



Newsletter

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ПАРЛАМЕНТАРНА ПРОГРАМА КАНАДА-УКРАЇНА

CUPP Newsletter

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The Socio-Historical Context of Public Language-Use and Why English Must be Ukraine's Second Language.

Stephen Velychenko

(Chair of Ukrainian Studies/CERES, University of Toronto)

Ukraine attained political but not economic or cultural independence in 1991. And because this happened peacefully the old regime elite was not executed or exiled. These old leaders who remained in power after independence did almost nothing to remove the country from the Russian -language communications sphere (movnyi prostir). More specifically, they did nothing to dismantle the production and distribution infrastructure that kept Ukraine in the Russian- language communications sphere.

For Ukraine to become culturally independent it must leave the Russian- language communications sphere and enter the English- language communications- sphere. There, it will become part of Europe and the world. Towards this end, because the country now has a mixed economy, public language-use policies must not encompass only state institutions. They must also include global and domestic companies, which in Ukraine, distribute and produce primarily in Russian. Until such time as all kiosks at least in western and central Ukraine are filled with Ukrainian and English language paper-back, glossy magazines, newspapers, CDs and DVDs, Ukraine will remain a Russian cultural colony isolated from the rest of the world or, at best, in contact with it only through the filter of Russian. This will perpetuate anti-Russian feelings within Ukraine and create friction between the EU and Russia.

Ukraine's public language sphere

became Russian because of deliberate government policies which took decades to realize. First, up to 1917 tsarist policies forbade teaching and publishing in Ukrainian. The association of literary Russian with empire in addition, gave Russian social prestige. The failure of the national revolution in 1921 meant that this legacy was not overcome. Second, between 1929 and 1947, centrally directed immigration and "ethnic dilution," combined with centrally planned deportations and millions of unnatural Ukrainian deaths, created large Russian-speaking urban enclaves in the country's eastern-most provinces. Overall, between 1897 and 1989 the total number of Russians in Ukraine doubled. Third, soviet educational and media policies after 1929 channeled upwardly mobile non-Russian rural migrants into Russian-speaking culture, and allowed urban Russian settlers to work and satisfy their cultural/spiritual needs in the Russian culture and language. This reinforced the pre- 1917 pattern. Subsequent generations of urban Russian immigrant-settlers and assimilated migrants, consequently, saw no need to learn Ukrainian, spoke in Russian and were Moscow-oriented culturally and intellectually. Finally, because independence came peacefully, these millions of Russian- speakers produced by soviet policies did not emigrate – as did the French from Algeria, the Japanese from Korea, the Dutch from Indonesia, Germans from Sudetenland, or the British from Africa or India. Ukraine's soviet

Russophile elites, meanwhile, remained in power and enacted no effective legislation to...

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After lecture about Genocide, with professor Roman Serbyn, at University of Quebec in Montreal



McGill University meeting with Artem Luhovyy and Leila



Meeting with Speaker of House of Commons Peter Miliken



Paul Migus meets CUPP'06 interns



CUPP'06 with Senator Raynell Andreychuk



During visit to Ukrainian Canadian Care Centre, Toronto

change Ukraine's linguistic status-quo in the public sphere, nor did they cut soviet -era distribution/production networks.

After 1991 most of the urban population accepted the legitimacy of the Ukrainian state, but few changed their language-use or Russian intellectual/cultural orientation because the underlying infrastructure of the Russian-language communications sphere remained untouched. Since there was little Ukrainian-language material on the market it made little sense to change language-use. This is crucial to understanding the language issue because choice is not made in a vacuum, but in specific circumstances.

It makes no sense to talk about "free choice" to use Ukrainian in Ukraine because, as of 2000, only 10 percent of the annual published book titles, 12 percent of magazines, 18 percent of television programs and 35 percent of newspapers were in Ukrainian. Everything else is in Russian. In addition, Ukraine is also flooded by Russian-language materials and broadcasts from Russia which, if included in calculations, would lower these percentages even more. Yet, Russian-speaking Russians are only 20 % of the population. During the last two years the percentage share of Ukrainian-language newspapers and TV programming has risen, but the institutional infrastructure still directs people towards Russian. Not only does Kyiv spend millions of hryvni providing for the cultural needs of its Russian-speaking citizens. They also enjoy the Russian-language audio-visual products produced by Russian corporations in Russia and Ukraine. Between 2005 and 2010, in addition, Putin's government will spend 800 million rubles on measures to linguistically russify non-Russians living outside the borders of the Russian Federation and supply Russians living there with Russian-language printed and audio-visual products ("O federalnoi tselevoi programoi," 2005).

These disproportions stem primarily from continued Russian ownership of production and distribution rights for audio-visual and printed products within what was the USSR after 1991. Russian owners, like most people at the time, saw the CIS as merely a new form of Russian domination in the old USSR. While some of them may have been extremist-nationalists, commercial concerns also explain that as owners they had no interest in making their Russian-language market smaller and losing profits, by spending money on non-Russian-language products. Their financial and/or personal interests in retaining the soviet built Russian-language communications sphere, thus, coincided with the Russophile sympathies of Ukraine's rulers to ensure that the institutional basis of Russian language -use in Ukraine's public sphere remained untouched after 1991. There were no Ukrainians willing to buy them out afterwards. Today, Ukraine's oligarchs do not seem to be interested in creating a Ukrainian-language public space.

In Ukraine since 1991 there has been an institutional infrastructure for Ukrainian-language scholarship, high-politics and high-culture. But modern mass culture does not consist only of "the classics". It includes lots of written, filmed and recorded garbage. The yellow press in all languages sells in millions of copies, while the quality press sells only tens of thousands. In Ukraine, the institutional infrastructure of mass culture is Russian. Private companies already producing 10's of millions of copies for the Russian market dump their cheap products in Ukraine with no extra effort since they face no import restrictions. Or, they produce in branch-plants and sell cheap locally. Thus, Ukrainians not interested in scholarship, high politics, or high culture have little choice but to buy and watch cheap Russian/ Russian-dubbed junk-films, and read cheap garbage newspapers in Russian, because there are no cheap Ukrainian-language junk-films or garbage news-

papers. Oligarchs like Akhmetov, Taruta, and Surkis have made no effort to produce these kinds of cheap Ukrainian-language audio-visual products, mass circulation dailies or pulp-literature. Laws passed in 2006 have now lowered the percentage of contemporary foreign films screened with Russian dubbing /subtitles to approximately 65%, but whether the Yanukovich government will continue to enforce them remains to be seen.

Contrary to EU recommendations and Ukrainian law, both the government and the companies as of 2006 still refused to disclose who controlled the country's radio and TV. What is known suggests Russians control directly, or indirectly through Russophile Ukrainian oligarchs, 90% of Ukraine's communications network. Russia's NTV, ORT, Alfa-Group and LukOil have controlling interest in Ukrainian channels 1plus1, Inter, Novyi Kanal and STB respectively. Ukrainian-language TV programming during the last two years has risen to roughly 75% of all domestically-produced content, but while local politicians in the south and east block national channels and re-transmit Russian programs from Russia to local stations, the national government has never blocked Russian channels. Thus, as a percentage of all and not just national programming, Russian-language programs still dominate Ukrainian air-waves. Ownership interests are also reflected in content bias. In June 2006, for instance, neo-soviet Russophile leaders assembled no more than 300 people, including Russian nationals, to stand outside a sanatorium in a Crimean town inhabited by American soldiers accompanying a shipment of military equipment that had not yet gone through customs. Ukraine's media, using close-angle rather than long-angle shots, presented these individuals as a "mass anti-NATO" demonstration. Only thanks to Ukraine's independent Dzerkalo tyzhnia did people learn the truth of what had transpired and that the maximum that turned-out for that little show was 1500 on the day

Kushnarov came to give a speech.

Ukraine's loyal Russian-speakers realize the public sphere is de facto Russian and do not complain about sending their children to Ukrainian schools, seeing public signs in Ukrainian, and filling-out government forms in Ukrainian – which is about the only contact with Ukrainian Russian-speakers cannot avoid. Those who do complain are restorationist Party of Region Leaders like Kushnarov, and extremists like Petro Symonenko and Natalia Vitrenko – who considers Ukrainian “a language for cattle.” They cannot accept the reality of Ukrainian independence, they fear the prospect of Ukraine joining the EU, and they fear the prospect of educated Ukrainians, like the educated in the rest of the world, learning English as their second language, instead of the language of the old imperial ruler. They know that keeping Ukraine in the Russian-language communications sphere will reinforce its continued subordination to Russia and bring them status as local potentates. One of their major aims, unsurprisingly, is to give Russian official status in Ukraine. An analogous situation would be if, the French and their native collaborators in Algeria, or the Japanese and their collaborators in Korea, or the Dutch and their collaborators in Indonesia, had come-back to power after the formal separation of these countries from the old empires and then, as part of efforts to reestablish the imperial tie, made the language of the old empire official. Just as this would have been a recipe for political disaster in those countries, the aims of Ukraine's extremist restorationist minority today are a recipe for instability in eastern-Europe.

The Kravchuk government made Ukrainian the official language, but neo-Soviet deputies dominated parliament when the language law was adopted and they ensured it included no legal sanctions. As a result, it is impossible to charge anyone for ignoring it. People like Kluev and Azarov who demonstratively refuse to learn or speak Ukrainian became government ministers. Government

officials outside the three western-most provinces address citizens in Russian regardless of the language citizens use, teachers in Ukrainian-language schools teach in Russian – and no one gets fined or fired. Although English was already the world language in 1991, it was not made compulsory in schools. Without the market for books that this would have produced, no English-language companies had economic reason to establish themselves in Ukraine to produce affordable versions of their publications. 15 years after independence, as a result, Ukrainian libraries cannot afford to buy English-language books. Students, consequently, still use Russian-language books to study and research non-Ukrainian related subject matter. This reinforces the average educated person's participation within the Russian language communications sphere and keeps them isolated from the rest of the world – which speaks English. Even Mongolia has made English its second language. Individuals do learn English. But Ukraine has the lowest English language learning-rate in eastern Europe – presumably because as a third language English represents a luxury for which the average person has no time.

Neo-soviet Russophile politicians who control Ukraine are not simply indifferent but hostile to use of Ukrainian in the public-sphere. They allowed Russian publishing companies and distributors to set up branch offices in Ukraine without obliging them to publish in Ukrainian and exempting them from import duties during the 90s. They did not follow the lead of the Russian government and abolish taxation on domestic Ukrainian-language publications. Thus, Russian-language products in Ukraine are often cheaper than Ukrainian or English-language products, more widely distributed, and more easily accessible. In Donetsk, the 38% of the population who are Russian-speaking Russians, have approximately 1000 Russian-language newspapers and magazines. There is one Ukrainian

language newspaper. In 2005 provincial politicians stopped the subsidy of 43 000 hryvnia they had provided until then to schools and libraries for the Ukrainian paper, and voted a 800 000 hryvnia to those institutions to buy the three major Russian newspapers. These same politicians complain about infringements of Russian-speakers' rights and call for official status for Russian.

Non-Russian foreign owners who entered Ukraine after 1991 help keep the country in the Russian-language communications sphere. Mr. Jed Sundin in Kyiv, for example, publishes Kyiv Post. He also publishes twelve glossy/popular magazines. These are all in Russian and thereby Sundin, a man who supports Ukrainian political independence, is keeping Ukraine culturally dependent on its former imperial master. In his offices work people who can't speak or write in Ukrainian. Hollywood producers and distributors do not make Ukrainian versions of their products. Bill Gates does not produce a Ukrainian version of Windows. Huge international popular/glossy magazine conglomerates, like the fashion-womens group Burda, do not distribute Ukrainian-language versions of their products.

Russian domination of the public sphere does not promote political loyalty to Russia. What it does do is maintain and promote Russophile cultural-intellectual orientations. These reinforce the old imperial Russian tie, and impede the creation of mental-cultural ties with the EU and the rest of the world - which speaks English. Logically, there is no necessary correlation between language-use and loyalties. Scots, Irish, Indians, Americans, Australians, and Canadians have all expressed their nationalisms in English. Corsicans and Bretons have used French, and Latin Americans have used Spanish. We also know that few of Ukraine's Russian-speakers support political reincorporation into Russia, and that Ukrainian Russian-speakers can be Ukrainian patriots – as witness

Ukrainian soccer-fans this summer. They also are as critical of Putin's Ukrainian policies as they are of his domestic policies and have no wish to be associated with Russia -- which raises the interesting possibility that Ukraine could become an eastern-European Ireland.

In sum, Russian language-use in the public sphere was established by government policies. Since 1991 it has continued because the government is neo-soviet and Russophile (except between 2004-06) and done little to reverse their effects. It does not enforce what little legislation does exist nor extend that legislation to apply to privately-owned media and publishing companies. Thus, the old production and distribution infrastructure established by the old policies remains and still produces and disseminates cheap Russian-language products.

At a time when the educated in every country in the world are learning English as a second language because English is the de facto world-language, Ukraine's neo-Soviet Russophile politicians keep the country apart from the rest of the world by maintaining the production and distribution infrastructure that keeps Ukraine in the Russian-language communications sphere. Ukrainians thus have no real choice with respect to public language-use and inevitably "choose" to use and buy Russian. De facto Russian domination of the public sphere, the mental dependency on, and hostility towards Russia it produces, is thus prolonged. This, in turn, impedes Ukraine's integration with the EU and the rest of the world, and threatens Russia with instability on its south-western border.

Ukraine's loyal Russian-speakers

realize the public-sphere is de facto Russian and accept that since they live in Ukraine they should know Ukrainian. Nor are they enthusiastic about closer-ties with Putin's resource-based autocracy and its wars. An extremist minority and Party of Regions leaders, however, seek to give official status to Russian. This will reinforce Ukraine's inclusion in the Russian-language communications sphere, its imperial-era cultural and political dependence on Russia, and undermine its hopes for EU membership. Giving Russian official status would not only reverse the foreign-policy priorities of President Iushchenko. It would provoke Ukrainians hostility towards Russia and loyal Russian-speakers. Instability might then threaten the EU with instability on its eastern border, and Russia with instability on its western border.

HOW MANY LANGUAGES DO UKRAINIANS SPEAK?

Pavlo Shopin, Luhansk, CUPP'06

Having read the article by Stephen Velychenko, I would like to take issue with the premises expressed in it and provide some of the deliberations relevant for the problem in question. I may reiterate those thoughts voiced in my previous comments but will try to mention other peculiarities of the language issue in Ukraine.

It is absolutely true that the Ukrainian government is responsible for not promoting Ukrainian language and we have to create a Ukrainian-language communications sphere to gain cultural independence of Ukraine. Moreover, the government seems to neglect that Ukrainian is the state language of the country, which provokes a lot of Russian-speaking Ukrainians to feel that "Ukraine" is a synonym for "Russia". Professor Velychenko is right when he states that in most cases there is no choice which language to speak -- Russian permeates every sphere of communication in Ukraine and dominates Ukrainian.

Thus, it is quintessential for us to understand that "choice is not made in a vacuum, but in specific circumstances". We will ascertain these "specific circumstances" in our further contemplation. Ukraine needs to obtain a lot of Ukrainian-language books in different genres and spheres of knowledge, Ukrainian-language newspapers and magazines, Ukrainian-language yellow press and pulp literature. Ukrainians have to realize that the state language deserves respect and promotion from the side of the government, Ukrainian people, international business and other countries.

At the same time, there are several points posited by Mr. Stephen Velychenko which I cannot fully support. First of all, Professor Velychenko appears to regret the fact that Ukraine's "independence came peacefully" and "millions of Russian speakers produced by soviet policies did not emigrate". I cannot imagine what could have happened if there had been confronta-

tion between the Russian-speaking and the Ukrainian-speaking people and consequential emigration of at least 5 million people or split-up of the country. I respect Professor Velychenko's point of view but my tolerance does not mean indifference. Mind you, emigration of the Russian-speakers could have caused a collapse of the state and human dignity of millions of people on both sides of the Dnipro River.

Secondly, I feel strongly that learning English as Ukraine's second language instead of Russian would not contribute to stability in Ukraine. It would mean that the Russian-speaking Ukrainians would have their children virtually illiterate in their native language. Marginalization of half of the population in every sphere of their life through education would trigger a public outcry. It is like making Quebec learn English and Chinese but no French. I would not advise the Canadian government to try this recipe.

Thirdly, it is not the extremist minority and Party of Regions leaders with Natalya Vitrenko who want Russian to be the official language in Ukraine. Their aim is to take the Russian-speaking Ukrainians for a political ride during elections using this issue. The true supporters of this idea are citizens of Ukraine who want their language to be recognized. Ukraine needs to create a balanced policy towards English, Russian and Ukrainian. We need Ukrainian mass media, pulp literature and books. Furthermore, we need the Russian-speaking elite to participate in ruling the country. As a matter of fact, this elite has been there since independence but these people are mostly criminalized and marginalized because the Russian-speakers have no chance to obtain a prestigious education in Ukraine. Nobody wants us to learn to think about Ukraine in Russian. Mass culture should have strong Ukrainian-speaking representatives and high politics and high-culture should have strong Russian-speaking representatives. Otherwise, Natalya Vitrenko, Viktor Yanukovich and Evhen Kushnaryov will never have any educated, Western thinking, patriotic and Russian speaking competitors. The Russian language does not designate citizenship, loyalties or cultural level. It is the means of communication for almost half of the population and it needs recognition in this regard. Unfortunately, contemporary supporters of the idea among politicians are mostly post-Soviet mid-sets. At present, we need to promote Ukrainian, prove that we can support at least one state language, and make English the third language at our schools.

Professor Velychenko claims that Ukrainians cannot afford such a luxury as a third language.

However, every Ukrainian child learns a foreign language at school. The problem is that it is not always English and very often teachers of English are not highly qualified. English is a necessity and not a luxury for Ukrainians. Consequently, we need to make English obligatory at school but not at the expense of Russian. My brother, Petro, who is 14 years old, learns Russian, Ukrainian and English at the Lyceum of Foreign Languages of Luhansk. He will know all three languages but his majors are mathematics and physics. He is one of the best students in his group and in Luhansk as well. I am sure that his knowledge will enable him to succeed in the age of globalization. Professor Velychenko assumes that ordinary Ukrainians will not be able to learn three languages and I know that ordinary people in the USA usually know only one language. The number of languages does not make any sense. It should be recognized that 40% of people in Ukraine speak Russian, the state language is Ukrainian and the world language is English. We have to create a level playing field for Russian and Ukrainian in every sphere of our life and promote English as the international language. I absolutely agree with Professor Velychenko that Russian dominates in Ukraine and we have to tackle this problem today. To add more, there is one state language in Ukraine right now and Ukrainian politicians are to abide by the law and not their mercantile interests and sheer impudence. If we do not like the law, we

can change it but we cannot break it. This is the idea expressed by Abraham Lincoln and this paradigm should be kept in mind.

Nevertheless, the prospect of Russian becoming an official language of Ukraine remains and I believe that its proper implementation will lead to reconciliation and observance of human rights rather than to instability and confrontation. Ukraine's bilingualism is evident and we should eliminate all political risks and doubts which surround it. I am sure that hostility towards the Russian language or the Ukrainian one is unacceptable. We have to provide choice and this is the crucial point which fully unites my view with that of Professor Velychenko. We have to support both languages and make them function on equal terms without adverse influence of Russia. We have to promote Ukrainian in the first place because it needs support and respect. The majority should have every opportunity to read Ukrainian books, Ukrainian magazines, watch Ukrainian films and TV programs.

I think that Stephen Velychenko's article is a good survey of the current language situation in Ukraine and though containing controversial allegations it is justified in one of its premises: Russian cannot become an official language of Ukraine because the government does not promote Ukrainian. The second premise appears to be inconsistent – English cannot become a second language primarily of instruction in schools because 40% of the population speaks Russian.

ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

At the outset, for me it's clear that if Ukraine ever adopts Russian as a second state or official language, the Ukrainian language will die. Is there someone currently using Belarusian in Belarus?

Secondly, why aren't Russian

politicians discussing publicly the introduction of Ukrainian as a second or official language in Russia? There are sizeable communities of Ukrainians throughout Russia, from Eastern and Western Ukraine. What about their rights?

Oleksandr Horchak, Rivne, CUPP '06

Thirdly, Ukrainians need to become modern if they want to associate themselves with the rest of the progressive world. Even Russia based Russians want to learn English. Do we Ukrainians really want to continue to remain 100 years

behind the rest of Europe forever? And do we need a translator or third party to communicate with the rest of the world via the Russian tongue?

Fourthly, being a part of CUPP program and having an opportunity to talk to people from so many areas of Ukraine, and especially the very Eastern part of Ukraine, I came to understand that when Russia drops its imperial aspirations and becomes a normal, friendly, equal neighbour (like say the USA is to Canada) then language will become much less of a political issue and the manipulations over the issue of the Russian language will finally be stopped.

Fifthly, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus with equal cultural, language and political rights are a convenient myth created during Soviet (USSR) times to keep control over Ukraine. Equal culture and language, in essence, is the same as Russian culture and language, where there is no place for

Ukrainian-speaking environments.

Finally, as a non-native English speaker, I approve of English being a second, but not state, language in order for the Ukrainian population to be able to fluently communicate with our neighbours, Europe and the world. I believe more people will learn to speak English for educational, business, scientific, tourist and other purposes. But English cannot function on the same level as Ukrainian, since language is not only a tool of communication but it carries the country's history and culture.

And last but not least I want my children to be educated in Ukrainian, the state language of the country, and as a second language English because it has become the international language of communication.

I personally understand the benefits of speaking English and I consider myself to be a citizen of the informational society which is predominantly English-speaking.

I would say that people should be more pragmatic and far-sighted. Can anybody conduct international business in Russian, or provide education in Russian? The list is rather modest, but the key point is that you can do very little in Russian around the world, except in Russia.

The real paradox, for me, is that Russia is already developing its strategy around the English language as a language of business, commerce, and internet and so on and so forth. Why then are those Ukrainian politicians, who claim that Ukraine should always follow Russia's example, keep silent regarding this issue? The answer is quite clear: making English a second language they will lose their single chance to manipulate the population around the issue of language. That is what I see happening right now. In a word, making Russian a second language is counterproductive and just a waste of time.

UNTIL UKRAINE EXITS THE LINGUISTIC COMMUNICATIONS SPHERE

by Oleksiy KUZMENKO CUPP '04

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Hometown: Kyiv

CUPP Scholarship: Michael & Anna Bardyn Scholarship



"Canada absorbed the most enterprising individuals as new immigrants. Those who migrated to Canada made a conscious choice to pursue new opportunities and in many cases left a life of stagnation and substandard conditions in order to establish themselves as masters of their own lives. The same cannot be said about many who remained in Ukraine. For example they tolerated the Russian occupation, erosion of the Ukrainian language and the reduction of standards in all facets of life by the ruling Soviet regime from Moscow, to make all equal and reduce everyone, to the lowest common denominator. We now have a population of conformists; with only the will or capability to devour or

stop bright individuals who wish to improve or raise the standards in private, public and professional life. As a consequence, Ukraine's best and brightest have little choice but to seek opportunities abroad, far from the debilitating conditions and forces at work here.

The education system in Ukraine never emphasized individualism. The younger generations have no representation in the political life of the country. The political generation of former Communists has inherited the Ukrainian state apparatus and are selling and trading it off to the Russians, most often. They wish to establish a neo-aristocratic, quasi-democratic regime. In short, former communists are trading our future to

My CUPP MP: Dan McTeague

maintain & preserve their own. Ukrainians are slow to react and are standing by idly and are unwilling to act or contribute towards attaining European Union standards in public, private, political & social life of the country.

I believe the big misfortune of Ukrainian democracy is that it too often speaks the language of the former despotic Russian empire. This common communications sphere continues to exert a powerful influence and subservience attitude upon Ukraine's population, especially the ruling elite. Until Ukraine exits the linguistic communications sphere of its northern neighbor, little of anything will change or improve in Ukraine."

AFTER ONE YEAR IN AMSTERDAM

by Hanna BRYEDOVA CUPP'05

Earned undergraduate degree from Donetsk National University, Economics and Law Faculty, August 2005.

Earned LL.M. degree from Universiteit van Amsterdam (University of Amsterdam), School of Law, - August 2006.

Hometown: Donetsk**My CUPP'05 MP:** Mario Silva, Davenport, Ontario**CUPP Scholarship:** Christina Bardyn Scholarship

One year in Amsterdam is an unforgettable experience for any person. Mostly, this city is known for its extremely liberal treatment of what is usually prohibited in most other countries. But I discovered that the sensational hype is purely for the tourist entertainment.

When you live in Amsterdam you learn to take an interest in very different aspects. First of all, you notice that everything is so small that often you have the impression that you live in a doll house: tiny rooms, tiny streets, tiny houses... Everything is amazingly small. Secondly, everything you heard about typical British weather – forget it, it's typical Dutch weather! Fogs, rain, cold wind are at your service 24 hours per day. Another curious difficulty is presented by the Dutch language. It's something unbelievably tough, to master. At times I thought that it's easier to learn Chinese than Dutch. There's a special hurdle for English speaking people, who try to use Dutch. The incorrect use of English-Dutch homonyms is most widespread. For example, inoffensive Dutch word "krap" sounds like English "crap" and means "skint".

But what I most like about the city is the – BIKES!.. Amsterdam has the highest density of bikes in the world – 750,000 bikes!.. It is often said that Dutch people are born with bikes, for them biking means the same as walking.

During the World Cup Football, Dutch television screened short stories about different nations participating in the competition. All Ukrainians gathered together in a student dorm and supported our national team. And of course we

deserved to have our own story screened as well.

Why some Ukrainians are still attached to their dependency status to Russia?

One's national identity is more keenly understood abroad. Abroad you have time to compare, to think and to reach your own conclusions. I believe many Ukrainians are still attached to Russia for two reasons.

Firstly, they still speak the Russian language. And many people cannot fully understand how this influences their sentiments towards Russia. And I'm certain that, it's impossible to be totally independent from the country, whose language you speak. Secondly, most of the people who lived in the former USSR got used to the idea that they were part of one big country with an ever-present & watchful security system and where everyone was therefore mindful to conform, including conform in language use.. Everybody knew and still knows what the former Soviet Union was. And when there was no more Soviet Union, everybody was still aware that there was a Russia.

I'm sure many Ukrainians experienced difficulties at least once in their life, explaining where exactly on the map of the world Ukraine is situated. And it's easier to be attached to one big country, which everyone already knows and which doesn't require any further explanation. It's much more difficult to build a country, even if it's your own country, with your own language...

And why is Ukraine alone in this condition? Why are Europe and the West OK for the Balts, Poles,

Hungarians, etc. but not for Ukrainians?

Europe and the West are OK for Ukrainians as well as it is so for Balts, Poles and Hungarians. As I've mentioned before, I believe the main challenge for Ukrainians to become truly independent from Russia, is to replace the Russian language still spoken in Ukraine with the Ukrainian language. This is a key element for every independent country, indeed. None of Ukraine's neighbors, other than Belarus, is facing this challenge... Another reason is that unfortunately, Ukraine has always been paid special attention by the Soviet and later, Russian government. It is the last space remaining from the failed former USSR, and the northern neighbor does not want to give it up.

But we can and will succeed, if we want it badly enough, and create our own language independence! Unfortunately, at the moment, not all Ukrainians are united in their will for this independence.

CUPP 2006 Interns wish to thank all who contributed to the successful program on Parliament Hill, and in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. Thank You.

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CUPP 06' MEETING WITH PAUL MIGUS



by Oleksandr Horchak

4th year student in the college of Romance and Germanic languages

The National University of Ostroh Academy

Hometown: Rivne

My MP: Andrew Telegdi, Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario

CUPP Scholarship: John and Mary Yaremko Scholarship

On Wednesday, October 4th, CUPP'06 participants met with Mr. Paul Migus, on Parliament Hill. This proved to be one of the most interesting and exciting meetings of our internship.

Paul Migus is one of the most experienced and knowledgeable Canadians in the areas of government, public service and real estate. Currently he is working on a project of Modernizing Service for Canadians, the precursor to Service Canada.

Mr. Migus participated in an exchange program with the Australian Department of Finance and Administration, where he was Acting Deputy Secretary responsible for all domestic and overseas Australian real estate holdings. During the meeting with CUPP'06

participants Mr. Migus gave a lecture on the structure of the Canadian government, the Constitution and judicial process, and the issues which have had a substantial impact upon the way in which the federal and provincial governments operate. Special attention was paid to the historical elements of Canadian politics, federalism, and current ongoing process of constitutional review; political parties, and the role of public opinion within the Canadian political system.

One of the questions the Ukrainian Interns were particularly interested in, was: "How a government is formed?" We learned that the process is basically the same: the political party with the most members in the House of Commons takes the leading role in forming a government. If it has a majority of

seats (155 or more), then it forms a majority government. If it has fewer than 155 seats, the leading party will seek the cooperation of other parties, and form a minority government. The leader of the party that forms the government becomes the Prime Minister. The party with the second highest number of seats becomes the Official Opposition. Its leader becomes the Leader of the Opposition.

It was interesting to find out that by law, federal and provincial elections must be held at least every five years, but they can be called earlier. The decision to call an election is made by the Prime Minister. However, some provinces have laws that set specific dates for elections. At the same time if a minority government loses the confidence of the

House of Commons, an election usually takes place. That probably is the main difference between Canada and Ukraine, as Ukraine has fixed election terms which makes it possible for the government in power to continue governing the country even during a period when the government has little support among the population.

Another question posed to Mr. Migus was "Why don't Canadians vote directly for the Prime-Minister, if as a result of the election, he becomes the head or leader of the government?" We learned that the reason why Canadians don't vote directly for the Prime Minister follows from the British Parliamentary model and tradition, which Canada accepted and follows to this day.

In the Canadian system of government, voters elect the Members of Parliament to represent them in the House of Commons. Usually, these MPs are from one of the 4 political parties: Conservatives, Liberals, Socialists (New Democratic Party) or the Bloc Quebecois (which

is the Quebec based separatist party) a particular political party. There are infrequently Independent candidates, who do not run on any party's platform. The leader of the party with the most seats in the House becomes Prime Minister. In essence, when you place a vote for your MP, you are voting by extension for the next Prime Minister.

We also discussed the advantages and disadvantages of the Canadian parliamentary system. Paul Migus as a true Canadian patriot stressed that advantages of the Canadian system far outweigh the disadvantages. For example, it's easier to pass legislation within a parliamentary system. This is because the executive branch is dependent upon the direct or indirect support of the legislative branch and often includes members of the legislature. In a presidential system, the executive is often chosen independently of the legislature. If the executive and legislature in such a system include members entirely or predominantly from different political parties, then a stalemate can occur.

Basically, such a stalemate can be observed now in Ukraine, since the President and Parliament have very different vectors for Ukraine's future development.

Some of the other questions raised during the meeting were:

- The presence of Canadian troops in Afghanistan, and the pros and cons of Canada's participation in the NATO operation in that country.

- The question of whether Canada should adopt fixed election terms.

At the conclusion of the meeting we took several photos with Paul for our CUPP Newsletter and expressed the hope that this meeting will not be the last one with CUPP Interns in the future.

What I personally will remember from this meeting with Paul Migus is his quote: "There is no right or wrong questions – only true wishes."



by Andriy Olenyuk

4th year student, Faculty of Law, Franko National University of Lviv

Hometown: Chortkiv, Ternopil

My MP: James BEZAN, Selkirk- Interlake, Manitoba

CUPP Scholarship: Volodymyr Hrynyk Scholarship

NATO-UKRAINE RELATIONS: AT THE CROSSROADS OF POLITICAL VECTORS

"The destiny does not depend on chance, but on choice; you must not wait for it but reach for it"

William Jennings Bryan

The current political situation in Ukraine has opened a new stage of debate over the Euro-Atlantic integration of this country. The mass media cover the problem from different points of view, but fail to present an objective and impartial description of NATO. The polls held in Ukraine on NATO issues prove that the majority of Ukrainians have a

very shallow understanding of this organization, its goals and activities. However, most feel at liberty to assess and analyze the issues of NATO-Ukraine relations. Thus, ironically, the question whether Ukraine needs NATO is allegedly answered in Ukrainian society, but based on very scant understanding and information.

What is NATO's role in today's world? Why is it so important for Ukraine to join the Atlantic

Alliance? What benefits are we to expect as the result of NATO membership? Let us have a look at several important aspects of this issue.

The first observation is that NATO was originally created as a military strategic alliance, aimed at ensuring collective security and defense from the common enemy. The core of the NATO mission is stated in the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949: **the parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or**

North America shall be considered an attack against them all. In the case of such an attack the parties will assist each other by taking forthwith, individually and in concert, such action as is deemed necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain a security of the NATO block area. During the Cold War, NATO developed highly technological weapons and trained and embraced professional armed forces in the member states. The NATO arsenal includes nuclear weapons, making it a strong argument in solving international conflicts. Ukraine could benefit from this in technological modernization of its weapons, as well as restoration of its military industry through innovation and introduction of information technologies.

Ukraine could reduce the number of military servicemen and spend more on modernization and infrastructure improvement of the Ukrainian armed services.

Secondly, through participation in NATO Ukraine could evolve into an important political player, being hitherto a geopolitical object. Ukraine could not only gain unprecedented security guarantees, but also could **become an equal partner of the world's leading democratic nations.**

It should be noted that after the end of the Cold war, and the formal dissolution of the Warsaw pact, a strategic reassessment of NATO's purpose, nature and tasks took place. NATO is not merely a military organization today. It is a powerful elite political club of leading democracies. **To be a member of NATO means to be associated with the most influential, politically and economically, states in the world.** The acquired status could result in turning Ukraine into the regional political leader, taking into account its significant geo-

graphical, demographic, industrial and intellectual potential. Affirmation as a key political figure in Central and Eastern Europe would most probably result in the formation of a considerably new balance of powers in the Baltic-Black Sea region. This will prevent the restoration of a new Soviet empire and thus lessen the influence and pressure which Russia exerts on the new independent states. It would be a completely different type of co-operation on equal and democratic basis among the NATO member states, where international, ethnic, or external territorial disputes would be settled by peaceful means, and commitment to human rights and the rule of law would be ensured.

Thirdly, membership in the NATO Alliance would provide an opportunity to develop scientific research in the spheres of nuclear safety, energy security, identification of biological substances, and development of computer networks - fields of study that have never found sufficient funding in Ukraine, since 1991. It is important to note that today nearly 10 per cent of NATO's scientific budget is devoted to Ukrainian scientists as a result of the NATO-Ukraine ongoing co-operation. Speaking of concrete sums of money it is from 1 to 2 million euros per year that are provided to Ukraine for such scientific projects. Therefore, Ukraine would benefit to an even greater extent, from its participation in the modern military scientific research in NATO.

Finally, the decision on whether to join NATO or remain slavishly dedicated to the "two-vector" policies lies in the choice which Ukraine will make. If you had a chance to join economically prosperous, military strong and committed to democratic values, why would you not chose it? The answer seems obvious for all,

except for the Prime Minister of Ukraine, who based his election campaign on anti-NATO rhetoric. His political party is supposedly trying to balance between Russia and the democratic West, between cheap gas and national dignity, between failure and success...

Ukraine's relations with NATO are to be reassessed after the anti-crisis coalition has been formed in the Ukrainian Parliament, the Verkhovna Rada. As a result, the never-ending "transitional" state is likely to determine the future of Ukraine concerning NATO. Ukraine's Parliament has not yet decided which role to play, as a "bridge" or as a "buffer zone". There are few options to choose. One option is to expand its co-operation with NATO. Russia sees NATO's policy in Ukraine as aimed at creating a buffer zone and a counterbalance to itself. That is why it is unlikely that Russia will remain silent on the choice which Ukraine will make in its foreign policy, unless that foreign policy serves Russia's interests. Most likely Russia will continue to try to intervene and influence the decision making process in Ukraine. The political elite of Ukraine should remain sober and steady and make decisions based solely on the best national interests of Ukraine.

Ukraine is currently at the crossroads as far as its future. Ukrainians expect their political leaders to comprehend the importance of the moment and act responsibly in the best interests of the country.

UKRAINIANS ARE IN EUROPE BUT THEY ARE NOT OF EUROPE. IS THIS TRUE ABOUT UKRAINIANS?



by Mykhaylo Zakryzhevskyy

Alumnus of the Horlivka State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages,
Department of the English Language

Hometown: Horlivka

My MP: Wayne MARSTON, NDP, Hamilton East—Stoney Creek

CUPP Scholarship: Roman J. HNATYSHYN Scholarship

I partially agree with this statement. Ukrainians are in many ways of Europe. However, their Soviet past stopped them in their development from other nations of Europe some 50 to 70 years. Despite that, they never lost the main characteristic of their identity – their desire for freedom. The need for freedom turned out to be stronger than any oppression of the Soviet regime and this strive outlived the regime itself because it is eternal unlike the temporary empire of Soviets.

To be a European means to wish to live in a democratic country with a great history of struggle for human rights. In this respect, Ukrainians are Europeans. However, to be a European also means to live in a country with a long history of market economy, strong service base and highly developed technology, economy of competition, individuality, creativity and desire for perfection in everything. In this definition, we are not Europeans because our society and economy were collective many years, individualism was punished and collectivism was encouraged. We are also not Europeans in terms of holding our government accountable. Ukrainians to this day, thanks to the Soviet legacy, do not realize that the government is there to serve the people; Ukrainians choose their government and pay money to it for its service. It is still not in our minds that we have to demand, on a large scale, decent living for population and what

is crucial – to demand democratic reforms in Ukraine for it to be able to join the World Trade Organization and then EU and NATO.

Unfortunately, Russia today is even less democratic than Ukraine. Moreover, it is nostalgic about its imperialistic past, it wants Ukraine to integrate back to itself and govern Ukraine from Moscow. To be able to do this more effectively, it continues to dominate Ukraine with its books, mass media, music, and films.

Only times are different, and Ukrainians of the 21st century are different as well. They proved it during the Orange Revolution. We, Ukrainians, do not want to be a part of a country that wanted to wipe off the very identity of a Ukrainian by means of banning its language, rewriting its history, stealing its cultural and religious heritage. This country went further and was trying to starve us to death.

We have the eternal flame of freedom burning in our hearts and this heat is in our blood, circulating. One can destroy us physically but one cannot take away the desire for freedom from many hearts of Ukrainians in the world pounding together in unison every time we have to stand up and fight for our identity and our homeland.

Ukraine has to leave the Russian communication sphere and enter the English language communication sphere to become of Europe and the world. Do you agree with this statement?

One of the things Ukraine can do now to protect itself and its people and especially to secure its democratic future and sovereignty is to leave the Russian communication sphere. I am confident that new generation of Ukrainians is yet to come. Unfortunately, President Kravchuk and Kuchma did not do much to bring up new generation of Ukrainians. Many of the fifteen-year-olds now were brought up by teachers of the Soviet era.

New generation of Ukrainians will come once new teachers come to schools. New teachers will be patriotic, and their patriotism will not allow them to teach Ukrainian history written by the Soviet conquerors. They will teach history written by new Ukrainian historians. Patriotic teachers will stop calling Russians our brothers and will teach their children to build the relationship with Russians on the conditions that are in the interest of Ukrainians. Finally, the new Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine will adopt a five-year program to increase the number of English classes; teachers of other subjects will learn English and will introduce certain aspects of their subjects in English. This is nothing new in education. Horlivka School # 1 already has several teachers who teach Biology, Chemistry in English and French. Annually, the school invites oblast teachers to demonstrate their achievements of their work.

Is the Ukrainian Diaspora interfering in Ukraine's internal affairs and is the Diaspora anti-Russian?

I believe that Ukrainians throughout the world when united can do many positive things for Ukraine. The Ukrainian Diaspora has unique possibilities. For example, Ukrainian Canadians who work in politics foster friendly relationships between the two countries.

From my observation, if the

Canadian Diaspora is perceived by some to be anti-Russian, this is because the Canadian as well as American, Australian, Brazilian, Argentinean, French, German, British Ukrainian Diasporas have witnessed over the past century the persistent opposition and denial of the existence of Ukraine and Ukrainians within the Soviet & Russian Empires. Unfortunately, some consider the western Diasporas support for Ukraine and its indepen-

dence to be anti-Russian or anti-Soviet.

Unfortunately, Ukrainians in the east of Ukraine watch pro-Russian channels, for example, Akhmetov's TRK "Ukraine". They are brainwashed by the channels and start believing that Russians are really our brothers who occasionally get offended by their younger brothers when we start talking about things like EU and especially NATO.

"WE HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY, BUT NOT TO IMPOSE IT", Commentary on the article from The Independent Newspaper

by Olha Zhdanova

4th year student in Management Faculty, majoring in area of Marketing.
Dahl East Ukrainian National University of Luhansk

Hometown: Luhansk

My MP: Peter Goldring, Edmonton East

CUPP Scholarship: Alexandra & Eugene Sukniarsky Scholarship



To begin with, I would like to say that democracy is one of the most fundamental prerequisites for an enduring life and sustainable development. A real democracy must be based on good governance and rule of law.

It is a fact that new democracies are vulnerable. These countries lack democratic government experience, but they yearn for rapid change and improvement in the economic, political and living conditions their everyday lives.

During this transitional period institutions must be established, knowledge must be spread and free and fair elections have to take place. But when transition is too slow, difficult or corruption starts to take place, then disapproval increases among citizens. This is how it happened in Ukraine. "People take the streets to defend freedom about which they care".

Going from formal democracy to democratic consolidation is a process that demands a lot of time, efforts and commitment. And it is my strong conviction that the main task of international community is to support strengthening of democratic country-development.

Countries with a stable working democracy can assist in promoting and strengthening the process of democratic rule in a number of ways. This assistance can be both direct and indirect.

Using direct ways, assistance can be offered in the area of conducting elections, election monitoring by international observers, setting up independent electoral commissions, voter education, and related technical support,

Using indirect ways, assistance can be given by encouragement to consider models of successful economic growth, which is very important in

the stabilization of the economies of new democracies. Another indirect way is to encourage the transition to the establishment of a civil society which sustains the rule of law and democracy.

Without doubt, assistance from outside has its pitfalls and is not a guarantee that it will displace and remove the undemocratic practices of a former totalitarian regime. Speaking about direct ways, they often can become counter-productive. They may look like the imposition of democracy or "freedom at the end of the barrel of a foreign gun" and can provoke resistance and resentment from the governing elites and the population as a whole.

But sometimes, outside supportive ways cannot work where a regime refuses to encourage democratic change and it can provoke resistance. But, it seems to me, in this case imposing is not a bad instrument. But

the meaning of imposing should be something like – “to convince people act according to the law”. Because democracy – is a power of majority, most strict discipline and a law which is equal to everyone. And if we are talking about imposing as “to compel someone against his wish to adopt something” then no success will be reached here. All of us know the saying “nasyt'no mylyi ne budesh”. Examples here are very hard democracy-building process in Palestine

and Iraq, as it is stated in the article.

A society needs to become mature in understanding the great need for democracy (just as it happened in Ukraine during orange revolution) and then it will be glad to get all kinds of help from other countries, building strong democratic society and government in mother-land. And these countries are to be taught how to do this by promoting democratic values and advantages. There is a famous truth that, I think can illus-

trate foreign democracy-promotion very good: “When one wants to help another to get rid of from hunger, he shouldn't give him the fish, but he needs to teach another how to do fishing”...

I would like to finish my article rephrasing a quote about peace said by Eleanor Roosevelt

“It isn't enough to talk about democracy. One must believe in it. And it isn't enough to believe in it. One must work at it.”...

POST CUPP'06 THOUGHTS

Olha Zhdanova, Luhansk CUPP'06

Ну от ми вже й вдома, 20 молодих хлопців і дівчат з України, які протягом незабутніх 33 днів пізнавали чудову країну - Канаду.

Зараз є дуже дивне відчуття – з одного боку ми нарешті вдома! Радісно бачити щасливі очі батьків, які не могли дочекатися нашого повернення, друзів, яким натерпіться почути останніх новин з тієї частини світу і які безперервно шлють нам 10-ки СМСок, а ще наші улюблені домашні тварини які радіють, що нарешті ми почухаєш їм за вухом! Але з іншого боку, вже зараз, протягом перших годин вдома відчувається брак тих голосів, які вже звикли чути поруч, того канадського запаху, тієї осені. Нашої канадської осені 2006.

Дивно, але цей місяць минув немов одна хвилина, не зважаючи на ту кількість зустрічей та івентів, яку в повсякденному житті ми навіть за рік не маємо! Стільки було всього - місць, людей, зустрічей... Цікаво згадати, що ж ми робили протягом програми:

- відвідали Університет святого Павла, зустрічались з отцем Андрієм Онуферко і Андрі-

- єм Чировським – перша цікава зустріч з представниками української діаспори;

- візит до українського посольства, мені здається, не залишив нікого з КАПерів байдужим. Вразила домашня атмосфера та гарні відкриті люди;

- дуже запам'ятовувався час, проведений в гостях у пана Любомира та його родини. Це було чудове барбекю. Всі відмітили велике шанування української культури, яке йде від самого серця цієї родини.

- прогулянка на велосипедах до Gatineau Park.... То була чудова невелика подорож красотою парку. Пам'ятаю, як всім було важко ходити наступного дня, але це було варто цього!

- Дуже цікава розмова вийшла у нас з професором Арелом протягом нашого відвідування Ukrainian Studies Foundation. Ми мали нагоду поділитися своїми думками щодо поточної політичної, економічної та культурної ситуації в Україні з професором та почути його думку;

- зустрічались з Сенатором Рейнел Андрейчук. Ця жінка,

мене особисто, дуже вразила. Її освіта, різноманітні місії до Африканських країн, які вона здійснила, діяльність в канадському суспільному і політичному житті просто вражає.

- зустріч з „Хрещеним батьком ліберальної партії” сенатором Девідом Смітом всім дуже сподобалася. Від нас розповів, як працював з тоді майбутнім прем'єр-міністром Канади Пірсоном у його передвиборчу кампанію, як він мав нагоду зустрічатися з королевою Єлизаветою, Тоні Блером, Фіделем Кастром, тощо. Також сенатор Сміт розповів нам про Кондолізу Райс, сказав „Oh, Condoliza is very nice”!

- завдяки лекції Бориса Генгалю, ми дізналися багато нового з історії Канади та цікаві факти про Канадсько-Американські відносини та їх історію.

- Вечеря в Ешбері хаус запам'яталася великою кількістю дуже цікавих людей, які що тільки нам не розповідали!

- Поль Мігус блискуче розповів нам про схему функціонування канадського уряду, він мав відповіді на всі наші питання. Його лекція багато внесла до

наших знань щодо роботи уряду.

- всім КАПерам сподобалося зустріч зі спікером парламенту Пітером Мілікеном. Ми мали нагоду задати йому будь-які питання і одержати від нього щирі відповіді. Мілікен дуже легкий у спілкуванні. Всім сподобалося питання до Мілікена, як йому його крісло спікера, чи не занадто тверде або м'яке воно? Пан Спікер сказав, що воно в нормі і йому подобається!

- нам всім було дуже приємно, коли пан Борис Вжесневський запросив нас до себе в офіс на піцу. В нас вийшла цікава розмова на різні теми, такі як вибори в Україні, питання про НАТО, ін. Пан Борис нам розповідав, як був майже у всіх містах України, звідки приїхали цьогорічні КАПери. Мені особисто було дуже приємно почути, що пан Борис двічі був в моєму Луганську, багато зробив для нього – наприклад, організував бібліотеку українознавства, яка знаходиться в Луганському педагогічному університеті. Я дуже добре знаю цю бібліотеку, але ніколи не чула, як і ким вона була організована. Також кожен КАПер зміг відчувати себе спікером парламенту, потрапивши у саме серце Палати общин і посидівши в його кріслі, дякуючи пану Вжесневському.

- мені дуже приємно, що саме депутат Пітер Голдрінг, в офісі якого я працювала, зробив промову про нашу програму і нас, як її представників під час Question Period, в присутності багатьох депутатів парламенту. Це велика честь для нас, ми дуже вдячні! А для мене особисто, дуже пам'ятне те що в його промові прозвучали слова ще й особисто про мене, та мою роботу в його офісі.

- прийом в українській амбасаді – це взагалі, мені здається, один з найяскравіших моментів цьогорічної програми. Пам'ятаю, як ми до нього готувалися і майже всю ніч не спали, роблячи разом із Георгієм хачапурі! А яку чудову роботу зробили дівчатка, при приготуванні вареників! Цікаво, як весь мій офіс наступного дня обговорював нашу „кухню“, всім дуже сподобалося. А ще, навіть мурашки йдуть по шкірі, як згадую, як гарно нам вдалося заспівати для гостей „Несе Галя воду“, „Україно“, „Ти ж мене підманула“!

- зустріч з архітектором Тероном запам'яталася його дуже цікавим поглядом на життя. Всі погодилися, що Терон є справжнім філософом!

- дякуючи Артему та Лейлі ми побачили красоти Монреалю, потрапили до університету Мак-Гіл (всі пам'ятають екскурсію до музею біологічного факультету), побачили місто немов з висоти польоту птахи, поболіли на футболі, майже потрапили до джаз-клубу, побачили нічний Монреаль.

- майже кожному КАПеру випала можливість дати інтерв'ю на радіо. Здається це був перший подібний досвід для кожного із нас. Було дуже цікаво, кожен намагався якнайбільше розповісти про свій університет, своє українське місто, про програму, свого депутата та наш канадський досвід.

- Ніагарський водоспад зустрів нас у нічних вогнях. Здавалося, що ми потрапили до казки – могутні звуки падаючої води, повітря наповнене частинками води цього чуда землі, різні кольори, завдяки яким кожного разу водоспад виглядав по-ново-

му – все це залишило незабутнє враження і запам'ятовується на все життя.

- візит по Торонтського центру турботи примусив кожного з нас багато над чим замислитися. Вразили умови, у яких живуть літні люди, дуже приємно було побачити те тепло, яке персонал центру їм дарує.

- в адвокатській фірмі пана Бардина пан Залускі розповів багато про роботу фірми, про професію адвоката в Канаді. Пам'ятаю з якою цікавістю всі наші КАПери-юристи задавали різні специфічні питання, незважаючи на страшенну втомленість, яка вже нагромадилася до того часу.

- наш останній вечір в Канаді ми мали нагоду провести в чудовому місці та серед прекрасних людей. Це була вечеря в Золотому Леві з паном Бардином та друзями програми КАП – паном Керелюком, паном та пані Гордієнко, паном Вавришиним, пані Коропенко, паном Залускі, паном та пані Котловські. Дуже велике спасибі всім цим людям, які так багато роблять за нашої програми і, насправді, для всієї України. То був дуже урочистий вечір в атмосфері щирих українців, кожен з нас мав нагоду поділитися своїми відчуттями щодо програми, планами на майбутнє та подякувати спонсорам, друзям та директору програми за цю незабутню можливість пізнання канадської культури, уряду, людей, тощо.

Та чого ще тільки ми не бачили, та не робили протягом цих 33 днів! Серед іншого також були цікава лекція Стефана Величенко, зустріч з Джуді Ліндгаут – президентом Атлантичної ради Канади, з Оленою Вавришин – журналістом газети Новий шлях, з Іриною Коропенко на 68 поверсі в

ScotiaMcLeod, участь у передвиборчій кампанії Теда Лойко. Зустріч з КАПерами 2004 Романом Івашковим, Андрієм Войтовичем та Дімою Черненко, які зараз продовжують своє навчання в Канаді і які розповіли нам багато корисних речей, щодо наших майбутніх перспектив. І це ще не все! Ще ми побували в Оттавському, Торонтському та МакГіл університетах, в таких музеях, як музей цивілізації, картинній галереї, музей війни, музей черевик, відвідали декілька церков, в тому числі і українських. А ще були

ігри у "крокодила", коли КАПери не говорячи ні слова могли показати такі слова як „парадигма" та „хімера" і відгадати їх, погоні за білками, щоб зробити найкращий кадр! Протягом нашого перебування в Канаді троє з нас стали на рік старші – Гаяне, Ігор, Юра. Вони напевне не забудуть тих святкувань, які ми їм влаштували! А наші хлопці – Вася, Георгій, Саша та Папа, сподіваюсь, навчилися готувати курча без наслідків!

От такі були ці 33 дні! Незабутні, цікаві, насичені! Трошки

сумно зараз, що час пролетів так швидко, але його було достатньо, щоб можна було сказати, що Канада назавжди зайняла дуже особливе місце в наших серцях!

Я впевнена, що зараз кожен з нас, на місцях почне активно працювати та втілювати в життя все те найкраще, що нам вдалося побачити, щоб колись, сподіваюсь дуже скоро, можна було сказати – дивіться, як багато я зміг зробити для своєї країни, дякуючи моєму канадському досвіду!

Дякуємо за чудові спогади!

"IS THE UKRAINIAN DIASPORA INTERFERING IN UKRAINE'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND IS THE DIASPORA ANTI-RUSSIAN?"

by Inna Didenko

5th year student. Faculty of Business and Management Mechnikov National University of Odesa

Hometown: Odesa

My MP: Judy Wasylycia-Leis, Winnipeg – North

CUPP Scholarship: Senator Paul Yuzyk



What does "to interfere" mean? This word has a negative connotation and the vocabulary synonyms to it are "to injure; to damage, to prejudice". Theoretically the Ukrainian Diaspora might interfere in Ukrainian internal affairs because its representatives are very well-organized, united and have a huge influence in different spheres of social life in Ukraine. However, the Ukrainian Diaspora in Canada professes other ideals: complete independence of Ukraine, rebirth of its cultural traditions, creation of new Ukrainian history... Some of these individuals contribute in education and in the spiritual life of society, some are helping to develop a material base, and others are taking part in changing the political environment in Ukraine...

Surely, not all Canadian immigrants from Ukraine may be characterized this way. Nevertheless, most Ukrainians in Canada take an active

interest with respect to Ukraine's development. May we speak about interference of the Ukrainian Diaspora in the internal affairs of the ancestral homeland? I don't know any examples which may support an affirmative reply. I do however agree that the Ukrainian Diaspora in Canada is very meaningful and influential in developments in Ukraine, but only in a positive sense.

Is the Diaspora anti-Russian?

On my opinion, yes, it is. There are many reasons for this national hostility. For some there are personal reasons (family tragedies, initiated by Russia), for others it is a pain for death in Holodomor-Holocaust and this unresolved aspect of history, over a long period of time...

I respect and understand these people's sentiments and opinions. However, we might be careful in our expressions and feelings. We should

not introduce and cultivate anti-Russian hatred to a new generation. We may and we should be exacting, consistent and patriotic in our actions, but we should not permit ourselves to create a new hatred of a nation, irrespective of actions outside of Ukraine!

Each person has to remember all that their nation has lived through and take from this historical memory the constructive lessons learned, and to strive and achieve a solution of the frozen conflicts of the past. But, we should not rekindle them. For a long time France and Germany were the ardent enemies, and tried to destroy each other. But now they have found compromises and solutions. By brute force and anger in our souls we will not achieve peaceful coexistence or good relations! The popular wisdom is "a thin peace is better than a fat quarrel"!

В недільних «ТСН» презентували кліп групи Океан Ельзи

В неділю, 15 жовтня, вперше в історії України відбулася прем'єра музичного відеокліпу в аналітичній програмі «ТСН. Підсумки тижня». Це відео знято на нову пісню групи Океан Ельзи з промовистою назвою «Веселі, брате, часи настали...» /слова і музика – Святослав Вакарчук/. Як повідомляє прес-служба С.Вакарчука, саме тема пісні і стала причиною, через яку прем'єра відбулася в такому незвичному форматі – в програмі новин. Як говориться у повідомленні, пісня та відео "у відвертій формі описують сьогоденні реалії України, та, звертаючись до нового покоління, закликають до Змін. Ці Зміни необхідні саме зараз, оскільки далі споглядати на існуючий стан речей є не тільки безвідповідально, але й небезпечно".

Так вважає сам автор - Святослав Вакарчук.

Замість коментарів та пояснень надаємо повний текст пісні:

Веселі, брате, часи настали
Нове майбутнє дарує день!
Чому ж на небі так мало сонця стало,
Чому я далі пишу сумних пісень?

Веселі, брате, часи настали
Ми наближаємось до мети!
Чому ж тоді я шукаю іншу стежку
Чому я далі з ними не хочу йти?

Веселі, брате, часи настали
На грудях світить нам слави знак!
Нам очі ніжно закрили, губи медом змастили,
Душу кинули просто так...

Душа прокинулась, та й питає
Сама у себе – чому одна?
Немає в кого спитати - золото замість тата
Замість мами - глуха стіна.

І тихо, тихо навколо стало...
Кудись поділися голоси...
Часи веселі настали, нас лишилось так мало,
Ну їх, брате, такі часи!

Та нам з тобою своє робити,
Відкрити очі і далі йти!
І зуби сильно стиснувши, маму ніжно любити
ХТО Ж ТОДІ, ЯК НЕ МИ, БРАТИ?!!

Під час ефіру Святослав Вакарчук також зазначив, що ця пісня не є твором, а його громадянською позицією..

**Solomia KHMARA, CUPP'91****Hometown:** Chervonohrad**CUPP Scholarship:** Mazurenko Family Scholarship**CUPP Internship with Alan Redway, MP from Toronto
& Peter North, MPP in Ontario in 1991**

6th year student in Department of International Law, Institute of International Relations, **Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv.**

Undergraduate Degree started at **University of Lviv** (Ivan Franko National University), Faculty of Foreign Languages (English & French) in 1990.

Graduated with Honours from **University of Toronto** in 1996, majoring in Linguistics and Socio-Cultural Anthropology

Volunteer for CUPP'00 in Toronto, 1996-1999 worked as Ethnic Trends Consultant and Editor for Ethno-media Monitoring Service, funded by the **Federal Ministry of Canadian Heritage**

In 2000 started a home-based translation & interpreting business.

Has one daughter Moriana, 9 years old

Currently heads Communications/Community Relations Sub-Committee of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress

**Oksana KOZLOVSKA, CUPP'95****Hometown:** Ternopil**CUPP Scholarship:** Mazurenko Family Scholarship**CUPP'95 MPs:** **Walt Lastewka** (St.Catharines) and
Hon.Andy Mitchell (Parry Sound-Muskoka) , Ontario

In 1998 earned Specialist Degree in International Economics, with Honours, from **Ternopil Academy of National Economy.**

1998-2000 served as senior consultant, in Foreign Policy Department, **Administration of the President of Ukraine.**

From 2000 to 2003 served as Attachй/Third Secretary in **Embassy of Ukraine Vienna Austria.**

Between 2004 and 2005 served as an Assistant of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Secretariat of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine.**

October 2005-January 2006 was Visiting Fellow/ Researcher at the Policy Research Branch, **NATO Defense College, Rome, Italy**

2005-June 2006 maternity leave

Since July 2006 serving as Second Secretary , Head of Euro-Atlantic Division, NATO Department, **Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Kyiv.**

Married, with 1 daughter.

**Roman DIDENKO, CUPP'96****Hometown:** Poltava, Ukraine**CUPP Scholarship:** Justice John Sopinka Scholarship**My CUPP'96 MP:** **Lawrence MacAulay**, Cardigan (PEI)

Graduated from **Taras Shevchenko National University in Luhansk**, Ukraine with a degree in History and English in 1998. Earned a Master's degree in Political Economy of the post-communist transition from **Central European University (CEU) in Budapest**, Hungary in 1999.

Worked as an analyst covering Ukraine for the BBC Monitoring Kyiv Unit from 1999 through 2001.

In 2003, earned another Master's degree in International Economics and Regional Studies from the **Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS)**. Currently, works as a financial sector development consultant with the World Bank Group in Washington, DC.



Serhiy FILIPOV CUPP'96

Hometown: Chernivtsi

CUPP Scholarship: Mazurenko Family Scholarship

My CUPP'96 MP: Dan McTeague, Ontario

Received undergraduate Degree from **University of Chernivtsi**, Department of Economics in 1996. Earned Law Degree in 1997 from University of Chernivtsi

Awarded full scholarship to attend the **School of Advanced Studies (SAIS) of Johns Hopkins University in Bologna**, Italy and Washington DC. Graduated from SAIS in top 1% of graduating class.

Worked as research analyst at **World Bank** in 1998 & 1999.

Currently is Vice-President at **Lehman Brothers Investment Banking** in New York.

In June married Adrienne, a Lehman colleague. CUPP provided all of Serhiy's Groomsmen and Dmytro Gladkov



Alexandre KRAYNYUKOV CUPP'97

Hometown: Donetsk, Ukraine

CUPP Scholarship: Humeniuk Family Scholarship

CUPP'97 MP: Jerry Phillips, Ontario

Received undergraduate degree in sociology and economics from **National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy** in 1999.

In 1999 was awarded **CUPP Scholar's Scholarship** to enrol in ISCID (School of Business), Dunkirk, France.

In 2000 was among sixteen CUPP Alumni to be selected for CUPP competition and participate in CUPP conference at the **University of Toronto**, on the topic of "As President of Ukraine, I would implement the following policies to improve the standard of living and unite the country"

In 2001 earned Master's Degree in Management from University of Dunkirk, France

Since 2001 working in **EXMA, France** (sales of steel tubes). Currently is Sales Manager for Belgium, Holland and Eastern Europe.

Just married (August 2006).

**Antonina Tereshchenko CUPP '98****Hometown:** Luhansk**CUPP Scholarship:** Michael Starr Scholarship**CUPP '98 Internship:** in Research Office of Ontario Liberal Party in Queen's Park Toronto, Ontario and on Parliament Hill in the office of **Michelle Dockrill** MP from Nova Scotia

Received undergraduate degree, with honours from Faculty of Roman-Germanic Philology, **Taras Shevchenko National Pedagogical University** of Luhansk in 1999.

In 1999 also earned Masters Degree in Higher Education from Shevchenko National Pedagogical University of Luhansk.

In December 2001 graduated from **University of Cambridge**, Department of Education with MPhil in Politics, Democracy and Education.

Between 2001-2002 completed Internship in **Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine**

From April 2002 to September 2004 was an assistant and later a co-ordinator of the Testing Technologies Project in International Renaissance Foundation (Soros Foundation in Kyiv), which in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine developed and implemented a system of independent external testing for all school-leavers in Ukraine.

Since 2004 and currently is a full-time PhD student in Sociology of Education at the **University of Cambridge (UK)**.

**Oleh Malskyy CUPP '99****Hometown:** Lviv**CUPP Scholarship:** John & Mary Yaremko Scholarship**CUPP '99 Internship:** with **Peter Goldring**, Conservative Party, Edmonton

Graduated from University of Lviv (**Ivan Franko National University**) in 2001 with Degrees in Law and International Economics.

In 2001 was awarded a scholarship by the **World Trade Institute in Berne, Switzerland** for Master degree of International Law and Economics which he successfully completed in 2002.

In 2002-2004 interned and practiced with **UNCTAD (Geneva)**, **European Commission (Brussels)**, **Law firms Wilmer Cutler & Pickering and Herbert Smith (Brussels)**.

In 2005 received his LL. M degree with distinction from **Georgetown University Law Center in Washington DC**. Received partial CUPP scholarship for studies at Georgetown. During studies worked as a Research Assistant for Professor John H. Jackson and was a Fellow of the Institute of International Economic Law. After completion of the studies successfully passed **New York State Bar Exam**.

In 2005 in co-authorship with Antonina Yaholnyk published a first in Ukraine **Handbook on International Trade Law**.

After extensive western practical and educational experience returned home and currently is an Associate with a Law firm **Magister & Partners, Kyiv, Ukraine**.

**Olga MINKO CUPP'99****Hometown:** Lviv**CUPP Scholarship:** Katherine Obal Scholarship**CUPP'99 MP:** Alex Shepherd, Ontario**CUPP'00 Co-ordinator****My MP:** Maria Minna, Ontario**CUPP Scholarship:** Mazurenko Family Scholarship

Received undergraduate Degree from **Taras Shevchenko National Pedagogical University of Luhansk** in 2000.

Currently in final year of graduate studies Social (Comparative) Education at Shevchenko National Pedagogical University of Luhansk. Topic of research Current Tendencies of Development of Distance Education in British Columbia, Canada.

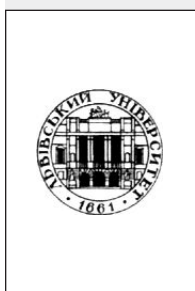
In Fall of 2005 was a visiting researcher at Continuing Studies in Education Division (CSIE) of **University of Victoria in British Columbia, Canada**.

Expect to receive MA in 2007.

**Ivan POLTAVETS CUPP'99****Hometown:****CUPP Scholarship:** Walter Tarnopolsky Scholarship**CUPP'99 MP:** Rob Anders, British Columbia

Received undergraduate degree from **National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy** as well as M.A. in Economics from the EERC program at NaUKMA in 2006 Working as an Economist in the **Bureau for Economic and Social Technologies, Kyiv**

In summer of 2006 participated in conference in the Netherlands, devoted to Ukraine-EU relations.

**Oleksiy HIRNIAK CUPP'00****Hometown:** Lviv**CUPP Scholarship:** Raynell Andreychuk Scholarship**CUPP'00 MP:** Stan Dromisky, Ontario

Undergraduate Degree from **University of Lviv** (Ivan Franko National University) in International Finance in 2001. Since 2003 working for Ukrainian branch of ITRACO GmbH(Germany)

Married in 2003. Has daughter Darynka born in 2004.

**YURIY MELNYK, CUPP 2000****Hometown:** Nizhyn**CUPP Scholarship:** Volodymyr Hrynyk Scholarship**CUPP'00 MP:** Sophia Leung MP, Liberal, Vancouver-Kingsway, British Columbia

Undergraduate Degree from **University of Lviv** (Ivan Franko National University) in International Finance in 2001. Since 2003 working for Ukrainian branch of ITRACO GmbH(Germany)

Married in 2003. Has daughter Darynka born in 2004.

In 2000, graduated from **National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy** with a Bachelor's Degree in political science. That same year was accepted for the Fall CUPP program and, imbedded with the office of Sophia Leung, liberal MP and Assistant Secretary of Revenue of the day.

2000 was a very special year in Canadian politics. Within days of the CUPP participants' arrival to Ottawa, Prime Minister Jean Chr tien called an election, which would disperse all members of parliament to their ridings across the country on a hasty re-election campaign. My MP Sophia Leung invited me to go to her constituency-riding in Vancouver, British Columbia. Thanks to the flexibility of the CUPP management, I was soon running a campaign phone bank in Vancouver-Kingsway – and eventually shared in Sophia Leung's re-election as my own professional victory.

In the years 2001-2002, was awarded an **OSI/FCO Chevening Scholarship**. Earned MA Degree in political philosophy at the **University of York, UK**, a relatively small and young university in one of England's oldest and most historic towns, dating back to the times of the Roman Empire.

Upon return to Ukraine in 2002, joined the **International Relations Board at the National Television Company of Ukraine** where for 2 years was part of the remarkable team of professionals responsible for the first-ever participation of Ukrainian artists in the **Eurovision Song Contest**. In 2004, Ruslana won the ESC in Istanbul, Turkey, thus bringing the 2005, Contest to Kyiv.

In 2004-2006, received a **Muskie Fellowship** & studied for my second MA – in Strategic Communication – at Missouri School of Journalism, **University of Missouri-Columbia** in the US heartland. Following this academic program, joined the **Ukrainian Service of Voice of America in Washington, DC**, and currently working as part of Muskie Fellowship Program professional assignment. Intend to return to Kyiv in January 2007.

Try to act on the principle of making life easy and keeping things simple. At the same time, believe in hard work backed by insight, meaningful coincidences, and good humor to bring desired results. Have a passion for traveling, foreign languages, massage, swimming, good movies and books, photography, and fine coffee, to name just a few.



Kateryna SKYRUTA, CUPP'00

Hometown: Archangelsk

CUPP Scholarship: Michael Luchkovich Scholarship

CUPP'00 MP: Susan Whelan, Ontario

Received undergraduate degree with honours, from Faculty of Foreign Languages, **Taras Shevchenko National Pedagogical University of Luhansk**, in 2000.

Since 2002 has been working on Master's Degree in American Studies, Romance Studies and Psychology at the **University of Bonn** (Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms University), expects to receive degree in 2007.

Was married in 2004.

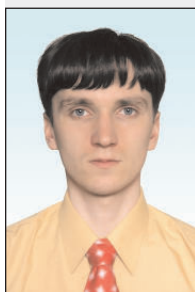
**Roman STASIV CUPP '02****Hometown:** Morshyn**CUPP Scholarship:** Humeniuk Family Scholarship**CUPP '02 Internship:** with **Randy White**, Conservative, MP Langley-Abbotsford, British Columbia.

Graduated from **University of Lviv** (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv) in 2003 with Master's Degree in Jurisprudence, Magna cum Laude.

In 2002 completed a three month study course at the **University of Nottingham**, UK.

In 2005 obtained Magister Juris (LLM) degree from the **University of Oxford** (OSI/FCO Chevening Scholarship).

Following graduation from the University of Oxford and up to present has been practicing banking & finance law at the Kyiv office of the **Baker&McKenzie** law firm.

**Roman TASHLEETSKY CUPP '02****Co-ordinator CUPP '03****Hometown:** Rivne**CUPP MP in 2002:** **Hon. Dr. Rey Pagtakhan**, MP Winnipeg, Manitoba**CUPP '02 Scholarship:** Hon. John & Mary Yaremko Scholarship**CUPP MP in 2003:** **Inky MARK**, Manitoba**CUPP '03 Scholarship:** Maria & Joseph Siecinsky Scholarship

Received undergraduate Degree from **University of Volyn** (**Lesia Ukrayinka Volyn National University, in Lutsk**), in Romance & Germanic Philology in 2003.

Completed post-graduate studies at the **University of Volyn** in November 2006.

In September 2006 began teaching English at the **International University for Economics & Humanities in Rivne**.

Currently correspondent for the bilingual weekly newspaper The New Pathway in Toronto, Canada and the Ukrainian newspaper **Den** (**The Day**).

**Oleh KRYKAVSKYY CUPP '03****Hometown:** Zdolbuniv, Rivne Region**CUPP Scholarship:** Michael Starr Scholarship**CUPP '03 MP:** **Dan McTeague**, Ontario

Received undergraduate degree (with honours) from Faculty of Law, **University of Ostroh** (Ukraine) in 2005.

In 2005 earned Specialist Degree in Law (with honours), from University of Ostroh.

In December 2005 graduated from **University of Warsaw**, Department of Eastern European Studies with Diploma in Politology.

In June 2006 earned Master's Degree in Law (with Honours) from **National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy**, Kyiv.

Since November 2005 and currently is legal consultant/analyst at Research Center: **Energy & Politics (DEP Center)** in

Kyiv. Specializing in problems of Nuclear Energy and Energy Policy of Ukraine.

Since October 2006, has also been working as an **UPAC** (Anti-corruption Project) legal expert. Project is financed by the Council of Europe (CE) and the European Commission (EC) in close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.

Currently an applicant for PhD studies in Politology at the **Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv).**



Antin KUSHNIR CUPP'03

Hometown: Lviv

CUPP Scholarship: Dr. Yuri & Dr. Oksana Fedyna Scholarship

CUPP'03 MP: Hon. Dr. Rey Pagtakhan, Manitoba

Graduated from **University of Lviv (Danylo Halytskyi National Medical University)**, Faculty of Medicine, in 2004.

Following graduation and currently working at Regional Children's Specialized Clinical Hospital in Lviv, M.D., pediatrician.

From March 2004 to June 2005 also working as a medical expert at Universalna Insurance Company, Central office in Lviv

In 2005 co- founded **Meditech Ltd (innovative medical technologies).**

Since July 2006 and currently is deputy director of the **WESTERN UKRAINIAN TELEMEDICINE CENTER** at Meditech. Center of Telemedicine was created to offer teleconsultations for Ukrainian patients in emergency trauma and difficult pediatrics cases by highly skilled Ukrainian practitioners and their foreign colleges.

In October 2005 married Vitalina Dizhak, M.D., doctor-anesthesiologist.



Elina SHYSHKINA CUPP'03

Hometown: Kyiv

CUPP Scholarship: Christina Bardyn Scholarship

CUPP'03 MP: Eleni Bakopanos, Montreal Quebec

Received Master's Degree with Honours in International Law from the Institute of **International Relations of the University of Kyiv (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv)**, in 2005.

From June 2004 to April 2006 worked as legal assistant of **Bill Byrd Member of Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada)**, Commission on Human Rights

Since May 2006 works as **legal assistant to Member of Parliament Bill Gates**

Currently (since 2005) a PhD candidate at **Koretzkiy Institute of State of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Kyiv.**

In April 2004 & April 2005 was trainee in **Traineeship Program** on basic topics of human rights of the European Union, in Geneva, Switzerland

In April 2006 became trainer in the Traineeship Program on basic topics of human rights in Geneva

Since October 2006 a **trainee in the European Court of Human Rights (Ukrainian Section)**, in Strasburg, France

**Yuliya ZABYELINA CUPP'03 & CUPP'04****Hometown:** Luhansk**CUPP'03 Scholarship:** Michael Luchkovich Scholarship**CUPP'03 MP:** Janco Peric, Cambridge, Ontario**CUPP'04 MP:** Borys Wrzesnewskyj, Etobicoke Centre, Ontario**CUPP'04 Scholarship:** Michael & Anna Bardyn Scholarship

In 2006 Graduated from **Taras Shevchenko National University of Luhansk** with a BA in Linguistics.

In 2005 financially supported by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State completed a one-year **Undergraduate Exchange Program at California State University in East Bay California**, with the major in International Relations.

Completed a three-month internship at the **Consulate General of Ukraine in San Francisco, California, USA**;

In 2006 received a **scholarship from Konrad Adenauer Foundation** to do an MA in International Communication at **International University Bremen, School of Social Sciences in Germany**.

**Olha HALYABAR CUPP'04****Hometown:** Rivne**CUPP Scholarship:** Dr.Yuri & Dr.Oksana Fedyna Scholarship**CUPP'04 MP:** Dr. Carolyn Bennett, Ontario

Graduated from **Lviv National Medical University** (Danylo Halytskyj National Medical University) with Honours, Degree of Specialist in Pediatrics, in 2006. Since graduation working as pediatric intern at **Lviv Regional Specialized Children's Clinic**.

In July 2006 participated in **Bologna Process Quality Assurance in Medical Education Workshop** in Copenhagen Denmark.

In October 2006 **participated in 12th Symposium of European Society for Immunodeficiency in Budapest Hungary**. Take part in 3 to 4 national and international medical conferences annually to keep abreast of medical innovations.

Currently devoting full effort into successful completion of my medical internship.

**Andriy MAKSYMOWYCH CUPP'04****Hometown:** Lviv**CUPP Scholarship:** Ethel Rose & Michael Makuch Scholarship**CUPP'04 MP:** Hon. David Kilgour, Alberta

Elected President of the Young Diplomacy Centre in 2002-2004. Organized with his team approximately 40 projects. Awarded the President of Ukraine Scholarship in 2003. In 2004 voted the most popular youth public activist of Lviv Award.

Awarded US Department of State scholarship to study in 2004-2005 at **Eastern Connecticut State University in CT, USA**. Elected to the Student Government Association Senate. Held internships at Morgan Stanley, Windham Chamber of Commerce and P&D Enterprises. In the US was accepted into International Honor Society in Economics, and National

Honor Society in Leadership. Upon return to Ukraine, won the Student of the Year-2005 contest in "Public activist" and Researcher in

Humanities and Social Sciences' nominations for his public work and scientific research on Black/Whites earnings ratio in DC with Dr. Rhona Free, US Professor of the Year-2004.

Graduated from the Faculty of International Relations of **University of Lviv (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv)**, in 2006 with a master's degree in International Financial Relations with distinction and from **Lviv Military Institute at Lviv Polytechnic National University** with a Second Lieutenant rank in Special Intelligence.

Won an Alumni Small Grant with colleague Mykola Pekh (CUPP'06) to organize the Race for Children National Charitable Marathon. In spring 2006 completed the Charitable Marathon from Luhansk to Lviv, across Ukraine in 41 days spreading awareness about the need for children's medical needs among population and corporate donors. Raised 10,000 USD for maternity hospitals in Lviv and expects to raise additional funds by January 2007.

Received Award of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for Particular Achievements of Youth in Developing Ukraine.

In summer 2006 was selected to participate in **Visby Summer University** course on European Welfare System in Tomelilla, Sweden, and European Forum Alpbach in Alpbach, Austria.

Currently combines interning full-time at the Inter-Parliamentary Affairs Department of the Ukrainian Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) and working for InvestUkraine, a state FDI promotion agency, as Partnership Development and Donor Programs Coordinator.



Andriana MALSKA (SMOLSKA) CUPP'04

Hometown: Lviv

CUPP'04 Internship: with **Yuriy Klufas**, Conservative Party candidate

CUPP'04 Scholarship: Paul Yuzyk Scholarship

Continuing studies at Faculty of Medicine of **Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University**, in Lviv, specializing in paediatrics. MD degree expected in 2007.

In 2002 chosen to represent Ukraine in the European Journalism Centre in Maastricht, the Netherlands. Organised several international educational & charitable events in Lviv, as well as the International Students Week 2004. Attended international conferences and presented papers in Brussels, Vienna, Toronto, and Warsaw and received honourable recognition for presentation of medical research papers. Is the author of 10 articles published in medical journals in Europe.

In 2006 received the **Erasmus Mundus Scholarship** to pursue Master's Degree at the Universities of Utrecht (the Netherlands) and University of Linköping (Sweden) in Applied Ethics with specialisation in Medical Ethics.

In July 2006 married Markiyan Malskyy Spring CUPP'04 Alumnus, in Lviv.



Markian MALSKYY CUPP'04

Hometown: Lviv

CUPP'04 Internship: with **Lida Preyma**, Conservative Candidate in Toronto.

CUPP'04 Scholarship: William Kereliuk Scholarshi

Graduated from **University of Lviv (Ivan Franko National University)** in 2005 with Degrees in Law and International Economics.

Awarded scholarship for 2003-2003 Semester Studies at **University of Munich** (Ludwig Maximillians University). Elected president of the NGO "Young Diplomacy" in 2004-2005.

Earned Diploma with Excellence from **University of Vienna** in 2002.

In 2006 received LLM Degree from the Stockholm University , Sweden in International Commercial Arbitration Law.

Following LLM studies completed a three-month Internship in Freshfields Bruckhaus & Deringer in Paris France. Subsequently offered a Master of International Law and Economics (MILE) **Scholarship in Berne, Switzerland.**

In July 2006 married Adriana Smolska Spring CUPP'04 Alumnus in Lviv.

**Nataliya MATAMOROS CUPP'02**

Hometown: Luhansk

CUPP'02 MP: Maria MINNA, Ontario

CUPP'02 Scholarship: Humeniuk Family Scholarship

Undergraduate degree from Taras Shevchenko National Pedagogical University, Luhansk in Philology in 2004

Earned Master's Degree in Philology from Shevchenko Pedagogical University in 2005

Currently working at Shevchenko Pedagogical University as instructor.

Participated in a number of Educational Conferences, in Abu Dhabi (UAE) ; Conference "E-Ducation Without Borders 2005" ; Entrepreneurial Ideas for the Future, also in 2005.

Selected for Traineeship at the Council of Europe, Directorate of Education, in October-December 2006 in Strasbourg, France.

**Oksana TYSCHENKO-MONASTYRSKA CUPP'04**

Hometown: Lviv

CUPP Scholarship: Edward Shreyer

CUPP'04 MP: Hon. Jean Augustine, Ontario

Completed Verkhovna Rada Internship in July 2005. Earned an MA Degree in Philology (German & French) from **Vernadsky Tavrida National University**, Simferopol in June 2005. In September will begin teaching at the School of Business of **National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy**.

Participated in United Nations Development Program "Peer to Peer" in 2004.

**Olena OVCHYNNIKOVA CUPP'04**

CUPP'04 co-ordinator

Hometown: Uman

CUPP Scholarship: Raynell Andreychuk Scholarship

CUPP'04 MP: Dennis Mills, Ontario

Received undergraduate Degree from **University of Uman (Pavlo Tychyna National Pedagogical University of Uman)**, in Foreign Languages in 2005

In July-August 2006 attended Harvard Ukrainian Summer School at Harvard **University in Cambridge Massachusetts**, where took courses Politics, National Identity and Democratization and the Myth of Kyiv.



Oleksandra RATUSHNYAK CUPP'04

Hometown: Kam'yanets-Podilsky

CUPP Scholarship: Ramon Hnatyshyn Scholarship

CUPP'04 MP: Maria Minna, Beaches East York, Toronto

In 2004 received BA Degree (Diploma with distinction), In International Law from **University of Lviv (Ivan Franko National University of Lviv)**.

In 2005 received MA Degree (Diploma with distinction)

In International Law from University of Lviv.

In 2006 received MS (Diploma with distinction)

Degree in Environmental Sciences and Policy from **Manchester University**, program of study run by the **Central European University** (Budapest, Hungary). Diploma with merits.

From September 2006 I am working as an attorney at Magister & Partners law firm (Kyiv, Ukraine). Main activity: legal consultancy.

From September 2005 till September 2006 I served an internship with Environmental Law Program, the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe, an international non-for-profit, non-partisan, non-advocacy environmental organization (Budapest, Hungary). Main activities: legal consultancy, project development, project management. Involvement into project management of the following projects: "The Support of the Implementation of the Carpathian Convention" project, "Conformity Checking of Measures of Member States to Transpose Directives in the Sector of Environment" project, "Assistance in Environmental Law Drafting in SEE" the CARDS project, "AIMS: Support to Acceptance and Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements in SEE" project.

In February 2006 I was enrolled into United Nations Institute for Training and Research Post-Graduate course in International Environmental Law (distance-learning)

In 2004 studied European Union Law, at Alpbach Summer School on European Integration in Alpbach, Austria). Received Diploma with distinction.

In October 2006 was accepted as a member of Environmental Law Commission of IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature).

In July 2006 was nominated as a member of the Environmental Law Association of Central and Eastern European and the Newly Independent States, "Guta" Association. Acceptance expected at the next meeting of Association.

Also participated in a number of international conferences, trainings and seminars relating to international law, EU law, and Environmental Law.



Taras STASIV CUPP'4

Hometown: Morshyn (Lviv region)

CUPP Scholarship: John and Mary Yaremko Scholarship

CUPP'04 MP: Leon Benoit, the Conservative Party (Vegreville-Wainwright)

2001-2006 – earned Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Law (magna cum laude) at the Law Faculty of the **University of Lviv** (Ivan Franko National University).

Awarded scholarships for participation in various international short-term academic programs: Summer Program of the **University of Vienna** (Austria, 2006), Alpbach Summer School (Austria, 2006), the Munich University Summer Training in German and European Law (Germany, 2005) and other programs in Poland and the Netherlands.

2003-2005 – vice-president of the European **Law Students' Association** (ELSA-Lviv).

2004-2005 – part time Legal Adviser at the Regional Fund "**Law and Democracy**" (Lviv).

From October 25, 2006 employed as a Lawyer with the **Levenets, Maciw & Partners Law Firm** (Kyiv).



Andriy YASTREB CUPP'04

Hometown:

CUPP'04 MP: Paul FORSETH, British Columbia

CUPP'04 Scholarship: Paul Yuzyk Scholarship

Graduated from **National Agricultural University** of Ukraine in 2005 with MSc Degree in International Management.

Awarded Fulbright Graduate Student Program Grant to do a two year Master's Program in International Economics and Finance at **Brandeis University in Waltham**, Massachusetts



Yuriy ZAKHARCHENKO CUPP'04

Hometown: Lutsk

CUPP'04 MP: Hon.Maria MINNA, Toronto, Ontario

CUPP'04 Scholarship: Humeniuk Family Scholarship

Undergraduate Degree from **Lesia Ukrayinka Volyn University**, Lutsk in 2005

Earned Master's Degree in International Law in 2006

Since Fall, 2006 studying International Law at **Ukrainian Academy of Foreign Trade** in Kyiv



Serhiy PETUKHOV CUPP'05

Hometown: Donetsk

CUPP'05 MP: Dan McTeague, Ontario

CUPP'05 Scholarship: Vasyl Loboda Scholarship

Earned undergraduate Degree from Faculty of Law of the **University of Kyiv**, (**Taras Shevchenko National University**), in 2005

Following graduation worked at A.C.I. Trading Co. in Kyiv.

In 2006 was awarded the **Fulbright Graduate Student Program Grant** to enroll in the LL.M Program at the **University of Houston**, Texas. As part of the Fulbright Program completed Orientation Course in Berkeley, California organized by the **University of California at Davis**. Subsequently received letter of acceptance to pursue a Master's Degree at **Cambridge University**, England.

Returned to Europe to study Jurisprudence, International Banking & Finance, Corporate Finance, Governance & Tax, and International Commercial Tax at Cambridge. The courses are taught by from two to four lecturers. Usually one of

the lecturers is a successful practitioner from London, which gives the courses a practical dimension. The program attracts students mainly from, Canada, the USA and outside of Britain, as British students begin their articles immediately after their undergraduate Degree and do not often pursue a graduate Degree.

Serhiy is at Hughes Hall the oldest graduate college at Cambridge, and will be joining the Cambridge University Ukrainian Society of which one of the founders was the recipient of the CUPP Scholars Scholarship in 2002.



Iryna TEMCHENKO CUPP'05

Hometown: Ternopil

CUPP'05 MP: Larry MILLER, Ontario

CUPP'05 Scholarship: Malanchuk Family Scholarship

Earned undergraduate Degree from **University of Ternopil (Volodymyr Hnatyuk Pedagogical University)**, in 2005, in Education and English.

Completed MA Degree at University of Ternopil in Education & Linguistics. Master's Thesis was based on Ukrainian Diaspora in Canada.

Currently pursuing PhD studies at the University of Central Arkansas in the School of Psychology.

For me, CUPP is a bridge which connects Ukraine with Canada, which carries an ever-growing exchange of two cultures, two worlds, colourful emotions, positive knowledge and valuable experience. Both sides benefit from this bridge and exchange, as it brings sunshine and good will to the lives of a growing number of people. I learned much about Canada, but also a lot about my own country and my people from the meetings with the Diaspora in Canada, as well as getting to know CUPP participants from so many regions of Ukraine. I believe that CUPP is about people who are success motivated and who like to challenge life and the future.

I wonder whether the male CUPP Alumni share my observations or whether they think this can only be a woman's perspective!

In Canada, during CUPP I got a wide perspective of Canada's political system and how it relates to the civil, cultural and social life of the country. I learned a great deal from the speakers, lecturers, politicians and the civil servants who worked on the Hill. They were an amazing array of personalities and I continue to learn and benefit from those exchanges, as I recall our meetings, seminars and caucuses both inside and outside of Parliament. Even now those CUPP experiences continue to compliment my Doctoral studies. I believe that the CUPP experience gives me an advantage over some of the other graduate students here, who did not go through a similar program such as CUPP and lack a broader understanding of decision and policy making, professional communications techniques and ethics. These I owe to my participation in the CUPP Program in Canada's Parliament. My fellow CUPP colleagues were of course the closest family in Canada and I believe that together we will make a better future in Ukraine. We must and we will prevail in building a country just like the one we spent our Spring of 2005.



Kyrylo SHEVCHENKO CUPP'97

Hometown: Berlin

CUPP'05 MP: Richard Patten, Ontario

CUPP'05 Scholarship: Norman Cafik Scholarship

Diploma of Secretary-Interpreter of French Language, 1992. Graduated from **Horlivka Pedagogical Institute** for Foreign Languages, Faculty of French Philology in 1997. **Diploma in French, English, German, Spanish Languages. Diploma of the Advanced French Language (DALF)**, Ministry of National Education, France, 1998. After graduation worked for a number of medical companies, Ukrainian and international projects located in Kyiv. Took part in translation of the International Classificatory of Diseases from English into Ukrainian, 1997-1998. Resides in Kyiv. For the last 7 years has been employed as chief of the Administrative department in the **Human Reproduction Problems Clinic**, leading East European IVF center, Kyiv.



Aryna KRYZHANOVSKA (Anderson) CUPP'02

Hometown: Odesa

CUPP Scholarship: Mazurenko Family Scholarship

CUPP'02 MP: Peter Goldring, Alberta

Undergraduate Degree from **Odesa Economic University** in Finance in 2003

Currently first year student of law at the **Seattle University School Of Law** in Seattle Washington.

Advise to CUPP'07 Interns: Use your time wisely. My 2 month internship in the Canadian Parliament just flew by. In retrospect I definitely wish I was more active during the internship, which is a once in a lifetime experience & opportunity. Volunteer with CUPP events, meetings, the newsletter. It is a great experience which you will treasure in later years. It will empower you and make you strive to achieve and help Ukraine.

Married to Peter J. Anderson in 2003

КАНАДСЬКІ ПАРЛАМЕНТСЬКІ СТУДІЇ!



by Lidiya Syvko

6th year student in Department of International Law, Institute of International Relations, **Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv**.

Hometown: Zaporizhzhya

CUPP Scholarship: Vasyl Kereliuk

My MP: Peter Stoffer, NDP

Привіт, Україно! Привіт, рідне місто Запоріжжя! Я повернулася! Місяць пригод, спостережень, незабутніх вражень, нових знайомств і неоціненного досвіду. Місяць, що промайнув непомітно, але лишиться в пам'яті дуже надовго. Місяць проведений в Канаді: Оттава, Монреаль, Торонто.

12 вересня 2006 року двадцять студентів з різних куточків України – від Луганська і Харкова до Луцька і Львова – сіли в літак, щоб розпочати подорож до Канади в рамках шістнадцятої щорічної Канадсько—Української парламентської програми, організованої зусиллями діаспори. Первинно програма була розрахована на двомісячне перебування молодих українців в Оттаві, але тепер через брак фінансування її скорочено до трьох тижнів плюс кілька днів в Монреалі та Торонто.

Шлях до подорожі не був легким. Анкети із багатьма завданнями були відправлені в Торонто ще в вересні. В грудні з приблизно двох тисяч аплікантів 80 було запрошено до Києва, де ми написали тести з англійської та української мови та мали нагоду під час співбесіди поспілкуватися з директором програми паном Ігорем Бардином та його найближчими помічниками: Люсі Колюччі-Гікс, Олесею Гордієнком та його дружиною, а також с кількома учасниками програми минулих років. Звичайно, ми всі хвилювалися, а тому майже не запам'ятали один одного. А отже, в липні і серпні знайомилися вдруге: вже в посольстві Канади, коли отримували візи.

І ось ми в Канаді. Нас не злякали ані затримка рейсу на 8 годин, ані дощ, який активно поливав у Торонто, ані безсонні ночі. Я не знала, чого очікувати, але все було настільки добре, наскільки це можна уявити. Жили ми у багатоповерховому будинку в невеличких двокімнатних квартирах по 3-4 людини. Жили весело і дружно. Інколи в нашій кімнаті збирався шумний натовп, ми готували разом вечерю і розповідали, що відбулося протягом дня. Часто ми сперечалися до півночі. Але ніколи не сварилися. Інколи співали пісні: разом, на кілька голосів – добре, що і хлопці і дівчата були талановиті, яскраві особистості і просто добрі люди.

Кожного з нас прикріпили до певного депутата в офісі якого ми працювали. Основних партій в Канаді чотири: ліберали та консерватори, які борються між собою за крісло прем'єр-міністра; Нова демократична партія, що стоїть на соціалістичних позиціях; та Блок Квебеку – єдина партія регіонального значення, яка має місце в національному парламенті. Я працювала в офісі Пітера Стоффера (Peter Stoffer) – депутата від Нової демократичної партії. Пітер Стоффера заслуговує окремої розповіді. Він людина цікава. Не кар'єрний політик, тобто високі посади його не цікавлять. Дитина емігрантів з Голландії, він не отримав університетської освіти, але багато років пропрацював в авіакомпанії, реєструючи пасажирів та їх багаж. Робота дозволяла йому безкоштовно подорожувати рейсами своєї авіакомпанії. А отже досвід міжнародного спілкування у пана Стоффера був. Переглядаючи якийсь ток-шоу за участі прем'єр-міністра (на той час ним був, якщо не помиляюсь, Жан Кретьєн), Пітер Стоффер був обурений його відповіддю вчительці, яка телефонувала із питанням про проблеми працевлаштування. Наближався час виборів. Пан Стоффер – член Нової

демократичної партії з 13-річного віку – вирішив балотуватися. У 1997 році його перемога була мінімальною: всього на 20 голосів випередив він найближчого суперника, представника Ліберальної партії Канади. На останніх виборах розрив становив вже близька 6 тисяч голосів. Це значна цифра для округу, населення якого становить менше 80 тисяч. Мені здається, в своїй політичній практиці Пітер Стоффер використовує підхід «customer service», тобто для нього виборець – клієнт, який на наступних виборах може і не скористатися його послугами. А отже, він серйозно відноситься до усіх питань, із якими до нього звертаються. Немає виборця, якого б він не почув. На кожен лист звичайною чи електронною поштою він відповідає особистим коротким телефонним дзвінком (1-2 хвилини розмови чи повідомлення на автовідповідачі): «Пане, я отримав Вашого листа. Дякую за Вашу активну позицію. Питання серйозне. Ми вже працюємо (або: я обов'язково підніму його на найближчому засіданні комітету). До побачення». Але менше з тим...

Були студенти і в лібералів, і в консерваторів. А ось до Блоку, як скорочено називають політичну партію Квебеку, не потрапив ніхто: чи то в нас ніхто не володів французькою на достатньому рівні, чи то вони не схотіли. Блок, як відомо, відстоює питання відділення Квебеку від Канади і знаходиться осторонь від інших політичних сил. Наша зустріч із представниками партії так і не відбулася, хоча здавалося, що все вже налагоджено. Оля Жданова – студентка Східноукраїнського національного університету ім. Володимира Даля – працювала із офісом Пітера Голдрінга (Peter Goldring), голови Парламентської групи канадсько-української дружби. Папа Шопін, який вивчає мови в Луганському педагогічному університеті ім. Тараса Шевченка, мав честь працювати в офісі Майкал Ігнат'єва (Michael Ignatieff) – особи харизматичної, в Канаді на разі дуже відомої. Пан Ігнат'єв сьогодні має найбільше шансів стати наступним прем'єр-міністром. А отже робота в його офісі ведеться колосальна! Максим Ключар – представник сонячного Криму – стверджує, що був надзвичайно завантажений роботою в офісі депутата з українським прізвищем – Алєкса Атаманенко.

В кожного з нас був різний досвід роботи. Хтось був втягнутий в роботу і не мав вільної хвилини: дослідити це питання, з'ясувати позиції іншої партії, відповісти на листи, допомогти із створенням бази даних – в офісі депутата завжди знайдеться робота! Декому з нас пощастило прийняти участь у місцевих виборах, які відбувалися в окрузі. (Людина із подивом помітила: не повірите, в Канаді теж існують досить налагоджені політичні махінації! Менш помітні, але існують...) Хтось не дуже був вражений необхідністю виконувати під час нудної офісної роботи – не без цього. Але за великим рахунком всі були задоволені. Пан Бардин завжди тримав наші руки на пульсі політичних подій Канади, України і світу, надсилаючи нам завдання із проханням висловитися щодо того чи іншого питання: юні максималісти часто викликали подив в його погляді.

Гаяне Нуріджанян і Катя Обвінцева в Канаді були вдруте: тепер вже як координатори нашого візиту. Їх зусиллями, недоспаними ночами та збитими ногами організовано наші зустрічі із різноманітними політичними діячами, інтелігенцією, діаспорою. До речі, Гаяне працювала із Борисом Вжезневським – єдиним депутатом Палати общин, який вільно володіє українською мовою. Хоча депутатів українського походження в Парламенті Канади немало.

В Канаді взагалі багато громадян українського походження. Михайло Закрижевський, випускник Горлівського педагогічного інституту іноземних мов, без устанку повторював, що „в них набагато більше українського, ніж у деяких громадян України. І з ним важко не погодитися: в родині адвоката Любомира Хабурського троє дітей – Соломія, Мар'ян та Андрійко, - і всі троє говорять українською (звичайно, не без акценту), співають українські пісні, ходять до ансамблю українських народних танців. Особисто мене глибоко вразило наполегливе бажання зберегти свою ідентичність як українців, властиве діаспорі. В їх будинках лунає українська музика, а на полицях стоять Кобзар та твори Франка. Вони ходять до української православної церкви майже щонеділі, хоча служба там ведеться переважно англійською мовою. І найважливіше: вони передають це і своїм дітям: дивно зустрічати людей, які люблять українське всією душею, хоча ніколи не були ані у Києві, ані у Львові.

Тільки не зрозумійте мене неправильно! Вони не помішані на Україні та українстві. Ні! Навпаки! Головний феномен полягає саме в тому, що вони липаються вірними громадянами своєї країни – Канади. І якби постало питання вибору між двома державами, я майже не маю сумнівів, кожен з них обрав би Канаду.

На жаль, я не можу окремо розповісти про кожного студента та депутата, в офісі якого довелося працювати: бракує часу і місця в газеті. Але з вашого дозволу наведу далеко неповний перелік особистостей, з якими ми зустрічалися. Із сенаторами: Рейнел Андрейчук – саме її зусиллями було розроблено та прийнято закон, яким голодомор в Україні 1931 – 1933 рр. визнано геноцидом українського народу; Дейвідом Смітом – сенатором, який змолоду працює в політиці і сьогодні вважається «хрещеним батьком» ліберальної партії (до речі, за останні 100 років ліберали керували країною 89). Ми зустрічалися та співпрацювали із представниками посольства України в Канаді. Лише за активної допомоги повіреного у справах Вадима Пристайко, голови канцелярії Любові Абравітової, першого секретаря з політичних питань Ярослава Брісюка став можливим організований нами для депутатів та представників української діаспори прийом. Ми зустрічалися з професурою Оттавського університету та Університету Квебеку у Монреалі, зокрема, викладачами та аспірантами Інституту богослов'я ім. Андрія Шенгіцького, проф. Домініком Арелом, який очолює Кафедру українських студій і здійснює дослідження сучасної української політики, а також проф. Романом Сербином, немало книжок якого українською мовою можна знайти в бібліотеках. Присвятив нам майже годину власного часу і спікер палати общин – пан Мілікен – важко собі уявити більшого дипломата! Врівноваженість та розум побачила я в кожному його слові. Ми мали надзвичайно цікаві розмови із депутатами Борисом Вжезневським та Пері Неш; зустрічалися з представниками української діаспори: архітекторами, істориками, юристами, бізнесменами тощо. Ми не лише як губки вбирали в себе нову інформацію: ми активно ділилися своїм досвідом. Кілька разів в нас брали інтерв'ю на місцевому радіо в Оттаві й Монреалі та для телепрограми в Торонто.

Перебування у Канаді розширило кругозір, дало можливість зблизька побачити реалії канадської політики, зруйнувало деякі стереотипи. Я вірю, що цей досвід кожен з нас використає по своєму: хтось в своїй маленькій справі, просто будучи активним громадянином; хтось – намагаючись щось змінити на рівні свого навчального закладу, міста чи області; можливо, когось з учасників програми колись ми побачимо у великій політиці. І я вірю, що така талановита, принципова, освічена молодь зможе змінити Україну і прокладе собі і їй шлях до благополуччя та процвітання.

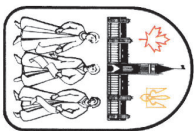


CUPP'04 Alumni wedding of Markian Malsky and Andriana Smolska in Lviv



Serhiy & Adrienne Filipov & CUPP Groomsmen all CUPP'96 Alumni; L to R Denis Pisarevsky (Kyiv), Dmytro Gladkov (Chernivtsi) Michael Shapiro (Chernivtsi)

Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program



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канадсько-українська Парламентарна Програма

En 1990-91, les Canadiens ont célébré le centenaire de l'immigration ukrainienne au Canada. En 1991, les Ukrainiens ont célébré la restauration de l'indépendance de leur pays. Pour marquer ces événements historiques, le Président de la Fondation des Etudes Ukrainiennes a mis sur pied le Programme Parlementaire Canada-Ukraine. Le PPUU fournit aux étudiants ukrainiens l'opportunité de travailler et d'apprendre au sein du Parlement du Canada, et permet aux futurs dirigeants de l'Ukraine d'observer comment les préceptes de l'autorité de la loi sont mis en pratique au Canada.

In 1990-91, Canadians celebrated the centennial of Ukrainian group immigration to Canada. In 1991 Ukrainians celebrated the re-establishment of their country's independence. To mark these historic events, the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation established the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program for university students. CUUP gives Ukrainian students the opportunity to work and study in the Parliament of Canada and allows the future leaders of Ukraine to observe how the precepts of the Rule of Law are practised in Canada.

У 1990-1991 рр. канадці святкували 100-ліття поселення українців у Канаді. У 1991 р. українці відновили незалежність свого держави. На відзначення цих подій фундація Кафедри Українознавчих Студій в Торонто заснувала Парламентську Програму "Канада-Україна" для студентів університетів. ППКУ має ознайомити майбутніх провідників України з положенням Первинності права, яке діє в Канаді, що вивчають корисним для ряду поколінь студентів з Канади, Америки та Західної Європи. ППКУ забезпечує студентів університетів України можливість практикувати і навчатися в Парламенті Канади.

Uttawa
Центральне управління
Служба з'єднання



October 14, 2006
Ottawa, Canada