine

Josef and Maria Siecinsky 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Dean Allison**, MP for Niagara West–Glanbrook, Ontario

Oles Honchar National University of Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine (est. 1918) Faculty of Ukrainian and Foreign Philology and Study of Art. Motto of the University: "Docendo Discimus".

Foreign languages: English, Russian, German (basic).

Last book read: John Updike "The Centaur".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "На світі той

наймудріший, хто найдужче любить життя" – Василь Симоненко.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "Be the change that you wish to see in the world" – Mahatma Gandhi

Favourite musical recording: Scorpions "Moment Of Glory".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Lviv Theatre of Opera and Ballet** (Львівський національний академічний театр опери та балету імені Соломії Крушельницької) is considered a symbol of Lviv and is rightfully called one of the most beautiful places in Ukraine. World-famous names have performed on its stage, including Solomiya Krushelnyska, renowned Ukrainian opera singer, whose name the theatre has been bearing since 2000. The building is richly decorated and combines several different architectural styles. Its façade is crowned with three statues symbolizing Glory, Poetry and Music.



Liliia SLOBODIAN

Born in: Chortkiv, Ternopil Oblast, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Anna Mazurenko 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient
2016 Intern to **The Hon. Chrystia Freeland**, MP for University–Rosedale, Ontario

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (est. 1615) Faculty of Law.

Foreign languages: English, Polish, Russian.

Last book read: Dr. Bohdan Hawrylyshyn "A Ukrainian Wherever".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Ви чітко знаєте, чого ви не хочете, але не знаєте, чого хочете. Це наслідок нашого часу. Ми зараз проживаємо велику кризу – це криза втрати безпеки, криза екологічна, криза нерівності. Але дивімося на цю кризу як на шанс, і передусім ви дивіться на цю кризу як

на шанс, бо це – ваші великі часи" – Ярослав Грицак.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "What torments me is not the humps nor hollows nor the ugliness. It is the sight, a little bit in all these men, of Mozart murdered. Only the Spirit, if it breathe upon the clay, can create Man" – Antoine de Saint-Exupery.

Favourite musical recording: Myroslav Skoryk "Melodiya".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **St. Stanislaus Bishop and Martyr Roman Catholic Church** is a Neo-Gothic building located in my native town of Chortkiv. The church was built early in the last century on the site of the cathedral, which had stood there since 1610. The project by architect Jan Sas Zubrzycki provided the defense complex of the Dominican monastery and included a church, which was rebuilt shortly before the First World War. During the years of the Soviet occupation, the church was closed, and only in 1989 it was transferred to the Dominican community. Today the Dominican church is one of the most beautiful Neo-Gothic buildings in Ukraine. The lower part of the temple is built of stone, the upper – of red brick. Inside there are carved beautiful statues of saints and a copy of the well-known icon of the Holy Rosary.



Olga SPYTSIA

Born in: Mykolaiv, Ukraine

Hometown: Mykolaiv, Ukraine

Tetiana Mackiw 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient
2016 Intern to **Robert Sopuck**, MP for Dauphin–Swan River–Neepawa, Manitoba

John & Julia Stashuk 2015 Scholarship recipient

Intern to **The Hon. Chrystia Freeland**, MP for University–Rosedale, Ontario

Petro Mohyla Black Sea State University (est. 1996) Faculty of Foreign Languages, MA with honours.

Troy University (est. 1887) Faculty of Journalism and Communication.

2010-2011 **Global Undergraduate Exchange (Global UGRAD) Fellowship** recipient.

Foreign languages: English, German, Spanish.

Last book read: Dale Carnegie “How to Stop Worrying and Start Living”.

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: “Живе той, хто не живе для себе, хто для других виборює життя” – Василь Симоненко.

Favourite quote by foreign author: “The two most important days in your life are the day you are born and the day you find out why” – Mark Twain.

Favourite musical recording: Metallica “The Unforgiven II”, Sting “Shape of My Heart”.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine:

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



Oleksandra SUPRUN

Born in: Kyiv, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Michael Starr 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **The Hon. MaryAnn Mihychuk**, MP for Kildonan–St. Paul, Manitoba

University of Glasgow, United Kingdom (est. 1451) Centre for Russian, Central and East European Studies, Master’s program “International Masters in Russian, Central and East European Studies”. Motto of University: “Via, Veritas, Vita” (the Way, the Truth, the Life).

University of Turku, Finland (est. 1920), Faculty of Humanities, Master’s program “Master of Arts in Baltic Sea Region Studies”. Motto of University: “From a free people to free science and learning”.

Jagiellonian University, Poland (est. 1364) Centre for European Studies. Motto of University: “Plus ratio quam vis” (“Let reason prevail over force”).

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine (est. 1834) Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Political Science, Master’s degree in Political Science with honours, Bachelor’s degree in Political Science with honours. Motto of University: “Utilitas, Honor et Gloria” (Utility, Honor and Glory).

Erasmus Mundus Scholarship recipient

Foreign languages: English, Polish, German (basic), Spanish (basic).

Last book read: A. Wilson “The Ukrainians Unexpected Nation”.

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: “Contra Spem Spero!” – Lesya Ukrainka.

Favourite quote by foreign author: “Experience is the hardest kind of teacher. It gives you the test first and the lesson afterward” – Oscar Wilde.

Favourite musical recording: Okean Elzy “Не твоя війна” (The War Is Not Yours).

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine:

Independence Square (Maydan Nezalezhnosti) in Kyiv is the most significant point of Ukraine. Although the square does not represent an architectural masterpiece with its chaotically eclectic style, it has already proved its name twice in history of independent Ukraine: when it became the scene for the Orange Revolution (2004) and the Revolution of Dignity (November 2013–February 2014). Since the 2014 Revolution, the square has gained even more meaning, now serving as an open space memorial for the “Heavenly Hundred” – those who were murdered or went missing in their fight against the regime. Through its history, the landmark has changed several names: from the initial name Khreshchatytska Square in the mid-19th century, when it was founded, and later Dumska to the Soviet square, Kalinin square, and October Revolution Square (renamed in 1977, when the monument for Vladimir Lenin was erected there). The

first Revolution on the square was the Student Revolution on Granite (1990), which consequently led to Ukraine's independence and, hence, gifted the place with its modern name "Independence Square".



Dmytro TKACHUK

Born in: Kyiv, Ukraine

Hometown: Kyiv, Ukraine

Lucy Hicks 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **The Hon. Jason Kenney**, MP for Calgary Midnapore, Alberta

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (est. 1615) Faculty of Law. Motto of University: "Tempus fugit, Academia sempiterna" (Time is running, Academy is eternal).

Foreign languages: English, Russian.

Last book read: Hermann Hesse "The Glass Bead Game".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "Лови летючу мить життя! Чаруйсь, хмелій, впивайся. І серед мрій і забуття, В розкошах закохайся" – Олександр Олесь.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "Instead of going to Paris to attend lectures, go to the public library, and you won't come out for twenty years, if you really wish to learn" – Lev Tolstoy.

Favourite musical recording: The Cinematic Orchestra "Arrival of the Birds".

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Saint Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery** (Михайлівський Золотоверхий монастир). The sky-blue St. Michael's Cathedral, with its fabulously shining domes, is one of the most beautiful and important Orthodox temples in Ukraine. Originally erected in the Middle Ages, the exterior was rebuilt in the Ukrainian Ba-

roque style in the 18th century while the interior remained in its original Byzantine style. Today, the St. Michael's monastic complex includes, along with the rebuilt cathedral, a refectory with the Church of St. John the Divine and a bell tower created in the 18th century. The church became the most honoured religious monument among the residents of Kyiv.



Roksolana TURKOVSKA

Born in: Zhydachiv, Lviv Oblast, Ukraine

Hometown: Zhydachiv, Lviv Oblast, Ukraine

Andriy Panasenko (CUPP 1998 Alumnus) 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient

2016 Intern to **Bev Shipley**, MP for Lambton–Kent–Middlesex, Ontario and **Larry Maguire**, MP for Brandon–Souris, Manitoba

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine (est. 1615) Faculty of Law. Motto of University: "Tempus fugit, Academia sempiterna (Time is running, Academy is eternal).

Jagiellonian University, Poland (est. 1364) Faculty of Law and Administration. Motto of University: "Plus Ratio Quam Vis" (Let reason prevail).

Foreign languages: English, Polish, Russian.

Last book read: Daniel Keyes "Flowers for Algernon".

Favourite quote by Ukrainian author: "В сміливих щастя завжди є" – Іван Багрянний, "Ті держави здатні стати великими, у яких великі малі люди" – О. Довженко.

Favourite quote by Foreign author: "Try not to become a man of success, but rather try to become a man of value" – Albert Einstein, "If you want to be happy, be" – Leo Tolstoy.

Favourite musical recording: Alt-J “Taro”.

Outstanding landmark or architecture in Ukraine: **Khortytsia Island** or one of the seven wonders of Ukraine is well known as the largest island on the Dni-pro River, which now is a part of the city of Zaporizhia. According to one of the versions, it was the ancient Slavonic god Khorse who gave its name to the island. At the end of the 15th century, Cossacks built a stronghold here and called the island the Freedom Island because there was no violence and everyone felt safe and free. In the 1550s, Prince Dmytro Vyshnevetsky built a stronghold known as Zaporizka Sich and until 1775, when Catherine II destroyed it, the Sich played an important defensive role against foreign invaders. The Khortytsia Island is unique with its special flora and fauna, a big number of animals listed in the Red Book of Ukraine. Nowadays, Khortytsia is a Ukrainian historical and cultural reserve.



Anna ZAVIZON

Born in: Zaporizhia, Ukraine

Hometown: Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine

Emil Telizyn 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient
2016 Intern to **The Hon. Peter Kent**, MP for Thornhill, Ontario

Oles Honchar National University of Dnipropetrovsk (est. 1918) Department of Ukrainian and Foreign Philology and Arts (English language and literature), Bachelor of English Philology with honours; Master’s program in English Philology; Faculty of Law (Jurisdiction, Bachelor’s program). Motto of University: “Docendo discimus” (Навчаючи навчаємось; By teaching we learn).

Foreign languages: English, German, Spanish (basic), Russian.

Last book read: Volodymyr Danylenko "Son iz dz'oba



stryzha”.

Favourite quote by a Ukrainian author: “Хоч де б ми були, хоч яких висот сягали, завжди будуть з нами сни про наше дитинство, про наші початки і витоки. Власне ми не володіємо нічим, окрім скарбів, успадкованих від свого минулого, рідної землі, дитинства, і все наше подальше життя – то тільки доповнення до потаємної недоторканості коренів” (No matter where we are and no matter how successful we become, there’ll always be dreams about our childhood, our beginnings and cradles. Actually, we have nothing except treasures inherited from the past, native land, childhood and all our life is our addition to inmost integrity of the roots) – Pavlo Zahrebelnyi.

Favourite quote by foreign author: “Do what you can with what you have where you are.” (Theodor Roosevelt), “The only way to deal with an unfree world is to become so absolutely free that your very existence is an act of rebellion” – Albert Camus.

Favourite musical recording: 10 years “Beautiful”, Coldplay “Scientist”.

Outstanding landmark or architecture of Ukraine: My native city, Zaporizhia, has an outstanding history. A lot of people know about the Khortytsia Island, and its enchanting beauty, but even more forget about the majestic **700-year old Zaporizhia Oak Tree**. This is a place, where the Cossacks wrote a letter to a Turkish Sultan and Bohdan Khmelnytsky gathered his troops before the Independence War in 1649. The oak tree used to be strong and magnificent just like the Cossacks used to be. Nowadays, the only branch of a tree which is alive, symbolizes the hope and the need to revive the ancient glory of this holy land. The Zaporizhia Oak tree is a place that will always be of utmost importance to me, because my mother grew up there, when the tree was all green and of strong character, and because I grew up there, with the hope that our land will bring back its former splendor. This tree is the heart of my native land, which has to be cherished.

Anna ZAVIZON



Zaporizhia Oak Tree

Viktoria BARBANIUK



Kamianets-Podilskyi Fortress

Marta BASYSTIUK



Market Square in Lviv

Daria BATALOVA



Dominican Church and Monastery in Lviv

Volodymyr BORIAK



Askania-Nova

Alina BUGAR



Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi Fortress

Sofiya GOT



Vorokhta

Iryna GRECHKO



Sviatohirsk Cave Monastery

Evelina IBRAIMOVA



Khan's Palace of Bakhchysaray

Mariia IHNATOVA



St. George's Cathedral

Halyna KAPLAN



House with Chimaeras in Kyiv

Svitlana KISILOVA



St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Cathedral in Kyiv

Bogdan KIT



Pidhirtsi Castle

Volodymyr KOBRIN



Swallow's Nest

Sviatoslav KOKHAN



Independence Monument

Nazar KOMNATSKYY



Fort II of Lviv Citadel

Khrystyna KOSHULYNSKA



Saints Peter and Paul Garrison Church in Lviv

Oiha KOTLYARSKA



Khotyn Fortress

Kvitoslava KROTIUK



Lubar's Castle in Lutsk

Roman LOZYNSKY



Chornohora Mountain Ridge

Oksana MATIIASH



Lake Synevyr

Yaroslav MELEKH



Maksym Zaliznyak Millennial Oak

Levko ORSHYNSKY



Church of St. Nicholas in Lviv

Marko ORSHYNSKY



Mazepa Building of NaUKMA

Bozhena OVCHARENKO



Pysanka Museum in Kolomyia

Oleh SHEMETOV



Sharivka Estate near Kharkiv

Veronika SKIP



Panorama of Lviv

Olena SKLIAR



Lviv Theatre of Opera and Ballet

Lilia SLOBODIAN



Dominican Cathedral in Chortkiv

Olga SPYTSIA



Regional Landscape Park of Kinburn Foreland

Oleksandra SUPRUN



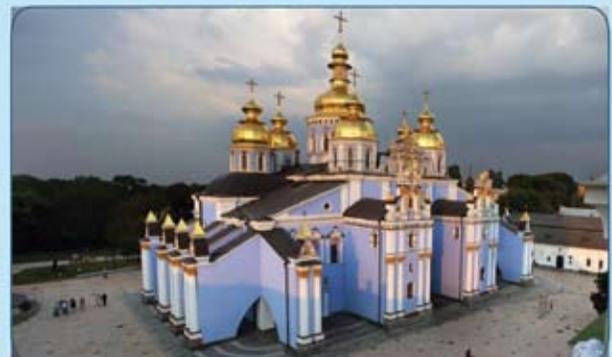
Maidan Nezalezhnosti

Roksolana TURKOVSKA



Khortytsia Island

Dmytro TKACHUK



Saint Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery

Language Issue in Canada and Ukraine: Why is French not Russian

Oleh SHEMETOV

University of Vienna, Austria; University of Wroclaw, Poland; California State University, Dominguez Hills, United States; Vasyl Karazin National University of Kharkiv, Ukraine
Intern to The Hon. Chrystia Freeland, MP for University–Rosedale, Ontario
East-West Foundation 2016 CUPP Scholarship recipient



"There must be a long-term national consensus on languages. The countries that do not achieve such consensus have a tendency to break up."

Derek Fraser, Ambassador of Canada to Ukraine in 1998-2001

Dear reader, even though I cannot be sure if you attended the Model Ukraine Conference in Ottawa on 16 October 2013, I want you to know that this was the time and place when Dr. Roman Petryshyn, Director of the Ukrainian Resource and Development Centre at the MacEwan University, delivered an excellent presentation on the official language policies in Canada and Ukraine. The point he made was that the key to making a modern Ukrainian lies in keeping Ukraine unilingual on the national level, bilingual on the regional level and trilingual on the individual level. While I took a great delight in listening to his speech and would claim the conclusions he drew are still relevant today, what resonated in my mind was the question he posed at the beginning – "Would the increase of status and prestige for Russian by making it an official national state language in Ukraine, like French has been in Canada – lead to greater national harmony?" This question imprinted itself in my mind so strongly that I went on to produce a master's thesis on the language rights in Canada and Ukraine, to publish a monograph

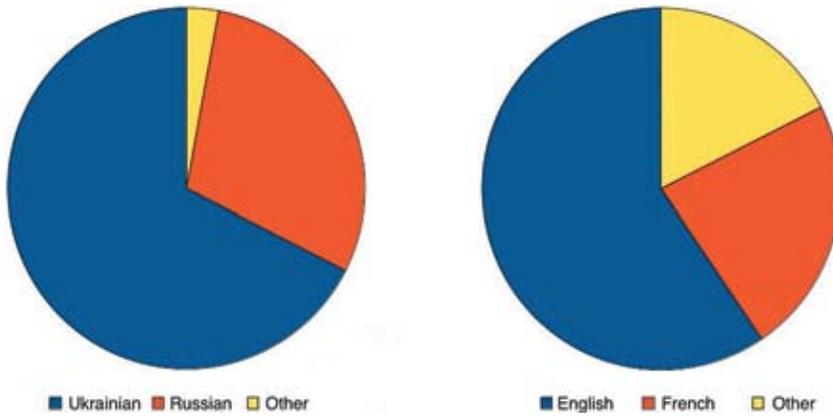
based on that thesis and to write the article you are now reading.

The question itself was relevant, but I could not help overlooking the trend back home in Ukraine that we Ukrainians, were as if comatose lured into paralleling Russian with French, when comparing the language issue of Ukraine to that of Canada. Moreover, we were being persuaded that the only correct answer to the Dr. Petryshyn's question was an affirmative one. There seemed to be no alternative approach. My suspicion grew as I was coming to a realization that the people setting such a tone for the language discourse were anything but ardent adherents of Ukrainian independence and national revival. The people, who did not share a grain of Western values, were passionately idealizing the Western practices of bilingualism, especially those of Canada. There was definitely something wrong with this premise. So I began my own research.

Demographics. Indeed, the official demographic data suggest a straightforward, yet, hasty, as we will see later, conclusion: Ukrainian clearly compares to English, Russian compares to French. As

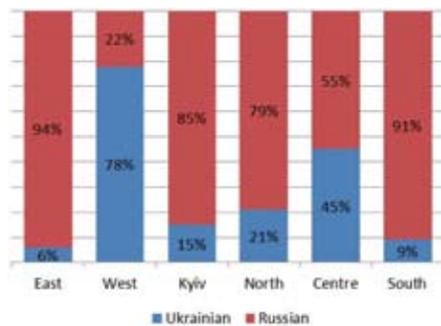
per the 2011 census data, there were 21.3% of native French speakers in Canada as opposed to 56.9% of Anglophones. Similarly, the last Ukrainian census taken in 2001, found that 29.6% percent of the population considered Russian their mother tongue while 67.5% declared it to be Ukrainian. Besides, there is Crimea, the only Ukrainian region where Russian speakers hold an outright majority of 79.1%. According to the Crimean Constitution, Russian enjoys official status alongside Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar, but in practice dominates overwhelmingly both the public and private discourse on the peninsula. There is Québec, the only Canadian province where the majority of the population speaks French. The provincial Charter of the French Language defines French as the sole official language of the province.

Whereas Statistics Canada defines "mother tongue" as the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected, the term has no definition in the Statistics Service of Ukraine. This ambiguity makes it a difficult task to establish the actual



Mother tongue in Ukraine and Canada, 2001.

numbers of speakers of Ukrainian and Russian. Dominique Arel, Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa, suggests that "a characteristic feature of Ukraine is that it is divided into two, approximately equal numerically linguistic groups – Ukrainian speakers and Russian speakers". Indeed, there is considerable evidence of a much larger Russian language and cultural presence in Ukraine that the official demographic data would suggest. The opinion poll conducted in 2013 puts even more doubts on the dominance of Ukrainian. The question was "What language is it easier for you to communicate in?" and the results are presented in the graph below.



Another survey demonstrated that the standard of knowledge of Russian (free conversational language, writing and reading) in Ukraine is higher (76%) than the standard of

knowledge of Ukrainian (69%). Even more interestingly, a nationwide Gallup poll taken in 2008 revealed that 83% of Ukrainians preferred to take the survey in Russian, and only 17% in Ukrainian.

Separatism. Going back to the issue of separatism and the parallel between Crimea and Québec, one fact often goes unmentioned. Until recently, separatism in the predominantly Ukrainian-speaking region of Galicia was no less strong than in Crimea and Donbas. This especially was the case during the presidency of Viktor Yanukovich. The idea of separatism in western Ukraine was promoted by a number of intellectuals, writers and poets, mostly natives of Galicia. Yuri Andrukhovych, famous writer and poet, suggested giving Crimea and Donbas a chance for self-determination. His main argument was that the Ukrainian idea, language and culture were having difficulty in spreading there. That is why these regions should be excluded from Ukraine. Writer and literary critic Yuriy Vynnychuk claimed, "The South-East has to secede from Ukraine". He paid due respect to what he considered the great civilizing mission of Poles, "Only where there were Poles, Ukrainian language and tradition were preserved, and probably, we

must separate along this border... I do not know how long we could sustain: one side is pulling left, the other to the right; there is no decent life, twenty years – total decrepitude. Maybe, let us break up? Maybe, let us live like formerly the two Germans?" Host of the most watched TV channel of western Ukraine Ostap Drozdov shared his opinion live, "I see Ukraine as a typical communal apartment. The mutual non-acceptance of mentalities is so deep that it is able to get on in one country only thanks to the absence of everyday contact between them. The easterners come to the West and westerners come to the East as guests, as tourists, as if to another country... The more the East and West get to know each other, the stronger the sense of fundamental otherness and incompatibility will get... Different worldviews, different civilizations, different experiences... One must not reconcile, but regulate these two worlds apart... Antagonists cannot get along together in one communal apartment, they cannot and they do not have to". The most reckless Galician "Europeans", whether consciously or not, have insisted on voluntarily losing southern and eastern regions, which, in their opinion, would facilitate the integration of the rest of Ukraine with the EU. As we can see, the motives of the secessionists in Québec and Galicia have many similar features.

To their credit, Galicians did promote the Ukrainian cause in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, fought for Ukrainian independence in the ranks of the Sichovi Striltsi and UPA during both world wars, respectively; they kept the idea of an independent Ukraine alive in the West, kept it alive in their hearts of Ukrainians under the Soviet occupation. They went on to save the independent Ukraine from the

Moscow deathly embrace by giving their votes to the pro-European political forces and by occupying the streets of Kyiv in 2004. Was Ukraine under Yanukovich what they had been fighting for? Was it what they deserved? Some experts claim, if there had been no Euromaidan, in the worst-case scenario, the nation would have had a civil war, but this time in the western regions. "There would have been a very unstable situation in the right-bank Ukraine and the west. There could have started a disintegration of the land, only in other regions," Vadym Karasiov, Ukrainian political scientist, believes. Fortunately, Galicians did not yield to the separatist moods, but joined the rest of Ukrainians on the barricades of the Euromaidan and later in the trenches of Donbas. However, in the light of the new government's pitiable progress in the economic and humanitarian policy, high inflation, impoverishment of ordinary people, crawling Russification of the media, mass culture and public life, growing sense of despair that shedding of the Galician blood on the Euromaidan and in Donbas may have been in vain, there is no guarantee that separatism will not return to Galicia.

Colonization. Although the French were not autochthonous to Canada, they were the first Europeans to colonize it. They founded their first permanent settlement in 1605 and settled predominantly in the Saint Lawrence River Valley and Acadia establishing so-called New France. Having lost in the Seven Years' War, according to the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France ceded its possessions in Canada to the victorious British. However, the French population would still be in majority in what now constitutes the province of Québec and neighbouring areas. Up until the Ameri-

can Revolution, the English-speaking population of the Saint Lawrence River Valley was for the most part made up of servicemen, bureaucrats and some merchants. The Scottish and Irish Catholic peasants who immigrated to Canada merged with the local French speakers. As quickly as a couple of generations later it was hard to distinguish them from the locals: they were well assimilated into the French-speaking community in terms of both language and customs. Even today many French-speaking Canadians have Scottish and Irish surnames. The demographic and language situation in Canada shifted dramatically after the American Revolution when Canada received a huge number of loyalists from the rebellious United States, those who kept fidelity to the British Crown and did not recognize the new nation. Numerous, belonging to the "superior" strata, neither were they eager to adapt to the "conquered" French-speaking Canadian nation.

Kyivan Rus, the medieval loose federation of East Slavic tribes, was a proto-Ukrainian rather than a proto-Russian state. Northern tribes like Viaticians and Slovianians played only a marginal role in the history of Rus. The Russians, or Muscovites as they were known back then, appeared in Ukraine in the 14th century, but their number was insignificant. Those were for the most part diplomats, clergymen, and merchants. The first tangible wave of emigration from Muscovy commenced when the region of Sloboda Ukraine in the north-east came under the Muscovite rule in the mid-16th century. Mainly the Zaporizhian Cossacks, peasants, and clergy escaping the oppressive rule of the Polish nobility, colonized it. In Sloboda Ukraine, they were granted numerous liberties with regard to self-government

and taxation, which also provoked the influx of Russian peasants from the neighbouring areas. Besides, some Russians voluntarily moved to central and western Ukraine: persecuted clergymen and dissidents, defecting nobility and gentry, students, runaway serfs and simply adventurers. Most of them would be assimilated, especially in the areas controlled by the Cossacks. There is no doubt about the Ukrainian-language environment existing within the Zaporizhian Sich. As per Dmytro Yavornytsky, knowledge of Ukrainian was one of the major requirements to join it. The reign of Peter I and Catherine II saw the first official bans of Ukrainian. In 1775, the Russians destroyed the Zaporizhian Sich and virtually finalized the subjugation of Ukraine. The language situation started to change accordingly.

Naming. At the beginning, Canadian and French were interchangeable as synonyms in North America. Even in the first half of the 19th century, for Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, a British Army officer and administrator, and his contemporaries, "Canadian meant French-speaking. English speakers were the English or British." As mentioned above, medieval Rus had very little in common with modern-day Russia. Before Ivan IV the Terrible self-proclaimed himself "Tsar and Grand Duke of all Rus", what today is called Russia had always been referred to throughout Europe as Muscovy. Instead, those were the ancestors of the modern inhabitants of Belarus, Ukraine and Lithuania who were called Russians, or more correctly, Rusians or Rusyns. As Peter I started his reign, Muscovites basically finalized the theft of the ethnonyms "Rus" and "Russian" from their immediate western neighbours.

Appeasement and assimilation of

local elites. The new rulers of Canada, or "conquerors", as they would often be described by their French Canadian contemporaries, be it said that, through the Québec Act of 1774, retained and protected most of the property, religious, political, social, and cultural rights of the French-speaking habitants, guaranteed their right to practice the Catholic faith and to use the French civil law that later evolved into the unique Québec law. This piece of legislation benefited almost exclusively the landowners and priests. However, as the public administration was now under the British control and the British occupied the key positions in trade and industry, English was gradually turning into the language of "the rich, successful and educated". More on the personal level, French-speakers would derogatorily be called "frogs" and ordered to "speak white".

In Muscovy and later in the Russian Empire, loyalty to the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow and loyalty to the Russian language have become identifiers of state unity. English historian Andrew Wilson writes that Russia offered the Ukrainian elite "assimilation instead of discrimination". Well, the truth is it offered both. The attractiveness of the imperial career indeed proved to be decisive for the military, secular and church elites of Ukraine. After the Treaty of Pereiaslav, imperial institutions bit by bit replaced the Ukrainian governing authorities. The decrees of Russian tsars, such as the Charter for the Rights, Freedoms, and Privileges of the Noble Russian Gentry of 1785, equalized the loyal Ukrainian aristocracy in rights with their Russian counterparts. Combined with the brutal coercion, those measures ensured fealty of Ukraine to its Russian lord. Russian, which was a mandatory pre-

requisite of access to upward social mobility, started to spread within the Ukrainian elite, be associated with universalism, progress and high culture whilst Ukrainian, the language of underprivileged peasants and serfs, became a symbol of rural backwardness. If a Ukrainian wanted to grow socially, sooner or later he or she had to start "speaking normally".

Linguistic and national oppression, assimilation. Since "the Conquest" until the introduction of the policy of official bilingualism in the midst of the 20th century, the French language in Canada in general and in Québec in particular had been time and again exposed to danger of extinction. Although the legal protection of English and French was rooted in Section 133 of the 1867 British North America Act which allowed for the use of both languages in parliamentary debates and court proceedings, as well as in the printing and publication of laws by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Québec, French was still absent from various spheres of communication. To name several oppressive actions, in 1755-1764, during the Seven Years' War, the French-speaking Acadians were deported to other British colonies, later on many settled in Louisiana where ultimately gave up French and switched to English. After the British North America Act had established the provincial responsibility over education, the corresponding provincial educational acts, with the only exceptions of Ontario and Québec, banned the use of French as a medium of instruction in the system of public schools. Some additionally abolished the provision of financial support to Catholic French-speaking schools. In 1912, the Ontario Ministry of Education issued Regulation 17, which largely limited teaching in French to grades one

to three. In 1927, Ontario Premier Howard Ferguson, seeking support of Louis-Alexandre Taschereau, his opposite number from Québec, in his struggle against the federal government, set up a commission to investigate the use of French in Ontario. Regulation 17 was soon replaced by a compromise system based on its recommendations. In spite of the repeal of Regulation 17, not before 1968 did the province relax its anti-French policy and amended the Education Act to give local boards of education a broadened discretion to establish French-language schools. Dozens of French-speaking communities in Western Canada, e.g. Plamondon, Alberta, succumbed to a combination of racial hostility, government indifference, local apathy and the sheer weight of a dominant English-speaking culture. And so, due to absence of French schooling, heavy Anglicization of education, public and business life, a great variety of distinct French dialects, including unique Newfoundland French, are now either extinct or moribund. Overall, the number and proportion of native French speakers has been slowly, but persistently, declining, especially outside Québec. On the contrary, the share of Anglophones has been increasing, even after the introduction of official bilingualism by the Liberal government of Pierre Trudeau.

Upon the conclusion of the March Articles in 1658, the Muscovite troops and accompanying servicemen poured into Ukraine on a mass scale. As the subjugation of Ukraine began, the oppression of its language and culture followed almost concurrently. Through almost 350 years of the Russian rule over Ukraine, the Russian government enacted 479 circulars, ukases, orders to prohibit or severely limit the use of Ukrainian. Among



Клуб, плян... Ukrainian as spelled and spoken in Kharkiv in the 1920s, the then center of the Ukrainian national revival. Symbolically, at the outset of the Stalin's purges, the building on the left was converted into the Theater of Russian Drama.

the most notorious anti-Ukrainian initiatives the Valuev Circular of 1863 surely must be mentioned. Not only did it forbid a large portion of the publications in Ukrainian language, but voiced the cornerstone idea of the Russian policy towards Ukrainians and their language – "no separate Little Russian language ever existed, does not exist and could not exist" – the idea that Russian imperialism had been nurturing since the colonization of Ukraine, the idea it would stick to for centuries to come. The Russian chauvinist thought would go on to develop the legend of the triune Russian nation that consisted of three branches, Great (Russia proper), Little (Ukraine) and White (Belarus).

The Soviet Union continued the tradition and came up with the idea of the "Soviet people". Russification would advance under the guise of promotion of internationalism. Whereas Russian became synonymous to international, non-Russian was often regarded as nationalist. Michael Moser of Uni-

versity of Vienna tells that the First World War triggered a new upswing of the national movement, of the Ukrainian language and culture, but this surge was short-lived and ultimately gave way to the repression that culminated in the Holodomor of 1932-1933 when the leading national intellectuals were arrested or exterminated and several million peasants were starved to death. After the Stalin era, the population of Ukraine was still increasingly Russified through Russian language education, Russian-language media and the prevalent use of Russian in the public affairs. George Shevelov of Columbia University, a native of Kharkiv, defined the language policy of the Soviet government towards Ukraine in the following words: "...banning the Ukrainian language from public use, entirely or selectively; imposing the state language on speakers of Ukrainian through education, cultural developments, career opportunities, territorial resettlement; settlement of the ruling nationality on Ukrainian territory,

etc. the Soviet system, in addition to applying all these "classic" methods, introduced interference into the structure of the Ukrainian language by prohibiting certain words, syntactic constructions, grammatical forms, spelling, and orthoepic standards, while promoting others patterned on Russian or directly transplanted from Russian... The contamination was to affect not only speakers of Ukrainian, but the language per se in its intrinsic structure."

One-sidedness. In Canada, while both languages, English and French, enjoy formal equality, English still dominates the public life in Ottawa, Toronto, Saskatoon, Vancouver, and often even in Montréal. More and more French Canadians become fluent in English whereas Anglophones do not feel the need to learn French. Quite often even positions or areas designated bilingual are not such. French Canadian communities are fading away en masse in Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and even around bilingual Ottawa. Only 7

per cent of Anglophones living outside Québec are bilingual in French and English. In Québec, 37 per cent of Francophones speak both languages. Bilingualism has been increasing primarily among Francophones. Today the probability that a Francophone would speak English is five times higher than to hear an Anglophone speak French.

According to the 2001 Ukrainian Census, in the regions where the majority indicated Ukrainian as mother tongue, the percentage of those fluent in Russian was significantly higher than the other way around. It is characteristic for most Ukrainian speakers to switch the language code, to shift from mother tongue to the language of interlocutor. Quite the contrary, Russian speakers are much more stable and overwhelmingly respond in Russian regardless of the language they are addressed in, be it Russian or Ukrainian (98.2% and 95.3%, respectively). This may serve as a proof of the deep-rooted inferiority complex as such a shift is not necessary since almost all of those who live in Ukraine at least understand both languages.

Migration patterns. The settlement and migration patterns of Anglophone Canadians and Russian speakers in Ukraine, Francophone Canadians and Ukrainian-speaking population of Ukrainian also demonstrate striking similarities. They all fall within the centre-periphery models and neo-Marxist development theory.

In both countries, the people have migrated and settled actively over the past 400 years. English have come to dominate the urban life in Canada; Russian has occupied the same position in most Ukrainian cities. One can find homogeneous Francophone and Ukrainian-

speaking cities only in Québec and western Ukraine, respectively. In the historically French Canadian and Ukrainian-speaking regions, French and Ukrainian can still be heard in the countryside, whereas the cities are likely to be dominated by English and Russian, respectively. In the past and since the 2000s, French speakers have immigrated to Toronto, Ottawa, Alberta and other English-speaking areas. Ukrainian speakers have been leaving their villages and moving to Russian-speaking cities, western Ukrainians have been immigrating eastwards to the industrialized regions. Both Anglophone and Russian colonizers preferred to settle in urban areas. The hot political debate on language issue was a reflection of everyday reality which many Québécois and Ukrainians faced. White-collar positions were almost entirely occupied by Anglophones and Russophones whilst Francophones and Ukrainian speakers clearly dominated among blue-collar workers. "There was only one French speaker in the office where my father worked. He was a security guard", remembered Edward Kowalski, a son of a Polish immigrant who lived in Montréal, the largest city of Québec and second largest in Canada. That was a typical picture for the city in the 1950s-1970s. Edward himself could barely speak French. Like the majority of the immigrant children, he went to the English school. The parents did not want their child to grow into "a second-rate person". The social issue closely interwove with the language and national issue.

Mass media, pop culture. Taking into account the considerable linguistic and cultural influence of English-speaking provinces and such a powerful neighbour as the U.S., where television, cinema in-

dustry, leading mass media are dominated by English, Francophones outside Québec find themselves at risk of gradual, but irreversible assimilation. Similarly, there is an unequal ratio of Russian and Ukrainian in the domains of mass information and entertainment, which is caused not that much by the demand for such products by Russian speakers, but by the vast media market of Russia which penetrates into those of the former Soviet Union without a single thought of meeting the needs of non-Russian speakers.

Some statistics to illustrate the situation in Ukraine in 2014: only 55% of books were printed in Ukrainian, newspapers – 29.5%, magazines – 9.9%, the share of Ukrainian in prime time on TV was 30% versus Russian – 40%, among the songs played by the most popular radio stations only 5% were in Ukrainian, 37% of Ukrainian restaurants did not have a menu in Ukrainian, 47% did not serve in Ukrainian.

Affirmative action. The new language policy after the Quiet Revolution in Québec and on the federal level, the last years of the Soviet rule in Ukraine and following years of independence took the form of an affirmative action towards Francophones and Ukrainian speakers, respectively, not towards Anglo- and Russophones, which sort of gives an idea of which languages had a disadvantageous position.

Complaints. There are much more complaints in relation to language rights coming from Francophones in Canada and Ukrainian speakers in Ukraine. According to the Canadian federal Commissioner of Official Languages, on average over 90% of the admissible complaints come from Francophones. In light of absence of any official statistics of the similar kind in Ukraine, the

author of this article studied 844 most relevant, as suggested by the Integrated State Register of Court Decisions, unique court judgements which mentioned the language legislation. Judgements regarding language rights accounted for 281 of them, the rest being procedural technical judgements; incomplete or irrelevant texts. 207 or nearly 74% of the judgements were on the alleged breaches of the language rights of Ukrainian speakers, 71 decisions or 25% were directed against the deeds which, according to the claimants, that way or another posed a violation of the rights of Russian speakers. The remaining 1% concerned the language rights of the speakers of other languages. As regards the complaints from the second category, almost all of them, with a few exceptions were appeals to the decisions of the state inspections to impose fines on businesses or private entrepreneurs who did not supply their Russian advertisement with Ukrainian translation, marketed goods without appropriate Ukrainian marking, banks which refused to issue statements in Ukrainian, official institutions which did not agree with the court decisions to respect the language rights of Ukrainian speakers. Speaking about exceptions, there were only three of them – complaints of the direct private nature: regarding the lack of drug instructions in Russian, the lack of Russian-language secondary education at a school, the lack of Russian-dubbed movies. To say it again, only 3 against 207. To put it into perspective, in December 2014, PrivatBank, the largest commercial bank in Ukraine, following a number of lawsuits, started a campaign to collect complaints about the lack of Ukrainian services and would receive on average

3 complaints a day. Neighbours. Both Canada and Ukraine have neighbours, U.S. and Russian Federation, respectively, whose populations and economies are many times greater. Both countries understand that knowing the neighbour's language is important to advancing their trade relations. No surprise, English and Russian play an important role in the business life of Canada and Ukraine. Both being middle range powers in the global security and trading systems, Canada and Ukraine are obliged to compromise and dialogue with their neighbours.

Whereas English is used as lingua franca in the Western world, Russian performs the same function in the post-Soviet world. In fact, the North-Atlantic trading space is regarded as one. The post-Soviet market, with low or zero tariffs, various bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements constitute one relatively homogeneous entity. Since the Euromaidan, the trade with Russia has been falling, but as of October 2015, Russia is still the largest single trading partner of Ukraine, accounting for 12.8% of its exports and 20% of its imports. The English-speaking United States is Canada's top supplier of merchandise imports, responsible for over half of all imports into Canada. The U.S. share is even greater as an export destination, accounting for nearly three quarters of Canada's merchandise exports.

The key difference between the neighbours of Canada and Ukraine is that neither the British administration nor modern Britain or the U.S. ever claimed that there was no French or French Canadian nation. Nor did they deny the fact of the existence of a distinct French language. Russia always did it with

a greater or lower degree of intensity. Except for a short period of Ukrainization in the 1920-1930s, the Russian government never made concessions to the Ukrainian speakers. Ukrainian was the second most widely spoken language of the Russian Empire and then the USSR. However, there were no discussions about bilingualism in Russia, nor that Ukrainian could be the only official language in Ukraine, which it finally became in 1989. The United States, Great Britain, or France never intervened in the language or nation-building policies of independent Canada, the only exception, perhaps, being the controversial address of Charles de Gaulle at the Montréal City Hall in 1967. Since 1991, the Russian Federation has consistently criticized the Ukrainian language policies and forced its own vision of them onto the Ukrainian government. Canada's neighbours do not have language-based territorial claims to Canada. Russia annexed the Crimea, occupied Donbas and would not miss a chance to seize the rest of Ukraine if it only got one. International law expert, former ambassador in Benelux countries, Britain and Ireland, representative of Ukraine in EU and NATO, former judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia Prof. Volodymyr Vasylenko expressed an opinion, "Since the very first days of Ukrainian independence Russia has insisted that Ukraine adopt Russian as its second official language. Why so? Because Russia considers Russian a geopolitical weapon, advancement of the Russian world. There is no room for an independent Ukraine in this world." Canada and Québec decided to protect French even though there was no geopolitical threat from the United States or

any other country that would use English as a geopolitical weapon. What now? The Quiet Revolution brought about the changes in the language situation in Canada, both on the federal and provincial level, ultimately making French the official language of Québec, one of the two official languages of the province of New Brunswick and nationally of all Canada, as well as enjoying wide rights and privileges locally in its other regions. From 1963 onwards one could observe the strengthening of the position of French as the official language effectively used in practice, as well as the realization of measures aimed at the promotion of bilingualism in all fields. The policy of official bilingualism has overcome a long and winding road. A lot of mistakes were made en route, yet it eventually yielded significant success. The achievements of bilingualism are absolute. The French Canadians no longer need to translate the official documents into English or vice versa. They could easily be served in their mother tongue anywhere in Québec, in the federal public institutions and by Crown corporations, receive provincial and local government services in certain other regions throughout Canada. Should their language rights be violated, there is always an effective mechanism to restore them, including but not limited to the complaints to the Official Languages Commissioner in Ottawa and Office québécois de la langue française in Montréal. Most importantly, both the Canadian and Québec society obtained long-expected stability and peace. Every Canadian province except British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador has implemented measures to recognize the official languages or the provision of servic-

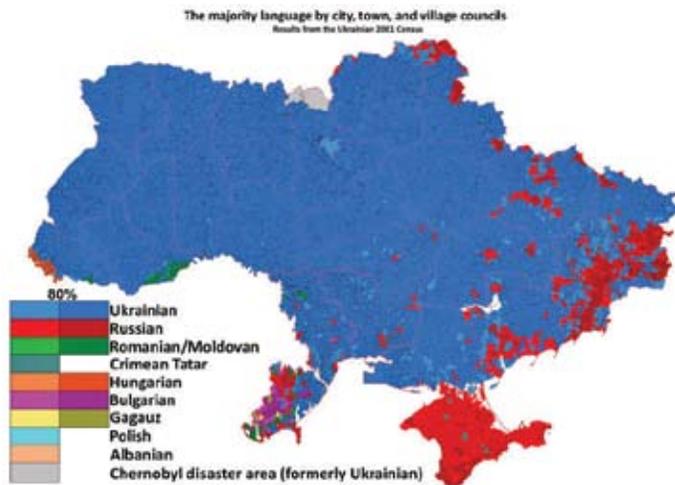
es in French. Most provinces and territories have offices to oversee the proper protection of the language rights of the speakers of both official languages, to work towards the decrease of their violation.

Roughly speaking, the language policy of independent Ukraine is marked by the absence of a language policy. Even after the Euro-maidan, the language issue has largely been put on hold. Only a couple of positive changes has been brought about in the new Law "On the higher education" which made Ukrainian once again the medium of instruction at Ukrainian universities, and in the Bill taking effect on 1 May 2016 "On the civil service" which obliges the civil servants to know and use Ukrainian while performing their duties. However, the controversial Yanukovich-era Law "On the principles of the state language policy", a subject of relentless criticism of both the Western institutions such as the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities, Venice Commission and Freedom House, and the Ukrainian civil society organizations, the very law that provoked the Language Maidan protests in 2012, suppressed by Yanukovich with the riot police and tear gas, remains in force. Yanukovich scrapped practically all the meagre achievements of the Yushchenko era and they still remain scrapped. In Ukraine, there does not exist and has never existed a specialized institution with the sole mandate to inspect the state of protection of language rights, whether of speakers of Ukrainian or Russian, develop initiatives for their improvement, neither on the local nor on the national level. The Department of Language and Ethno-national Policy that functioned within the Secretariat of President

under Yushchenko was abolished by Yanukovich and remains abolished. The anti-Russification effort is fueled exclusively by social activism alone.

Sociolinguist Larysa Masenko warns that having no policy in place to protect Ukrainian and the rights of its speakers benefits the dominant language, Russian. Oddly enough, Canada protected French when it was in danger and thus saved the national unity. Ukraine is protecting Russian while not Russian, but Ukrainian, its namesake language, needs support, further Russification may be a source of instability and only serve Russia's interests.

It does matter what language we speak. Much has been written and said about whether it matters whether Ukraine speaks Ukrainian or Russian. In the era of globalization and mass migration, what makes a Pole, a Turk, a Ghanaian and a Vietnamese, none of whom has a single drop of the German blood, but who were born and raised, let us say, in the suburbs of Berlin, German? Is it not the language? What defines Franco-Canadians and Anglo-Canadians? Is it not the language? Who benefits financially when Ukrainians watch TV shows and listen to the music produced in Russia, read books written in Russia, or surf the Russian websites on the web? If national identity is empty words for us, if we do not care about losing money to someone who is our biggest enemy, how are we going to survive? Do we care at all about your security? Is not the percentage of those who regret the collapse of the Soviet Union 2 times higher among the Russian-speaking Ukrainians than among their Ukrainian-speaking fellow citizens? According to Rating Group Ukraine, it is. Are not those who



speak Russian 2.5 times more receptive to the Russian propaganda, 2 times more likely to oppose the Ukrainian independence and 6 times – to deny the Holodomor being a genocide of the Ukrainian people? According to the survey of the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, they are. Surveys conducted on the Euromaidan by Professor Mark Beissinger of Princeton in late December and early February revealed that 82% of the protestors communicated in Ukrainian on the Euromaidan, not Russian. After all, are we so blind to see the correlation between these two maps?

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Self-Respect, Speaking Ukrainian and Creating a Better Future

Bohdan VITVITSKY

US Department of Justice, New Jersey, USA

Delivered at the banquet celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto and the 10th anniversary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program. Toronto. October 28, 2000.

I am pleased to be with you at this celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Chair of Ukrainian Studies and the 10th anniversary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program. I have prepared my remarks principally for our guests from Ukraine, but I trust that all of you will find something of interest in them. What I would like to do this evening is to invite you to join me in giving some thought to why, at this point in history, we Ukrainians are the way we are, why we think the way we do and why we do some of the things we do. In order to do this, I am going to ask you to reflect upon three different sets of observations.

Observation No. 1: A number of foreign intellectuals who have traveled in Ukraine during the last several years have remarked on the strong sense of political apathy, inertia and passivity that one feels in Ukraine - the apparent conviction that many contemporary Ukrainians seem to have that nothing can be done to change things, and that there's no point in even trying to change things.

Let me give you a couple of examples. During a private conversation, a Russian ethnographer told his Ukrainian friend that the trouble with Ukrainians is that they still think they are a national minority,

that is to say, an oppressed group - they do not behave as though they realized that they now have a state.

A prominent Polish commentator, Tomasz Jastrun, wrote the following after returning from a trip to Kyiv: "The Ukrainians are so overwhelmed by the thought that they have nothing, that they have not noticed that they have freedom, that everything is in their hands. But for them, empty hands is nothing. They are waiting for someone to put something into their hands. But empty hands do not have to be a curse - they can also be an opportunity."

Observation No. 2: A 10-year-old Ukrainian American boy is traveling throughout Europe for the first time with his father. After several days in Kyiv, he scratches his head and asks his father: "Tatu, why is it that when we were in Paris, the French all spoke French, when we were in Prague, the Czechs all spoke Czech, when we were in Krakow, the Poles all spoke Polish, but here in Kyiv, most Ukrainians seem to be speaking Russian?"

Observation No. 3: During the last decade, since the end of the Cold War, the disintegration of the Soviet empire, and the extraordinary explosion in the use of computers and the Internet, the world has undergone dramatic changes. One of the most important of these is that, as never before, nations today can choose to become prosperous. For many centuries the power and wealth of a nation depended upon things beyond its control, such as

location, size and natural resources. Today, however, the standard of living in Singapore, Taiwan or Finland is much, much higher than it is in Russia or China.

As Michael Porter, a Harvard University Business School professor, has explained: "A nation's wealth is [now] principally of its own collective choosing. Location, natural resources and even military might are no longer decisive. Instead, how a nation and its citizens choose to organize and manage the economy, the institutions they put in place and the types of investments they individually and collectively choose to make will determine national prosperity."

You may be sitting there and thinking to yourselves, OK, we know that we Ukrainians seem immobilized by our own lack of confidence about our being able to bring about any change; many of us speak Russian rather than Ukrainian; and, all of us may now be living in a new era in which, in contrast to the way things have always been, if people collectively choose to make wise decisions as regards the organization of government and the economy, it may be possible to live in a prosperous, well-ordered country. But what, if any, is the relationship among these three sets of observations?

Let me suggest some to you. Let me begin with the issue of language. Why is it that, nine years after independence, so many of us speak Russian? Why is it that so many seem to continue to think that it doesn't make much differ-

ence what language we speak? Why is it that so many seem to have accepted the view, long propounded by our Russian friends, that "eto vsio ravno" whether it is Russian or Ukrainian that is spoken in Ukraine?

But perhaps we ought to begin with the more elementary question of whether it is really true that it doesn't make any difference whether we speak Ukrainian or Russian.

Ladies and gentlemen, young brothers and sisters from Ukraine, it matters a great deal whether we speak Ukrainian or Russian. Why? Well, to begin with, it is normal for people to speak their own language. As even the 10-year-old boy about whom I spoke could not help but notice, in Paris the French speak French, in Prague the Czechs speak Czech, in Warsaw and Krakow the Poles speak Polish, and, of course, in Moscow and St. Petersburg, the Russians speak Russian.

Furthermore, is there any Russian in Moscow or St. Petersburg who thinks that it would be "vsio ravno" if Russians spoke Russian or some other language? I don't think so. The Russians worship their language. Are there any Poles who think it would be "vsio ravno" if Poles spoke Polish or some other language? I don't think so either. The Poles also worship their own language. Are there any Frenchmen who think it would be "vsio ravno" if the French spoke French or some other language? If any of you know anything about the French, you know that the answer is obviously not.

How is it, then, that we Ukrainians were fooled into thinking that of all of the peoples in the world and all of the languages in the world, it only was "vsio ravno" whether Ukrainian or Russian was spoken

in Ukraine? Is it because we were told and taught that Ukrainian was somehow inferior to Russian? Is it because we were told that somehow Russian was a more universal language, and Ukrainian a local language?

Is it because when some of us spoke Ukrainian in Ukraine, we were told by our Russian friends "gavarite cheloviecheskimazykom"?

Stop and think for a minute. Does it make any kind of sense to say that one language is superior to another? How can the language of my nation be superior or inferior to the language of your nation? It's something like saying that a child should recognize a mother not on the basis of who gave that child birth but on the basis of which woman is the youngest or most beautiful or the wealthiest. Languages are not interchangeable as if they were nails or screws. Each language has imbedded in it a particular view of the world, a certain set of cognitive values and attitudes. Some poets have suggested that a language is or reflects a nation's soul. How is it that we have allowed the Russians to convince us to be indifferent to our own language?

Some of you may still be unconvinced. You may be thinking that the Ukrainian situation is different. You may be thinking that it is, of course, true that the Russians, both under the tsars and the Soviets, artificially constrained the use and perhaps the development of the Ukrainian language, and that this may have been a crime of imperialism, but today, the fact of the matter is that Russian has a larger vocabulary or a more modern vocabulary and, therefore, perhaps it really isn't so bad if Ukrainians use Russian.

If you're still thinking that, let me

direct your attention to two examples that should convince you, once and for all, that a normal nation does not trade its own language in for another one, for the same reason that a normal human being does not trade his or her mother in for another one, just because the other one is younger or better looking or richer.

What is today the Czech Republic was until the end of World War I a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. For a long time in Prague and in the other Czech cities, German was the language of prestige spoken by most. German was the language of Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Hegel and so on. Kafka, a native of Prague, wrote in German, not Czech. Czech was considered the language of Czech peasants and was held in great contempt.

Yet, the patriotic among the Czechs resolved to speak Czech instead of German, so that when Czechoslovakia came into existence at the end of World War I, most people in Prague spoke Czech, not German. Why is it that what was obvious to the Czechs as to what should be done has not been obvious to us today? A more telling example is provided by the use of Hebrew in Israel. When Israel became an independent state in 1948, it contained some 700,000 to 800,000 Jews. They spoke various languages, among them Yiddish and English. Yet, even before independence, they had all agreed that Hebrew should become their official language. What is remarkable is that at the beginning of the 20th century Hebrew was a dead language. That is, no one, except for the rabbis who used it in religious ceremonies, spoke it.

Nonetheless, the future Israel decided that it should be Hebrew - not English, not German and not French - that should be the official

and everyday language of Israel. And so they adopted Hebrew, modernized it, developed a terminology for all branches of knowledge, and it became the normally functioning language of the Israelis in all spheres of life. And not just the Israelis. A week ago I was in Miami and I heard advertisements on the radio for Hebrew lessons. The advertisements said, come and learn the language of the Jewish people, come learn the language of the Jewish soul.

If it was obvious to 700,000 or 800,000 Jews in Israel that they should revive a dead language, modernize it and adopt it for official and daily use because it was the language of their people, the language of their ancestors, why hasn't it been obvious to tens of millions of us Ukrainians that Ukrainian should be our language?

Let me suggest at least two reasons. First, one of the greatest triumphs of Russian cultural and intellectual imperialism was to convince us that what was normal for others was abnormal for us Ukrainians, and that it was OK that what was abnormal for others was normal in Ukraine.

The normal desire for at least some Ukrainians simply to be Ukrainian was denounced as a manifestation of "Ukrainian particularism." What would, in the rest of the world, be considered a normal interest in one's own history was, in Ukraine, treated as some sort of subversion. What would, in the rest of the world, be considered a normal desire to develop one's own culture was, in Ukraine, treated as a manifestation of bourgeois nationalism. What would, in the rest of the world, be considered a normal desire to speak, read and write in one's own language was, in Ukraine, treated as an exercise

in some inferior medium, and so on.

Second, we allowed ourselves to internalize the inferiority complex that the Russians have been feeding us for decades reaching into centuries. How else can one understand how it is possible for us Ukrainians to voluntarily speak the language of those who for centuries have tried to make us disappear? Those who for decades reaching into centuries have treated us with contempt? Those who have murdered or caused the murder of millions of our countrymen and women? Those who even to his day deny that we are a nation? Those who to this day cannot bring themselves to create a single program of Ukrainian studies at a single one of their many universities? And those who lied to us and taught us to lie to ourselves, about our history, about who our heroes really were, who we really were, and so on?

Our failure to understand that we should be speaking Ukrainian and why it is obvious that we should be doing so is a reflection of a lack of national self-respect. This lack of self-respect and self-confidence is important because it breeds in us the national passivity and inertia that I spoke about at the beginning of my address to you, this inability to understand that independence is an opportunity, an opportunity to begin building and creating a normal country, normal politically, culturally and economically. Am I suggesting to you that if we all begin to speak Ukrainian rather than Russian, everything would magically become OK? That the economy would instantly revive? That foreign investments would pour in? Of course not. Language is not some magic talisman. But it does serve as a kind of barometer of national mental health.

If, like the first Israelis who embraced Hebrew, we had immediately embraced Ukrainian, we would have done so because we would have exhibited the same kind of self-respect and self-confidence regarding who we are and why what is ours must be cherished. If we had the same self-respect and self-confidence that the first Israelis had, we would not now be overwhelmed by the thought that we have nothing, that we are powerless, that nothing can be done and that nothing can be changed.

I have thus far suggested to you how the Ukrainian language use issue may have a connection to the current mood of social and political helplessness in Ukraine today. Let me now suggest to you how those two issues may relate to the third observation that I spoke about earlier, namely, the observation that we may today be living in a very different world from the one that existed for centuries, because in this world countries may have a much greater opportunity to choose national prosperity and well-being.

It is always harmful to lack national self-respect and self-confidence, because such a state of affairs twists and contorts the national psyche and may lead to wrong choices and actions. But if we are indeed living in a new era, and I think that we are, an era in which it is possible to choose national prosperity and well-being, then a lack of self-respect and self-confidence is positively fatal.

Our own lack of self respect and self confidence will be a self-fulfilling prophecy. Since we are confused about who we are, we lack national self-confidence. Because we lack national self-confidence, we are convinced that we are powerless to change things. Because

we don't even try to change anything, nothing is changed, except by others for their benefit. And because nothing is changed, that further confirms our conviction that nothing can be changed and that we are powerless to effect change.

Ask yourselves, how and why was it possible for 700,000 to 800,000 Israelis to build such a strong state on a desert while surrounded by tens of millions of enemies? There are many answers to this question, but I would suggest to you that the most important of them was and is a very strong sense of Jewish self-respect and self-confidence.

Is it possible for Ukrainians to develop a similar kind of national self-respect and self-confidence? Let me suggest to you that in the recent past, there once lived a tribe of Ukrainians that in fact possessed a full complement of national self-respect and self-confidence. That tribe was called Halychany. They lived in what are today the three oblasts of Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil. The people about whom I am speaking lived between the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century.

The people about whom I am speaking were a comparatively small tribe and, except for a small intelligentsia, most of them were peasants and most of them were poor. Yet, despite all this, and despite having lost a war for Halychyna to Poland at the end of World War I, and despite having to live during the Great Depression, and despite having to survive two years of Soviet occupation, three years of Nazi occupation and then a second Soviet occupation, they were full of national self-respect and self-confidence. They knew that they were Ukrainians, and even though some of them who

graduated from gymnasiums spoke five or six languages, there was never any doubt among any of them that Ukrainian was their primary and mother tongue.

The Halychany of the first half of the 20th century disagreed with one another about various issues; they fought with one another and in some extreme instances, they even killed each other for political reasons. There were among them socialists, democrats and nationalists. But the one remarkable feature that they all shared in common was the fiercely held belief that they could make a difference. And boy, did they ever make a difference! They made a difference at the beginning of the 20th century by forging voting and political coalitions with Jews in the Austro-Hungarian Parliament; by forming the Sichovi Striltsi [Ukrainian Sich Riflemen] to fight for Ukrainian independence; by forming the OUN [Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists] to fight Polish domination; by forming the UPA [Ukrainian Insurgent Army] to fight the Soviets and Nazis; by revitalizing the North American diaspora and helping to keep the idea of an independent Ukraine alive - even at a time when everyone in the United States and Canada told them that there was no such thing as Ukraine, that it was all Russia.

I have not spoken to you about the Halychany of the first half of the last century in order to draw invidious or critical comparisons between them and us today. No, that was not the point at all. The Halychany were the way they were because of a whole host of political and historical circumstances, such as the luck they had in living in the comparatively progressive and enlightened Austro-Hungarian empire, the luck they had in it being possible for some of their brightest

sons, such as Ivan Franko, to travel and study in Vienna and so on.

The point of speaking to you about the Halychany was simply to remind you that it is possible for Ukrainians to possess full national self-respect and self-confidence under all kinds of difficult circumstances.

Ladies and gentlemen, young brothers and sisters, let me begin to conclude by reminding you about what two of our most precious Ukrainian geniuses tried to teach us. The first quotation relates directly to our discussion about language:

Uchitesia braty moyi,
dumaite, chytaite,
I chuzhomu nauchaites
Svoho ne tsuraites

That means, ladies and gentlemen, having the self-respect to speak our own language.

Taras Shevchenko also tried to teach us that:

Strashno vpasty u kaidany,
Umyrat v nevoli,
A sche hirshe - spaty, spaty,
I spaty na voli ...

But isn't that exactly what we are doing today when we become paralyzed by our own lack of self-confidence and self-respect, by our lack of conviction that we can make a difference?

And lastly, Ivan Franko tried to teach us that:

Kozhnyi dumaj scho na tobi
Milioniv stan stoiit
Shcho za doliu milioniv
Mayesh daty ty odvit.

Ladies and gentlemen, young brothers and sisters. Those of us who are here today are among the privileged, in terms of education, in terms of what we've had an opportunity to see, learn and experience. We all have an obligation to apply that privilege towards some

good.

Ladies and gentlemen, young brothers and sisters, let's take what Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko – two of the wisest and most wonderful teachers that any nation has ever been fortunate to have – have tried to teach us, and let's go out and make a difference. Let's go out and make the two of

them proud of us. Let's go out and make the kind of difference that will make our children and grandchildren proud of us.

An Italian American priest named Father Gino Baroni once made a very important observation. He said that the two most valuable things we can teach our children are that they have roots and that

they can reach for the sky. Ladies and gentlemen, let's not let our roots rot away from neglect. It is not "vsio ravno." And, ladies and gentlemen, let's not be afraid to reach for the Ukrainian sky no matter how temporarily cloudy or overcast it may sometimes seem to be. ■



Farewell Dinner 2012 Speech

Andrei ZAVIALOV

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У цей день, в день української писемності та мови, я до вас звертатимусь українською мовою, друзі. Для мене, як для людини, для якої рідною є російська мова, сьогодні важливо донести повідомлення з закликом зберігати українську мову. Я, як єдиний викладач української мови в місті Іркутську, закликаю вас – бережіть її, розвивайте її, спілкуйтесь нею. Я почав вчити українську в 14 років, самостійно, у нас в родині тільки прабабуся трішки спілкується українською. Може мене потягнуло в той час до рідних коренів чи що, я не знаю. Але я абсолютно не шкодую про те, що я її навчив та спілкуюся нею зі всіма вами. Я викладаю українську вже третій рік поспіль, мені зараз 22 роки, і курси української в нашому місті проводяться безкоштовно. Це таке своєрідне волонтерство. Мені цікаво вчити людей українській. Хай у нас і небагато ходить

на ті курси (порядку 6-8 осіб щорічно), але це вже щось. Ми випикуємо підручники з України, з міста Львова, з Інституту зі зв'язків з діаспорою при Львівській політехніці. Але я отримую від того моральне задоволення – що я даю людям можливість доторкнутися до України, трішки зрозуміти, що таке – Україна. Я дуже радий, що у нас є люди, які хочуть дізнатися, хто вони є, хочуть навчити мову своїх бабусь та дідусів, бо вчать її просто для себе, бо подобається.

Також під час Канадсько-Української Парламентарної Програми в побутових розмовах я спілкуюсь зі всіма українською мовою, крім наших грузинських друзів – з ними російською. Тут, в Канаді, я взагалі мало спілкуюся російською, навіть незважаючи на те, що деякі наші хлопці та дівчата з України спілкуються зі мною російською. І я не кажу, що це погано, бо я поважаю свою рідну мову. Я просто звертаюсь до вас

– спілкуйтесь українською, розвивайте її, бороніть її, бо мова – це наш чинник, це те, що відрізняє нас від інших, це те, навколо чого справді можуть українці гуртуватися та може Україна будуватися. І це дуже важливо – спілкуватися українською. Навіть якщо у вас російськомовне оточення в Україні – українською не буде шкідливо поговорити хоча б просто для тренування. Я завжди як приїжджаю в Україну – то розмовляю з місцевими мешканцями українською мовою, і байдуже мені якою мовою вони мені відповідають. Це такий мій принцип – якщо я в Україні – то виключно українською. Звісно, там, у нас, в далекому Сибіру ніяких перешкод проти української не робиться і мені завжди є з ким нею поговорити, з певними людьми з нашого Українського культурного центру. Але іноді нахлинає нестерпне бажання чути та розмовляти українською. Ви, напевно, це зрозумієте, коли або

мігруєте кудись, або поїдете в довготривалу подорож чи на навчання. Один мій друг з Києва якось мені сказав: «Ти знаєш, Андрію, це дуже дивно, і це прикольно, що москаль заохочує українців спілкуватися українською. Це вже просто щось». А одна моя знайома з Москви почувши, як я розмовляю українською, сказала (даю переклад з російської на українську): «Я жодного слова не зрозуміла з того, що ти сказав, але яка ж гарна українська мова, так би і слухала її все своє життя».

Пане Ігорю, я дуже Вам вдячний, що Ви мені дали можливість

доторкнутися до західного світу, подивитися, як люди живуть тут. Надзвичайно важливо те, що Ви робите – Ви даєте молоді можливість подивитися на те, як можна жити, як можна будувати стосунки між людьми, будувати суспільний устрій, будувати добробут. Після цього досвіду, я думаю, що ми всі зрозуміємо, яким чином можна навести лад у себе вдома, у себе в місті, у себе в країні. Бо не треба вигадувати велосипед знову, треба просто подивитися, як він робиться, і зробити велосипед для себе, такий, щоб тобі було зручно на ньому їхати. Цей досвід зали-

шиться зі мною на все моє подальше життя. Пане Ігорю, дуже важливо продовжувати програму і після 2015 р., бо йде дуже цікаве нове покоління, і там є теж над чим працювати. Я бажаю Вам здоров'я, щастя, всіляких успіхів та любові – Многая літа!

Коментар: в 2013-2014 навчальному році до нас прийшла рекордна кількість бажаючих вчити українську – аж 56 осіб. Звісно, далеко не всі дійшли до кінця. Але це вже для нас своєрідна планка. Детальніше тут: <http://www.ukrros.info/analitika/detail.php?ID=4066> ■

In Poltava During the War of 2014/2015

Artur NADIIEV

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As the separatists are temporarily occupying my hometown, I had to look for a new home, during my three months' break from my studies in China.

I came to Poltava, where my family had already fled from our home in Luhansk Oblast. I arrived at the beginning of December. It seemed like people did not care much about what was happening in the East. People seemed to go about their everyday life with work, school and meeting friends for coffee. Some of my new friends were in doubt if the war was really happening in the East. Others seemed indifferent to events in the East. I thought that the Ukrainian saying "Моя хата з краю – нічого не знаю" (roughly translated as "My house is distant– I know nothing about it.") was a fair description of the mood in Poltava.

But as time went on I began to see

the true attitudes of people to the new reality of Ukraine. And even now, as the new ceasefire agreement was signed in Minsk I realize that the people do not trust the European leaders nor of course Putin.

I see that people here in Poltava understand that Ukraine needs them as much as they need Ukraine. As my host family in Poltava is Evangelical Christians, most of my interactions with local people have been within the local Evangelical community. During Christmas, one of the churches went caroling, to raise money for the ATO needs. I attended a youth meeting where the Christian youth of Poltava discussed what it means to be a patriot and how they can practically get involved in bringing peace to Ukraine. Another Evangelical group of women initiated making camouflage coating for

Ukrainian tanks and soldiers. One of my friends quit her well-paid job to become a volunteer and help the border troops with clothes, food, medicine and equipment.

The war is also taking place in the cultural realm. Some people who would be bilingual in their daily life, have now switched to Ukrainian only. Many cars, windows and house roofs are decorated with Ukrainian flags. It is a small step towards an important revival of Ukrainian culture.

These are some of the changes that I have noticed among average Ukrainians in Poltava. Even though people want peace, they are getting involved in the war to defend their country, to the extent they can. They cherish Ukraine's independence. ■

CUPP 2010 Walking Tour of Parliament Hill in Ottawa

Kateryna LYSENKO

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2010 Michael Starr Scholarship recipient

The buildings on Parliament Hill are a mirror of past events in Canadian history. The architectural styles show Canadian linkages to Europe as Canada formed part of the British Empire for decades. We invite you to join our walking tour on Parliament Hill.

On September 19 all 23 CUPP Interns met Borys Gengalo for an afternoon walking tour of Parliament Hill. Borys Gengalo is a Canadian historian of Ukrainian origin and good friend of the CUPP Program. He is a member of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa and each year meets Ukrainian students in order to acquaint them with the past and present of life around Parliament. Parliament Hill is the seat of government and of the most important government buildings. There are other government buildings spread through the city of Ottawa. Parliament Hill is a symbolic place dominated by the Centre Block Tower and clock. Parliament's Centre Block houses the Prime Minister's offices, and some MPs offices. Centre Block is surrounded by the Supreme Court Building, East and West Blocks, the Royal Mint Building and other important structures and many historic monuments to historic Canadian heroes and citizens. The first Cabinet Minister of Ukrainian heritage whose office was in Centre

Block was Michael Star (Starchevsky), whose parents emigrated to Canada from Halychyna.

Let's begin our excursion by walking along the Wellington Street. This street was named after the English Duke Wellington and member of the British Parliament, who initiated the construction of the Rideau Canal for military defense of Ottawa. On the both sides of this street there are monuments of two Canadian heroes, who lived in different eras and sacrificed their lives for others. The Galahad-monument is dedicated to a young Canadian journalist Albert Harper, who before jumping into the Ottawa River to save a drowning called out Galahad's famous words "If I lose myself, I save myself". Albert Harper and the girl drowned in the river but the monuments reminds Canadians of his heroic action. Close to this monument there is another sculpture of a Canadian hero – Terry Fox, who had one leg amputated due to cancer, who began a marathon run from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans to raise money for cancer-stricken people. Walking ahead you will notice the grand building of Banque de Montréal, which was built at the beginning of the XX century during financial crisis. The Beaux-Arts style of this Bank served to gain people's trust in the Canadian banking system. The façade makes an im-

pression of stability, reliability and safety. A similar impression is created by the current Central Bank of Canada which was built in Art Deco style, and which combines modern and classical architectural styles. The same style is represented in the Supreme Court edifice, which is situated on the Ottawa riverside and completes the complex of Parliamentary buildings. Two statues in front of the Supreme Court symbolize Veritas (Truth) and Justitia (Justice). It is worth to note that John Sopinka was the first Canadian puisne justice on the Supreme Court of Canada of Ukrainian ancestry. He was a patron of the CUPP Program in whose honour a Scholarship is named. Justice Sopinka died in 1997 and two years after his death a new courthouse in downtown Hamilton was named in his honour.

To make the long story shorter, we would like to admit that walking on the Parliament Hill with Borys Gengalo brought us deeper understanding of the Canadian history and politics. It was a great introduction into our internship and stay in Ottawa. ■





From left: Maryna Rabinovych (CUPP'13, Odesa), Kateryna Latysh (CUPP'13, Kharkiv), Lilia Ibadova (CUPP'10, Kharkiv).



Mini CUPP'11 Reunion in Frankfurt am Main, Jan 17, 2016. From left to right: Oksana Dekhtiarova (CUPP 2011&2013), Oleksand Uliyanov (CUPP 2011), Anatolii Dzeman (CUPP 2011).



PGI, CUPP Alumni, Kyiv, 2016-02-11.



PGI, CUPP Alumni, Kyiv, 2016-02-11.



International Students' Theatre Festival "Catharsis", staging of the "Christmas Carol" play by Charles Dickens. Director: Oleksiy Kovalenko (CUPP Alumni). L to R: Spirit of Marley, Performing Arts (Kyiv, Ukraine).



PGI, CUPP Alumni, Kyiv, 2016-02-11.



International Students' Theatre Festival "Catharsis", staging of the "Solaris" play by Stanislaw Lem. Director: Oleksiy Kovalenko (CUPP Alumni). Stage of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine.

International Students' Theatre Festival "Catharsis", staging of the "Ifimeda in Aulis" play by Euripides. Director: Oleksiy Kovalenko (CUPP Alumni). Concert Hall of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine.

International Students' Theatre Festival "Catharsis". Director of Italian Institute of Culture in Kyiv Mr. Nicola Franco Baloni greeting participants and guests of the festival. L to R: Nicola Franco Baloni, Oleksiy Kovalenko. Concert Hall of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine.



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