

NEWSLETTER

ISSUE #1

2019

Russia's
DILEMMA

UKRAINE
HOMELAND OF TALENTS

ANA *of France*



INTERVIEWS WITH CUPP ALUMNI:

Serhiy Petukhov, Andriy Maksymovych, Rustem Umerov, Solomiya Bobrovska, Ivanna Antonova



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





First Row: Alina Bugar (2016), Alina Shymanska (2018), Ambassador Roman Waschuk, Iryna Musiychuk (2000), Bohdana Nosova (2004),
 Second Row: Pavlo Bryliak (2019), Bohdan Puchkov (2019), Roman Lozynsky (2016), Volodymyr Reznichenko (2017), Yuri Kushnir (1998),
 Khrystyna Myhasiuk (2019), Rouslan Kats (Head of Political & Public Affairs Embassy of Canada to Ukraine), Yaroslav Hordiyevych (1998),
 Yevhenii Shakhotko (2017), Yulia Serbenenko (2017), Denis Nakonechnyi (2017), Anna Mysyshyn (2019), Max Dzyhun (2019).

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We are always open for cooperation
with all CUPP interns!



CANADA-UKRAINE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAM

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

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

The Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation of Toronto marked the Centennial by establishing the CANADA-UKRAINE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAM for university students from Ukraine, in the House of Commons. CUPP gives Ukrainian students an opportunity to observe parliamentary democracy and government and gain experience from which generations of Canadian, American and West European students have benefited.

Since 1991 over 1,000 university students have participated in the CUPP internship programs, the Model Ukraine Conferences in Ottawa, Washington USA, Oxford UK, and Ukraine and Working Reunion Meetings. In 2018 the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada became a sponsor of the CUPP program.

The biographical sketches, which follow, will introduce the 14 university students who will serve an internship in the offices of 14 members of parliament, during the Spring 2019 Sitting of Parliament.

PEOPLE WHO WORKED ON THIS ISSUE:

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RUSSIA'S DILEMMA.

21ST CENTURY CLUTTER OF NEAR ABROADS, ORBITS, BUFFER ZONES, SPHERES OF INFLUENCE, ZONES OF PRIVILEGE, RUSSIAN MIRS, MEDIEVAL VASSAL STATES. RUSSIA'S DEPENDENCE ON VASSAL STATES.

PERISH THE THOUGHT!

Ihor Bardyn

In ancient times, vassal lands surrounded the ruler's castle. The ruler collected tithes and controlled the serf's lives. Today so-called Orbit States continue to serve the ruler's purpose, to control the political and economic lives of citizens of the Orbit State.

Proponents of Orbit States continue to justify these, based on Russia's exceptional identity and needs.

RATIONALE FOR ORBIT STATES

"Let us imagine a person healthy in body and strong, talented and not unkind – for such is quite justly the general view of the Russian people. We know that this person or people are now in a very sorry state. If we want to help him, we have first to understand what is wrong with him. Thus we learn that he is not really mad, his mind is only afflicted to a considerable extent by false ideas approaching *folie de grandeur* and a hostility towards everyone and everything. Indifferent to his real advantage, indifferent to damage likely to be caused, he imagines dangers that do not exist, and builds upon them the most absurd propositions. It seems to him that all his neighbours offend him, that they insufficiently bow to his grandness, and in every way want to harm him. He accuses everyone in his family of damaging and deserting him... imagining that neighbours want to bury his house and even attack it by force of arms, he proposes to spend huge money on the purchase of handguns and rifles, on the iron fences and gates."

These lines were written not by a Russophobe but by the 19th-century philosopher and one of Russia's great thinkers, Vladimir Solovyov.

Russia's other prominent 19th-century thinker and novelist, Ivan Turgenev wrote, "Russian people are not accustomed to thinking independently, or acting consistently."

RUSSIA'S DEPENDENCE ON ORBIT STATES, TODAY

Peter Pomerantsev, author of: "*Nothing is True and Everything is Possible: the Surreal Heart of the New Russia*", in an April 2015 Guardian Newspaper article wrote: "Since the end of the cold war, Russia had been preoccupied with the need to match the capabilities of the US and its allies."

In 1999, Russian Defence minister Igor Sergeev, admitted that Russia could not compete militarily with the West and suggested that Russia needed to search for "revolutionary paths" and "asymmetrical directions" to meet the challenges to Russia from western NGOs and media.

In 2013 Russian Armed Forces Chief Valery Gerasimov claimed that it was *now possible* to defeat enemies through a "combination of political, economic, information, technological and ecological campaigns."

SUPPORTERS OF ORBIT STATES

In a Foreign Affairs article, University of Chicago political scientist John J. Mearsheimer argued that the Ukraine crisis was the West's fault. He wrote: "According to Western spokesmen the Ukraine crisis can be blamed almost entirely on Russian aggression. Russian President Vladimir Putin, the argument goes,

annexed Crimea out of a long-standing desire to resuscitate the Soviet empire, and he may eventually go after the rest of Ukraine, as well as other countries in eastern Europe. In this scenario the ouster of Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukhovich in February 2014 merely provided a pretext to Putin's decision to order Russian forces to seize part of Ukraine."

According to Mearsheimer, this analysis is wrong: "the United States and its European allies share most of the responsibility for the crisis. The taproot of the trouble is NATO enlargement, the central element of a larger strategy to move Ukraine out of Russia's orbit and integrate it into the West."

Another admirer of Orbit States is Professor Emeritus Stephen Cohen. He argues: "Beginning with the Clinton administration, and supported by every subsequent Republican and Democratic President and Congress, the US-led West has unrelentingly moved its military, political and economic power ever closer to post-Soviet Russia."

Coming closer to Russia, according to Cohen and Mearsheimer, was an invasion of Russia's orbit.

ORBIT STATE, ANOTHER PERSPECTIVE

Oxford Professor of Russian history Andrey Zorin, in a January 2006 article titled, "*Why We Don't Like Ukraine*", published in Russia's Daily Online Newspaper, Kommersant, wrote: "Missing the empire is not just missing the territory, it's missing the history. It seems that the Russian public, right up to its political elite, is beginning to realize that Ukraine's statehood is an irreversible reality. This is a painful process and it has certain characteristic complexes associated with it, such as a separation complex and infantile resentment. One of the reasons for this reaction is that the imperial syndrome is rooted in the understanding of history that has reigned supreme in our national consciousness for the last 200 years."

RUSSIAN PRIDE IN ITS IMPERIAL HISTORY

The 2015 January conference of the Academies of Science of Turkey and Russia at Antalya International University brought together Turkish and Russian intellectuals to discuss issues of relevance to both countries.

Russian intellectuals explained Russia's "managed democracy" and why, according to Vladimir Putin, the "European model of democracy does not work for Russia". Russian Academy of

Sciences president Vitaly Naumkin, in discussing Russia's managed democracy, the role of culture and protection of Russia's exceptional identity, said that both Turkey and Russia, because of their proud imperial histories, should share them with the world. Doing so, said Naumkin, is a natural desire for great nations. Russia's managed democracy and Russian Mir rules out any foreign influences.

SHARING RUSSIAN MIR

Anders Fogh Rasmussen, former Prime Minister of Denmark and Secretary General of NATO, in April 2015, disclosed that Russian authorities threatened to aim nuclear missiles at Danish warships if Denmark joins NATO's missile-defense system. This was a sinister threat against a country that has no intention of attacking Russia. But it also reflects a more fundamental factor in the Kremlin's foreign policy: desperation to maintain Russia's strategic influence.

Russian politicians, intellectuals, politicians and rulers, declare that there is no place for Western style democracy in Russia. They posit that Russia needs Orbit States to remain in place or be returned to its orbit; that buffer zones protect their managed democracy and that the US-led West must respect Russia's spheres of influence.

RUSSIA'S CURRENT WAREHOUSE OF CHAOS AND FROZEN CONFLICT ZONES

Russia has promoted frozen conflict zones in Moldova (Transdnistria), Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh), Georgia (Abkhazia & South Ossetia), and now Ukraine (Crimea, Donetsk and Luhansk). Messrs. Mearsheimer and Cohen argue that the US-led West has encircled Russia and is preventing it from asserting its historic privileges over its orbit states, buffer zones and spheres of influence. Russia's history in the 20th century was to create conflict zones and to perpetuate conflict and chaos. Wherever they intervene, today Syria or Venezuela this pattern of perpetuating chaos continues.

THE NEED FOR ORBITS

Vladimir Putin demands the US-led West's recognize Ukraine as belonging to Russia's orbit. He relies on the unique Russian interpretation of East European history Europe, in which Ukraine is considered a part of the Russian Orbit or Russian Mir, in perpetuity.

The need to control the vassals *inside* the vassal state is as important as to control the vassals from *outside* influences, especially western influences.

TOOLS OF MANAGED DEMOCRACY

Periodic deadly accidents, murders of journalists and opponents of the ruler, and imprisonment, keep dissenters of the Russian regime on the defensive.

Periodic invasions by Russian troops or little green men, to support Russian language speakers, in the Orbit States result in the creation of ‘frozen conflict zones’, which serve the purposes of Putin’s managed democracy.

BREAK-UP OF SOVIET EMPIRE

On September 27, 2015, in the Sixty Minutes TV interview, Putin stated that the breakup of the Society Union was the greatest geopolitical tragedy of the 20th century.

During the interview, Putin claimed that after the breakup, 25 million Russians found themselves living outside of Russia’s borders.

Mikhail Kasyanov, Prime Minister of Russia from 2000 to 2004, has written that goals of the doctrine of managed democracy are: “The concentration and holding of political power and property at any cost. This results in the steady destruction of private and public institutions and abandonment of the rule of law democracy and the free market”.

To preserve Russia’s sphere of influence, Putin believes he has the authority vested in him by Russia’s former empire status, to intervene directly or through little green men, to occupy orbit states or at least control them through frozen conflict zones.

Vassal States, orbits, buffer zones, and spheres of influence of empires past, are mythical designs of by-gone days.

“It is said that an Eastern monarch once charged his wise men to craft for him a sentence to be ever in view, and which should be true and appropriate in all times and situations. They presented to him the words: “And this too shall pass”. [CUPP](#)

Quoted by Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States of America.



CUPP Alumni meet Canadian MPs in Kyiv

First row: Marta Franchuk (2018), MP Hon. MayAnn Mihychuk, MP Hedy Fry, Alyona Shkrum (Ukrainian MP, CUPP 2013), Anna Novosad (2013), Alina Shymanska (2018), Bohdana Nosova (2004), Roman Tychkivsky (2012).

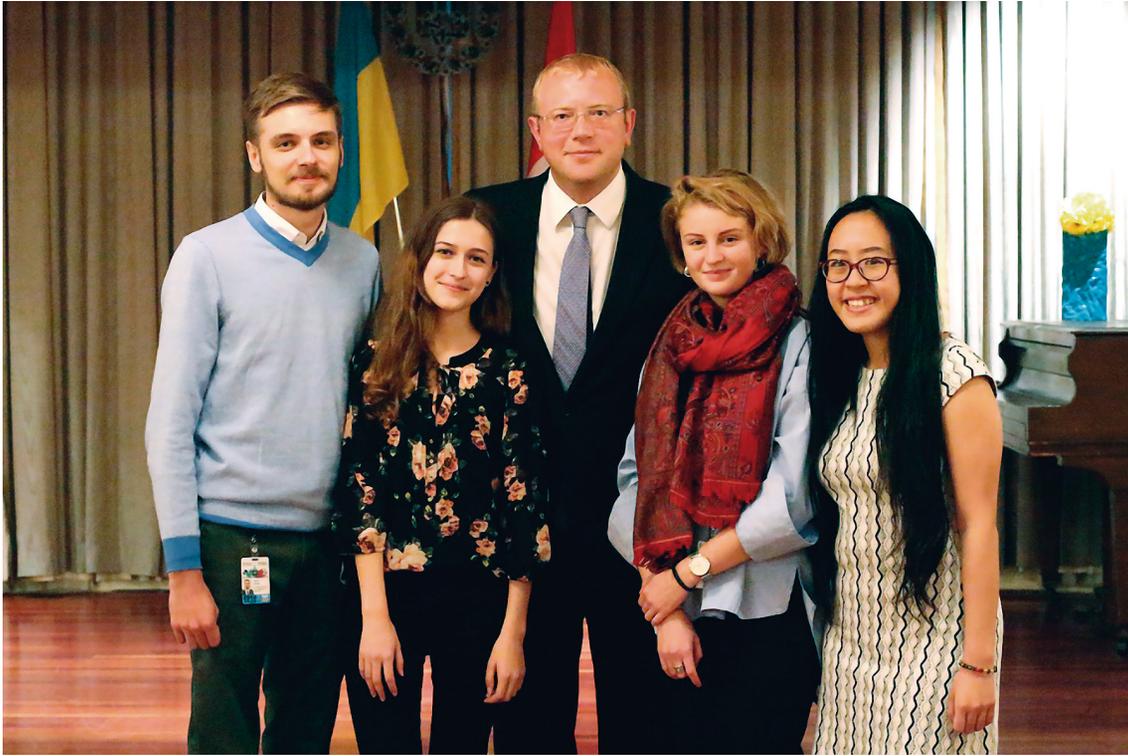
Second row: Yevhen Konovalov (2018), Artem Shaipov (2014), Yuri Kushnir (1998), MP Hon. Wayne Easter, MP Kerry Diotte, Serhiy Petukhov (Ukrainian Cabinet Ministry, CUPP 2005), Volodymyr Reznichenko (2017), Iryna Musiychuk (2000), MP Jim Eglinski, MP James Maloney.



2018 Prayer for Peace in Ukraine at Peacekeepers Monument, Ottawa



CUPP 2018 interns with Senator Raynell Andreychuk



CUPP 2018 interns meet the Ambassador of Ukraine to Canada Andriy Shevchenko



CUPP 2018 interns with Mark Warawa, MP for Langley-Aldergrove, BC



Lubomyr Chabursky hosts CUPP 2018 interns at his house



CUPP 2018 interns meet Prime Minister Justin Trudeau in the House of Commons foyer



CUPP 2018 interns enjoyed a fruitful conversation with Mayor of Ottawa Jim Watson



CUPP 2018 interns meet the Leader of the Conservative Party Andrew Scheer



CUPP 2018 interns meet Raj Grewal, MP for Brampton East



CUPP 2018 interns greet First Vice Prime Minister of Ukraine Stepan Kubiv

Mykola Antoniuk



BORN IN: Berdychiv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834)
Faculty of law.

2019 Natalie Bundza Scholarship recipient.

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

FOREIGN LANGUAGES:

English, Russian, Polish (basic).

LAST BOOK READ:

Hanya Yanagihara "A little life".

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

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

Григорій Сковорода

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"Experience is simply the name we give our mistakes."

Oscar Wilde

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Ed Sheeran "Photograph";
Paolo Nutini "Autumn leaves".



Pavlo Bryliak



BORN IN: Lviv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Ukrainian Catholic University (est. 1929, renewed in 1994),
Applied Sciences Faculty, IT & Business analytics.

Ukrainian Leadership Academy
Alumnus (2016 – 2017)

2019 Dr. Taras Fecycz Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **Mark Warawa, MP for Langley-Aldergrove, British Columbia.**

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

LAST BOOK READ:

Chrystia Freeland "Plutocrats".

FAVORITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"Збери всередині себе свої думки і в собі смому шукай справжніх благ. Копай всередині себе криницю для тої води, яка зростить і своєю оселю і сусідську."

Григорій Сковорода

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"Success is not final; failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts."

Winston Churchill

FAVOURITE BOOK:

Jeremy Clarkson "The World According to Clarkson".

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Jamie Cullum "Thinkin Bout You";
The Beatles "Penny Lane, We Can Work It Out".



Victoria Chumenko



BORN IN: Donetsk, Donetska oblast, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Vasyl Stus Donetsk National University (est. 1937), History Faculty, Master’s degree in International Relations.

University of Oslo (est. 1811), ISS 2018, Nansen Scholarship Recipient, Peace Research.

2019 John and Mary Yaremko Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **Borys J Wrzesnewskij, MP for Etobicoke Centre, Ontario.**

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

LAST BOOK READ: Charles Bukowski “The captain is out to lunch and sailors have taken over the ship”.

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

“Є тисячі доріг, мільйони вузьких стежинок, є тисячі ланів, але один лиш мій.”
Василь Симоненко

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

“Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young. The greatest thing in life is to keep your mind young.”
Henry Ford

FAVOURITE BOOKS:

Ayn Rand “Atlas Shrugged”;
 Boris Vian “Froth on the Daydream”.

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Moderat “Eating Hooks”;
 Moby “Porcelain”.



Maksym Dvorovyi



BORN IN: Rivne, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

National University of “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy” (est. 1615), Faculty of Law, Master of Laws.

2019 Humeniuk Family Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **Robert-Falcon Ouellette, MP for Winnipeg Centre, Manitoba.**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Russian, French, Czech.

LAST BOOKS READ:

Alain de Botton “The Art of Travel”,
 Yuval Noah Harari “Homo Deus: A Brief History of Tomorrow”.

FAVORITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

“Світ ловив мене, та не спіймав.”
Григорій Сковорода

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

“The tragedy of modern man is not that he knows less and less about the meaning of his own life, but that it bothers him less and less.”
Vaclav Havel

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

King Krule “Has This Hit?”;
 Mac DeMarco “Freaking Out The Neighbourhood”;
 Mount Kimbie “Made To Stray”.



Maksym Dzhyhun



BORN IN: Popilnya, Zhytomyrska oblast, Ukraine.

EDUCATION: Mykhaylo Drahomanov National Pedagogical University Of Kyiv (est. 1834), Faculty of Political science and Law, Bachelor of Political Science with honours.

2019 James and Lousie Temerty Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **Kevin Lamoureux, MP for Winnipeg North, Manitoba**

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

LAST BOOK READ:

Dominique Muazi “Geopolitics of emotions”.

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

“Життя людського строки стислі, Немає часу на поразку.”
Ліна Костенко

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

“Man can be destroyed but not defeated.”
Ernest Hemingway

FAVOURITE BOOKS:

George Orwell, “1984”;
Bohdan Logvynenko “Перехожі”.

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Coldplay “Yellow”,
One Republic “Apologize”.



Yuliia Holopoteliuk



BORN IN: Odesa, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Kyiv Institute of National University Odesa Law Academy (est. 1997).

2019 Surma Tarnopolsky Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **Rosemarie Falk, MP for Battlefords-Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: Russian, English, German, French (pre-intermediate), Spanish (beginner).

LAST BOOK READ: Henryk Sienkiewicz “Quo Vadis?”.

FAVORITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

“Людина нібито не літає, а крила має!”
Ліна Костенко

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

“I never dreamed about success. I worked for it.”
Estée Lauder

FAVOURITE BOOKS:

Ayn Rand “Atlas shrugged”;
Daron Acemoglu & James Robinson “Why nations fail”.

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Okean Elzy “Everest”.



Valentyna Kalich



BORN IN: Kropyvnytskyi, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest (est. 1635),
Social Integration MA (2017-2019).

Clark University, Massachusetts USA (est. 1887),
Master of Science in Professional Communication
(2015-2017).

Central Ukrainian National Technical University (est. 1929),
Finance and Audit BA (2013-2018).

The University of Social Sciences in Warsaw (est. 1994)
English Philology BA (2012-2015).

**Governor-General Ramon Hnatyshyn 2019 CUPP
Scholarship** recipient

Intern to **Hon. Wayne Easter, MP for Malpeque,
Prince Edward Island.**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Polish,
German (beginner), Russian.

LAST BOOK READ: Daron Acemoglu
and James A. Robinson “Why Nations Fail”.

FAVORITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

“Happiness is a Moment.”

Volodymyr Vynnychenko

FAVOURITE BOOK:

Osyp Turianskyi “Beyond the Limits of Pain”.

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Ray Charles “Georgia On My Mind”;
Ben E King “Stand by me”.



Bohdan Kolchenko



BORN IN: Rivne, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834),
Law Faculty, LL.B. with Hon (2017).

Free University of Berlin (est. 1948)
Master in European Studies. Political science
Scholar of the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

2019 Wasyl Kereliuk Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **MaryAnn Mihychuk, MP for Kildonan-St. Paul,
Manitoba.**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: German, English, French,
Russian.

LAST BOOK READ: John Lanchester “Capital”.

FAVORITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

“Чим кращі книги ти читав, тим гірше спиш.”

Сергій Жадан

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

“Live, then, and be happy, beloved children of my heart,
and never forget, that until the day God will deign to
reveal the future to man, all human wisdom is contained
in these two words: Wait and Hope.”

Alexandre Dumas

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Dakh Daughters “Donbass”;
Björk “Everything”.



Sofiia-Mariia Kuzminska



BORN IN: Lviv, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834),
Institute of International Relations,
International Law Department.

2019 Senator Raynell Andreychuk Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **Shannon Stubbs, MP for Lakeland, Alberta.**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, German, Polish,
Russian.

LAST UKRAINIAN AUTHOR READ:

О. Пахльовська “Гармонія кризь тугу дисонансів”.

LAST FOREIGN AUTHOR READ:

Michael Ende “Die Unendliche Geschichte”.

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

“І хто б там що кому не говорив, а згине зло і правда перемаже!”

Ліна Костенко

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

“Doubt kills more dreams than failure.”

Suzy Kassem

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Leonard Cohen “Hallelujah”;
Nick Cave “O Children”.



Maryna Larina



BORN IN: Oleksandriia, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (est. 1834),
Institute of International Relations,
Bachelor Hon. International Law (2017).

Free University of Berlin (est. 1948),
MA Political Science.

Future Leaders Exchange
alumna (2012-2013), Maryland, USA.

2019 Malanchuk Family Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **Randy Boissonnault, MP for Edmonton Centre.**

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

LAST BOOK READ:

Pierre Bourdieu “Die männliche Herrschaft”.

FAVORITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

“Хай живе неоднаковість, слава відмінностям!”

Павло Загребельний

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

“Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter.”

Martin Luther King Jr.

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Caribou “Odessa”;
The Blaze “Faces”.



Natalia Lavrova



BORN IN: Odesa, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Odesa I. I. Mechnikov National University (est. 1865),
BA and MA in Political Science.

Universität Osnabrück (est. 1974),
MA Democratic Governance and Civil Society.

2017 nominated on scholarship DAAD Helmut-Schmidt-Programme, Master of Public Policy and Good Governance.

2019 Mazurenko Family Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **James Maloney, MP for Etobicoke—Lakeshore, Ontario.**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: Russian, English, German.

LAST BOOK READ:

Francis Fukuyama “Identity: The Demand for Dignity and the Politics of Resentment”.

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

“Forget about having an identity crisis and get some identity capital. ... Do something that adds value to who you are. Do something that’s an investment in who you might want to be next.”

Meg Jay

FAVOURITE BOOK:

Harper Lee “To Kill a Mockingbird”.

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Nils Frahm “You”;
Bonobo “Kerala”.



Khrystyna Myhasiuk



BORN IN: Sokal, Lvivska oblast, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (est. 1661),
Faculty of International Relations (Area Studies).

University of Turku (est. 1920),
Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Contemporary History (Erasmus + Scholarship recipient).

2019 Senator Paul Yuzyk Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **Arif Virani, MP for Parkdale — High Park, Ontario.**

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

LAST BOOKS READ: David Kelley “Creative Confidence”.

FAVORITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

“Подався доганяти без усякої надії наздогнати, але сміливі завжди мають щастя.”

Іван Багряний

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

“I started my life with a single absolute: that the world was mine to shape in the image of my highest values and never to be given up to a lesser standard, no matter how long or hard the struggle.”

Ayn Rand

FAVOURITE BOOK:

Philippe Sands “East West Street”.

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Gerry & The Pacemakers “You’ll Never Walk Alone”;
Onuka “Golos”.



Anna Mysyshyn



BORN IN: Drohobych, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (est. 1661),
Faculty of Law (Doctor of Philosophy; studying period 2017 - present).

Tartu University, Estonia (est. 1632),
School of Law.

2019 Justice John Sopinka Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **Linda Duncan, MP for Edmonton-Strathcona**.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: English, Swedish, Polish, Russian.

LAST BOOK READ:

Elon Musk "Tesla, SpaceX, and the Quest for a Fantastic Future".

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"Сміливі завжди мають щастя."

Іван Багряний

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"When you want to succeed as bad as you want to breathe, then you'll be successful."

Eric Thomas

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

Ludovico Einaudi "Primavera".



Bogdan Puchkov



BORN IN: Zaporizhzhya, Ukraine.

EDUCATION:

Future Leaders Exchange Alumni
(4-H, Bowling Green, Missouri, USA).

London Metropolitan University (est. 1848),
Bachelor degree in Economics and International Business.

Vilnius University (est. 1579),
Master degree in Eastern European and Russian Politics.

2019 Michael (Starchevsky) Starr Scholarship recipient.

Intern to **James Bezan, MP for Selkirk-Interlake-Eastman**.

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

LAST BOOKS READ:

Heinrich Mann "Young Henry of Navarre"
& "Henry, King of France".

FAVOURITE BOOK: John Fowles "The Magus".

FAVORITE QUOTE BY UKRAINIAN AUTHOR:

"Не смерть страшна, не довгий час неволі, – не важко
бути героєм проти них; а страшно жити, запрягшись
мимоволі в ярмо дурниць та клопотів дрібних."

Павло Грабовський

FAVOURITE QUOTE BY FOREIGN AUTHOR:

"Life does not ask us what we want. It presents us with options."

Thomas Sowell

FAVOURITE MUSICAL RECORDING:

John Frusciante "The Emphyrean";
The Libertines "Up the Bracket".



SERHIY PETUKHOV

Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine and CUPP 2005 Alumnus

Good afternoon, Mr Petukhov. Thank you very much for taking the time to share your experience and talk about the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program. Let us start from the beginning – how did you first hear about CUPP?

I first found out about the program from Yuri Kushnir, who participated in CUPP a year or a few years prior. During my second or third year at university, I met him at one of our events and he advised me to apply.

Were you involved in politics anyhow at the time?

No, I certainly wasn't.

Did you have a lot of knowledge about Canada, its Parliament or any other institutions?

Not really. I had been to the United States for seasonal work twice before that, so I had some understanding of how life in North America is. However, I had basically no knowledge of the Parliament, how state institutions worked at the time. Truth be told, I did not even know much about the Ukrainian government at the time as I had no opportunity to grasp it and I wouldn't say I had a great interest in politics or government.

What was the political situation in Ukraine at the time and in what way would you say was it different from that in Canada?

I went to Canada in 2005, basically a year after the Orange Revolution took place in Kyiv. That was the time of the first democratic uplifting for Ukrainians, many of whom became interested in government and political issues and wanted to get involved. That being said, however, I wasn't one of them so I cannot say that it had a great effect on me personally.

What was your impression of Canada upon arrival?

Upon arrival, I discovered a country of friendly and easy-going individuals leading a comfortable and well-measured lifestyle. In Canada, I found out first-hand how members of Parliament work, how they handle inquiries from their constituencies, what goes on during committee meetings etc. Perhaps what impressed me most was how open and approachable Canadian lawmakers were even to us foreigners. That was probably the most striking difference for us Ukrainians because we were used to thinking of politicians as members of some sort of royalty living in a completely different world.



Serhiy (left) with other CUPP 2004 interns during trip to Montreal.

That certainly makes sense. Could you tell us more about your everyday work with the MP?

Of course. The MP I was assigned to was a member of the foreign affairs committee and he was in charge of protecting Canadian citizens overseas. I can't say



Serhiy was appointed Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine in 2015.

I was given that much responsibility. My task was more to watch him and learn from him. Nevertheless, I attended his meetings with representatives of other countries. It was a valuable insight into how the MP worked on controlling the government as he was in the opposition at the time.

Very interesting indeed. What did you do in your free time while in Canada?

There were many events we organized ourselves and invited others to attend. We were a pretty big group – I think there was 16 of us that year. As a group, we travelled to Montreal and explored the Canadian capital too. Our group coordinator was a very active individual who tried his best to come up with interesting activities for us in order to make the most out of our experience in Canada.

Do you keep in touch with your fellow CUPP Alumni?

Yes, indeed. Not with everyone, of course – many of them have gone elsewhere. There is quite a few of them that I regularly cross paths with professionally. One Alumna works for an NGO, another Alumna lectures at the Kyiv Mohyla Academy. Yet another Alumna has gone to pursue a PhD program in London, while many others work at various public institutions. I am definitely very happy to have met

such people that are still interesting to be around even 15 years later.

Is there anything you would recommend or advise to 2019 CUPP interns?

Indeed, there is one thing I would like to emphasize. First of all, it is certainly very important for you to obtain as much experience and knowledge as possible during your trip to Canada. Secondly, it is crucial that you realize the fact that you have been selected out of a long list of those who wanted to participate. Many of you will have an opportunity to stay in Canada or go somewhere else after the program. However, it is very important for you to sooner or later return to Ukraine and improve your homeland with the best democratic practices you will be exposed to during the internship. No matter what career path you choose for yourself – whether or not you will end up in public governance - it is your responsibility to the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program and your homeland to pass your experience on to future generations of Ukrainians and to become involved in making Ukraine a better place. [CUPP](#)

End note: Minister Petukhov was placed on Vladimir Putin's sanctions list in November 2018 as "persona non grata".

ANDRIY MAKSYMOVYCH

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Principal Banker in London, UK and CUPP Spring 2004 Alumnus



Good evening Mr. Maksymovych, thank you very much for taking the time to talk about your CUPP experience and share your story with the next generation of Ukrainian students. First, could you please tell us how did you find out about the program and why did you decide to apply?

At the time, I was studying at Lviv Ivan Franko National University, which had previously supplied many students to CUPP. I heard about the program from fellow students who completed an internship in previous years and decided to apply. There were quite a few students from my faculty that applied that year, and several of them ended up going to Canada.

Were you involved in politics or any civil projects at the time?

I wasn't involved in politics or government, but I was president of the Young Diplomatic Society at university. We organized many conferences and seminars on issues in international relations and governance. We also organized an International Ukrainian School with the aim of popularizing Ukrainian language and culture among those studying abroad. One of the graduates of that program, by the way, recently wrote the screenplay for Mr Jones, a film that was screened at this year's Berlinale (Directed by Agnieszka Holland, the movie depicts the Welsh journalist Gareth Jones's journey across Ukraine during the Holodomor and his efforts to break the

In 2012, Andriy was selected as an Olympic torchbearer to recognise his work and contribution in raising money for hospitals in Ukraine.

news blackout in western media about the atrocities committed by the Soviet regime – B.P.). Even earlier, while still in high school, I was a member of the Lviv Model Parliament. I can't say I was involved in politics at large, but I was certainly interested in civil society issues and organizations.

That is very impressive indeed. Did you know much about Canada, its system of government before travelling there?

Not really – I knew that it was a parliamentary democracy, where the House of Commons (legislative body) wields much power and in an election the winning party forms the government and the Prime Minister forms the Cabinet Ministry. That being said, I can't say I knew a whole lot about Canada itself. When I was in high school, we studied German as the first foreign language, and I was more familiar with the German-speaking countries and their cultures, while the English-speaking world was largely unknown to me. That was another reason why I applied to CUPP – to improve my English language skills and

to familiarize myself with life in an English-speaking country. In fact, I was a little worried if I would be selected for CUPP, but in the end I was.

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Andriy Maksymovych and Arsen Zhumadilov with Hon. David Kilgour in front of the campaign office.

You went to Canada in the spring of 2004, before the Orange Revolution took place in the streets of Ukraine's capital. What was your impression of the domestic political situation at the time?

Yes, 2004 was one of the few years where there were two CUPP internships – one in the Spring (Election CUPP), where students observed the election campaign in the MPs constituency, and another one

in the Fall (traditional CUPP program in Ottawa), where they observed and studied the traditional parliamentary agenda of the House of Commons, in their MP's Ottawa office. I chose the former because I was already accepted for a scholarship program to study in the United States, which would begin in the fall. Ukraine winning the Eurovision song contest was perhaps the most important event of the time, one that largely put the country on the map for much of the world. However, the political environment was stalemated with very few exciting things happening in that realm.

Now that you have mentioned the two different CUPP internships of 2004, could you tell us more about your experience with the election campaign?

That was certainly an unforgettable experience. Shortly upon arrival in Canada, CUPP director Ihor Bardyn approached me and another student, Arsen Zhumadilov, and assigned us to the campaign for David Kilgour, the former Speaker of the House of Commons and a Liberal MP running for re-election in the traditionally conservative province of Alberta. We stayed in Mr Kilgour's house for the next month and a half, and went door-to-door from 9 am to 6 pm talking to his constituents and hoping to help the voters decide on choosing him in the upcoming election. There were days when we managed to visit between 500 and 1000 houses. It certainly wasn't an easy task – both physically and psychologically, as we were completely new to the country, its culture, language and people. Pretty soon, however, we got the hang of it and enjoyed every minute of it. We met a lot of Ukrainians too. What surprised me a lot was that they managed to preserve their cultural heritage and spoke perfect Ukrainian, despite having been in a foreign country for three or four generations. Mr Kilgour had been an MP for 27 years and normally won his elections by a margin of 5-10 thousand votes. 2004 was a difficult election campaign for the Liberal Party as a whole, and even more so in Alberta. In the end, David was re-elected by a margin of just 137 votes.

That sounds absolutely incredible. Does that mean you didn't get to experience the normal parliamentary routine?

We had a short visit to The House of Commons with our entire group, but we didn't have time for much else. The rest of the group stayed in at St. Volodymyr

Institute in Toronto and in other constituencies throughout Canada, while we were deployed to Western Canada. However, the following winter, David invited Arsen and me to visit Canada for Christmas and gave us a complete tour of Parliament Hill.

Was there anything that surprised you in Canada – both in terms of everyday life and in terms of governance?

Canada is obviously a wealthier country than Ukraine. Canadians enjoy a more comfortable, balanced life. What was different about its government was the degree of power voters have over their representatives. This is a country where the voter is at the core of the system, having a direct contact with the MP and a lot of control over his/her actions in the House of Commons. That control is often exercised via numerous NGOs that keep track of a given MP's voting on key issues. In Ukraine, we have quite a few organizations that are involved in something similar now, but at the time the Ukrainian government was virtually unaccountable to its voters.



Arsen Zhumadilov and Andriy Maksymovych with Hon. David Kilgour and the Chairperson in the House of Government of Alberta.

How did CUPP influence your further life, professional career?

The CUPP experience was an extremely transformative and exciting experience that became a bridge between my university studies and professional career.

Upon returning to Ukraine, I secured an internship in Ukraine's Parliament (Verkhovna Rada), and later an Erasmus Mundus scholarship which allowed me to study abroad, something CUPP Director stresses we do. It also played an important role for my personal character. David Kilgour told us about Terry Fox, who set out on a cross-country marathon run on one leg, having been amputated due to cancer, in order to raise money for cancer research. That experience inspired my friend and me to organize something similar in Ukraine – we ran across the country to raise money for children's hospitals in Lviv.

Do you keep in touch with your fellow CUPP interns or those from other years?

Of course, I still maintain a close relationship with at least a third of the group and some CUPP Alumni from other years as well. There is an empowering dynamic in the selection of individuals for the CUPP Program. Something about CUPP that manages to select the most interesting, open-minded people that you end up staying friends with and crossing paths within our professional careers, after the program. The CUPP Director has a formula, which works well.

What would be your advice to 2019 CUPP interns?

Try to get the most out of your experience. If there is an event – go there, listen and absorb the information and the experience as a whole. That shouldn't come at the expense of your well-being, of course – always maintain a good night's sleep and don't forget to eat. Also, pay attention to everything that seems new to you and try to think of coming up with something of a similar nature at home.

Should CUPP continue?

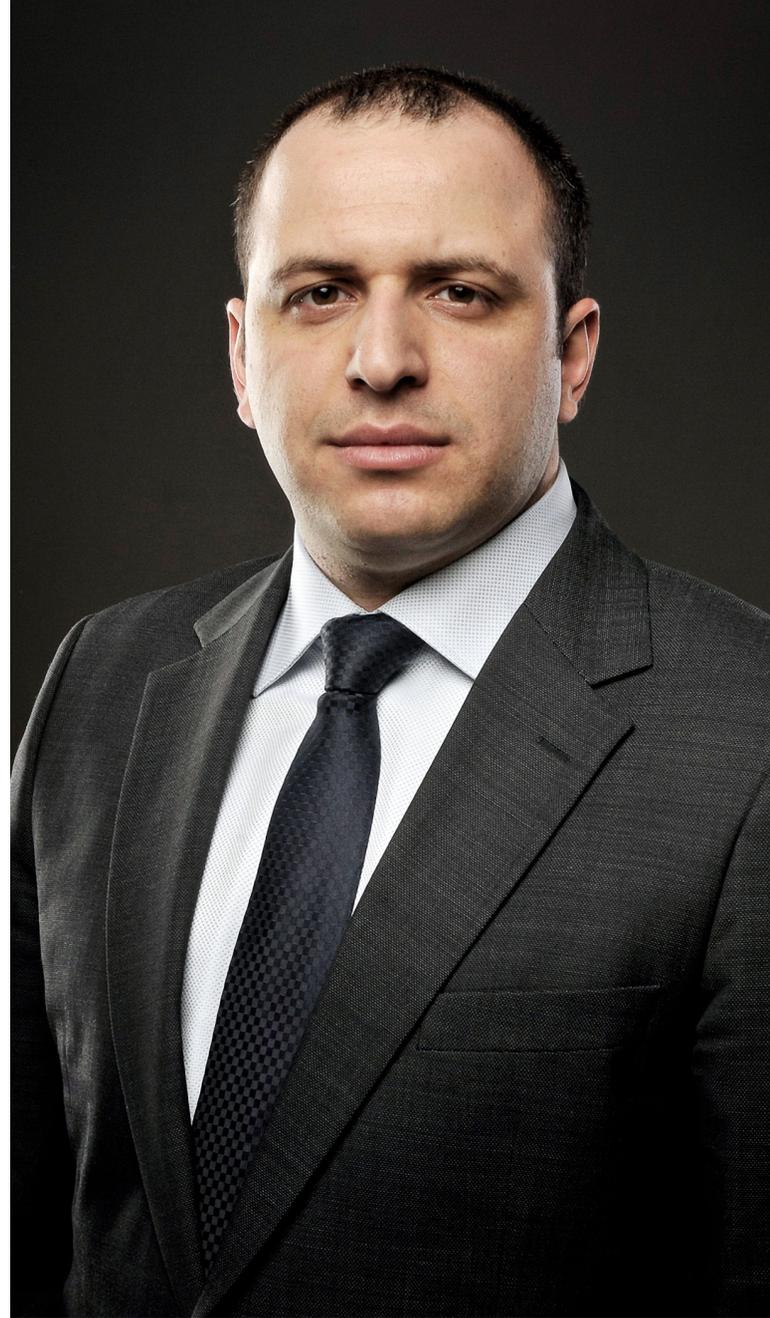
Absolutely. As an alumnus, I am very thankful to the program and to Mr Bardyn personally for his dedicated work and an extremely positive attitude towards the students and the alumni. All the alumni that I talk to agree that CUPP was a lifetime memory that changed our lives and made us better – both professionally and personally.

Thank you very much for the wonderful conversation, Mr Maksymovych.

Thank you and good luck in Canada! **CUPP**

RUSTEM UMEROV

“WITH CUPP
EVERYTHING
IS POSSIBLE!



Rustem Umerov - Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian entrepreneur, investor, civil activist and political advisor served as CUPP intern to Sophia Leung, MP for Vancouver Kingsway, British Columbia in 2003. The recipient of Hon. Ramon Hnatyshyn Scholarship.

Good evening Mr. Umerov and I would like to thank you for dedicating time to our conversation, I really appreciate it.

Good evening Valentyna, you are very welcome. I am always open to anything that concerns the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program and young people who are trying to do the best they can for our world.

Mr. Umerov graduated from National Academy of Management in Kyiv with Bachelor's and Master's degree in Economics and Finance. Recently, he has obtained another Bachelor's qualification in Computer Science and Information Technology at Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute.

My first question concerns your education. You recently obtained a degree in Computer Science and Information Technology. Why have you decided to continue your education?

Well, I can say that it corresponds well with my current interests and professional occupation today. As I am a managing director in ASTEM Foundation, what we do here is directly related to my new specialization and therefore I made a decision to become a student of Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute. The value of education is always unquestionable.

If we come back to your previous studies in The National Academy of Management, can you recall what were your major interests as a student?

During studies, I participated in various international activities, such as 'US-Ukraine Leadership Program', 'European Youth Parliament', 'European Law Student Association', 'European Student's Forum' etc. I have always been looking for international experience, especially at that time when it was not so available as it is now.

That's why you decided to participate in the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program? Was that your motivation?

Yes, pretty much. As I said, many of students from my environment were eager to participate in

international exchanges and enhance their skills and knowledge. Especially in my case as I have spent some time in the US during my high school, I knew the value of international experience and how it can help to upgrade my skills. But there were not that many opportunities, that's why CUPP became one of the most influential parts of my life at that time.

How exactly did CUPP influence your vision and your life goals?

CUPP has made a tremendous effect on my professional and personal development. To be honest, I have always been interested in several professional sectors, such as business, economics, investments and politics but I have also aspired to make a social impact on Ukraine in general and on the life of Crimean Tatar community in particular. CUPP has shown me the way how to fulfill these goals.

Oh, that's very interesting. Could you share what exactly you learned being a CUPP intern? That would be a precious piece of information for future CUPP interns and not only...

Thanks to CUPP I could observe the real implementation of democratic values, not only within the social dimension but most importantly, on the level of various institutions. I could learn the developed democratic structure from regional to national institutions, the formation of 'mature politics' and legislation serving its people. And of course, I made draw plenty of parallels we can implement it back in Ukraine.

How did your life go after you return to Ukraine? In other words, how does life after CUPP look like?

Having returned from Canada in 2003, I have become a founder and the 1st President of the. 'Foundation for Development of Crimea'. My responsibilities there were wide from launching regional projects to managing administrative programs on the socio-political scale.

So, were you inspired to make an important impact on the development of both Crimea and Ukraine and started taking real steps in this direction?

Exactly. In 2007 I was selected as a Delegate to the Crimean Tatar Qurultay National



Representative body of Crimean Tatar people. This is the highest representative body of Crimean Tatars where we are promoting Human and Minority Rights of Crimean Tatars as citizens of Ukraine and native inhabitants of Crimean Peninsula.

As far as I know, you have continued in that direction and your commitment became even stronger after the illegal annexation of Crimea in 2014 when Crimean Tatars have become one of the strongest pillars of Ukrainian resistance. Where did you find yourself in these important times?

Well, my engagement with social and civil work has resulted in being an advisor to Mr. Mustafa Dzhemilev – a leader of Crimean Tatar National Movement, a former Chairman of the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar People and Ukrainian MP. Since 2014 I can say that I am dedicating a tremendous amount of my energy, time and effort to support Crimea and restore social justice for both Crimean Tatars and Ukrainians at home and on the international stage.



Rustem Umerov, Mustafa Dzhemilev, Refat Chubarov with the US Ambassador to Ukraine Marie Yovanovitch.

What about the ASTEM Foundation? How is this project combined with a variety of your other interests?

For the past 5 years, I have been deeply involved in supporting and initiating big programs for social, economic and educational development which are led by the ASTEM Foundation with my brother Aslan Omer Kirimli. For example, one of our primary focus is the ‘Ukrainian Emerging Leaders Program’ in Stanford Center on Democracy, Development and Rule of Law. (UPD. Recently ASTEM has added the focus to create a global technology platform, bringing innovations and advanced infrastructure solutions and services to make it a value for society*).

The last one and my favorite question: You are now able to share something with future CUPP interns. The floor is yours, Mr. Umerov:

I want CUPP interns to know that everything is possible! Forget all the obstacles you have faced in your life, forget your social background, leave behind your fears and shyness – you have already made it to Canada or you are surely going to make it! Now

the clock is ticking. You must manage your time well and be as open-minded as possible. Reach out to the MPs, embrace new knowledge and ideas, talk to professionals, ask questions! But in this overwhelming experience do not forget what you are there for. Think. Think about how will you bring this accumulated experience in Canada back to your Ukrainian cities and how will you use this to develop your country and its citizens. And let me give you a small hint keep in mind your future aspirations, maybe you have a project on your mind and discuss this with Canadian MPs, with people on your way, let them give you some advice and let them help you to make this happen and convert into a real future change. [CUPP](#)

interview
with

SOLOMIYA BOBROVSKA

CUPP 2010 Alumna
Dr. Maria Fischer Slysh
Scholarship recipient
Intern to Hon. Hedy Fry,
M.P., British Columbia



Solomiya graduated from Ivan Franko National University of Lviv and served her internship in the office of Hon. Hedy Fry, MP from British Columbia in the House of Commons. She was also an intern in the Massachusetts State House. Ms. Bobrovska is one of the founders of NGO Euromaidan SOS. This is a community of volunteers gathered hidden information about the murders during Ukraine's Revolution of Dignity and handed over the entire array of data to the prosecutor's office. Solomiya worked in the office of the Deputy Prime-Minister on humanitarian issues and became Deputy of the Head of Odesa Regional State Administration after that. While being promoted to an interim Head of Odesa Regional State Administration, she was the second woman in the history of Ukraine to hold this position. Nowadays Solomiya is engaged in women's political education in the NGO Ukrainska Osнова which focuses on preparing women for elections to local councils in 2020.

It is a pleasure to meet you Solomiya and learn more about your CUPP experience. So how did you find out about the program?

It was 2010. Now it is hard to say how I came upon the CUPP program. Perhaps it was somewhere on the Internet. I remember that the admission procedure to the program was not published with easy access, so actually, I had to strain to find it. One of the bright individuals who gave me the recommendations was Oksana Rudiuk, CUPP 1996 Alumni. Both of us were involved in Plast and apparently, I found out what the CUPP is from her. She participated in the program in 1996. This is how well-known difficult selection to CUPP started for me. It lasted for a year or even more. I was very delighted to be interviewed by Ms.

Lucy Hicks and chosen for this internship. My past experience in Plast gave me the motivation to fight for my place in the program.

Did you have any expectations before the program?

In 2019, it looks quite distinct as the possibility of an internship in the Canadian Parliament is a thoroughly unique experience. In 2010 was not so developed in terms of social networks and communication. This opportunity seemed to be something really BIG for me. We paid less attention to the content, but the way of positioning and brand was very significant. I was the first one at the Faculty of Philosophy at Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, who has experienced the CUPP internship. Political science

has always been an incentive for me, though my expectations were not high. I had a passion to see how the country with different rules works. Indeed, the Canadian experience has stayed in my subconscious. This happens when young people are provided with a solid background. Once I experienced how the political system should work, I cannot understand why do we have this enormous corruption in the decision-making process when all these things can be processed automatically. It turned out that it is tough to be transparent, open, reasonable, modest, polite and ethical. Thus, we must strive for a new political culture. And Canada is a flagship example of it. This experience enriched my individuality and shaped my views on politics.

That's interesting indeed. Have you thought about staying in Canada?

No. I have never set a goal to stay in Canada or the United States. I was given a tremendous chance and I need to realize my full potential here, in my country.

Have you experienced cultural shock after returning to Ukraine?

It sounds very pathetic, but I really missed Ukrainian air and land. Those thousands of kilometers and the ocean in between made me nostalgic for Ukraine. What I believe - it doesn't matter how good it might feel somewhere abroad, you always feel better at home even with all ongoing problems. You are at home and you know how and where to move on. Did I have a cultural shock? Of course. Because it is another paradigm of life and another discourse. People solve problems very rationally and they are not tired of the Soviet legacy. And it's great. They have managed to build a very reliable service country where people want to live.

Your CUPP generation - who are they?

Many people have stayed abroad, including my coordinators who I really admire. Others are trying to realize their potential in political life. For example, Volodymyr Venger taught in Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and was the head of the secretariat of the Committee on Legal Policy of Verkhovna Rada. He has always been a good advisor for me. All of us try to maintain our connections, but the world has separated us a lot. What I really admire is that CUPP creates efficacious Alumni community. I believe that we should know who participated in CUPP in 1991, and in 2005, and in 2010, 2013, 2019 and so on. The significance of this community can be remarkably notable.

What were the most valuable and memorable things during your internship?

Without a doubt, it is the debates in parliament. They operate in a completely different culture of debates. I also remember how my towering MP did not fit any passenger car, so his assistant took him by truck every day and he could have enough room for legs. I really liked the style of clothing and behavior - modest, but very elegant. The warmest part of my internship was my friendship with the assistant of MP. Last time when I have been in Canada, he traveled more than 300 miles to see me. His support was very sincere and valuable to me. Well, of course, I was impressed by the exceptional



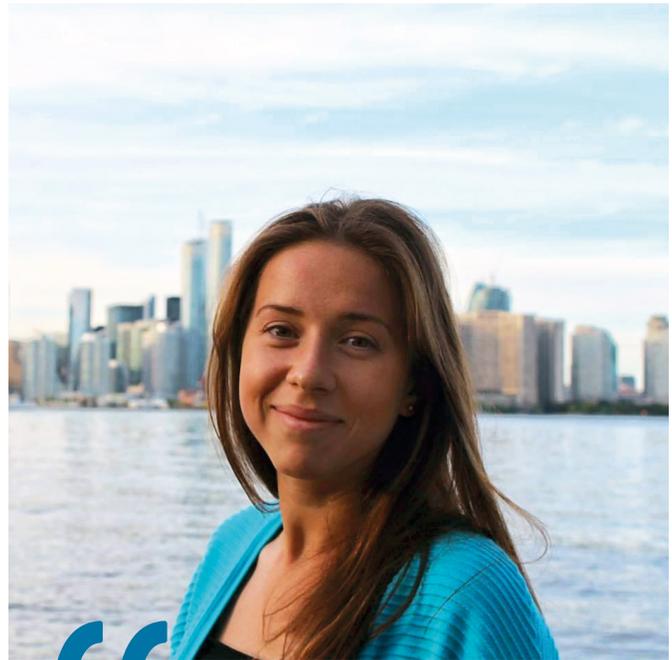
efficiency of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ukraine to Canada, Ihor Ostash. He followed his vocation and got respect from his fellow colleagues. Ambassador exceedingly contributed to the diaspora and diaspora brought a lot to Ukraine because of his work. I will never get tired of being grateful to the Canadian Parliament, particularly Ukrainians there for always being the first to help Ukraine in defense, humanitarian affairs and education. Well, Senator Andreychuk who is Ukrainian with the perfect sense of the multiplicity of our mentality shows an outstanding example of how to work in different positions from the ambassador to the senator.

What would you recommend to the future generation of CUPPers 2019?

If you go to Canada to get an internship, but you have a purpose to leave Ukraine, then why do you do that? For the sake of the internships number in the resume? Well, then please be honest with yourself. And to those who go and do not want to leave Ukraine - absorb everything you can. You will always have time to take a walk and arrange your vacation, but the experience, knowledge and the environment of the Canadian Parliament and the specifics of the policy will be invaluable. This is what makes CUPP exceptional and impressive. [CUPP](#)

IVANNA ANTONOVA

Ivanna Antonova served as an intern to Chrystia Freeland, 2015 candidate for the Liberal Party of Canada in the new Toronto riding of University-Rosedale. Atamanchuk Family Scholarship holder.



“CANADIANS WORK
EXTREMELY HARD,
I WAS IMPRESSED BY
IT THE MOST

Good evening, Ivanna. Thank you for giving us some of your time. Could you please tell us about your professional occupation today in 2019?

Hello, of course, it is my pleasure. Currently, I work on a project of USAID – “Ukrainian Transparent Education and Management Alliance” (UTEMA) as Senior Project Specialist. It is an anti-corruption project, the main task of which is the introduction of transparent, modern and accountable practices in the field of education management in Ukraine.

And what exactly is your role in this project?

Well, I am responsible for all legal issues and project management. Together with partners of the organisation, my team has been working on the creation of an electronic document management system for the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, and now this system is being implemented successfully in the Ministry. Along with it, I am involved in the development of a second electronic system, the task of which will be to collect statistical and financial data in the field of higher education for its further analysis.

Graduated from National University “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy” Faculty of Law in 2014, where she obtained Bachelor’s and Master’s Degree.

Getting closer to the topic of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program. How did you first hear about CUPP?

While I was studying at Kyiv Mohyla Academy, I guess it was 2012 when my friends were selected for CUPP, and after that, I’ve tried my best to become an intern as well. The power of networking is everything!

Were you familiar with Canada, its system of governance or way of living before the arrival?

Talking about Canada, I have a very special connection with this country. My great grandfather was an immigrant from the Western part of Ukraine, so I have visited my family before near Toronto and Montreal. I felt there as I was at home, I never felt like a foreigner in Canada - it’s a very welcoming country for every nationality. Everyday life was very comfortable for me and as far as the government is concerned... well during the time I was there it was

an election campaign, and I worked in the campaign with Chrystia Freeland in Rosedale, where she was elected after all. So I got to know more about the election system and the Western process of elections, using canvassing for example.

Could you tell more about your observations back then: how is the election process in Canada differs from what you are used to?

Well, we do not do canvassing here. We have been to almost every house in Rosedale, Toronto, where we talked with many people trying not to persuade, but to understand their opinion about the following elections. Later on, we built a statistical analysis and predicted how the elections actually went, and Chrystia eventually won.

That's very interesting. What else were the activities you were involved in during the campaign?

Oh, we organized many meetings with the voters and also dinners, for example with Chinese and Portuguese communities we organized coffee parties, and it was an opportunity for people to meet Chrystia. They could ask her questions and share their needs and aspirations, and it worked very well. At that time, I was asking myself a problem if such a system would work in Ukraine...

What about Chrystia's personality: do you believe she possess certain qualities and values that people admired and believed in?

Definitely. I think the credo of a Liberal Party is an excellent description of Chrystia's central values: "Hope and Hard work". She is a very hard-working person. She is always online. She is always engaged in everything, in communicating with people and she



never had a problem to find time for the inhabitants of Rosedale or us, interns. She spoke with us in perfect Ukrainian, but I was amazed by how many languages she is fluent in. English, of course, French, Ukrainian, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Polish... She is active in her work and also in her personal life. She moves around the city on her bicycle and even when she needed to wear a dress for an official meeting, she would put the dress in her backpack and never give up her bike (-smiles). She is a professional in everything she does. Oh, and when we had dinner at her house, I was pleasantly surprised that Chrystia's children speak Ukrainian and they try to keep traditions alive.

And if we talk about Canada in general, what was the thing that surprised you the most?

Hm... well. It was the first experience for me to work in the election campaign was very new. And what I've noticed is that Canadians are very hardworking people. They work hard, 12 hours per day sometimes. We had very little free time during our internship, but I liked it because I've learned if you work hard and you are determined it will bring you up to a new level of a career ladder. That's true for Canada.

It seems like you had a pretty useful experience with the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program. How exactly did it affect you?

For me, as for every alumni of the program, CUPP still plays a special role. First of all, it is a massive dose of motivation to accomplish something useful. During the program, it seemed to me that the Ukrainian diaspora in Canada does for Ukraine more than all of us here... Such a feeling encouraged us to work in Ukraine in the public sphere. CUPP is powerful networking! In my case, CUPP is also a happy lottery ticket to get to know and work side by side with Chrystia Freeland and her team, I learned from them a lot! For this, I am exceedingly grateful to the program!

What would be your advice to CUPP 2019 interns and future applicants?

Please, do not to miss the opportunities that surround us! Make the most of your efforts, because you never know where each opportunity can lead to. As my favorite Sheryl Sandberg says: "If you are offered a place on a rocket ship, do not ask what place! Just go." [CUPP](#)

Interview conducted by CUPP 2019 Intern to Hon. Wayne Easter, MP for Malpeque and, CUPP 2019 Intern to Arif Virani, MP for Parkdale-High Park, Ontario. Valentyna Kalich and Khrystia Myhasiuk

I AM

UKRAINIENIAN

THE POST-EUROMAIDAN PHENOMENON

Over the past five years, Ukraine has been involved in a number of political processes that significantly influenced the future political agenda of the state, brought democratic reforms as well as shifted self-identification of Ukrainians. Or was it the case where identity change has been driving the political processes? How would we actually conceptualize an identity that took a central place in the Ukrainian crisis? What do scholars, journalists, and Ukrainian citizens mean when talking about ‘hardening’ of the Ukrainian identity as a consequence of the Euromaidan Revolution? When we hear the proclamation: ‘I am Ukrainian’ (Chart 1), what are we thinking about in the first place? Is it ethnicity, nationality, language or other elements that lead to such self-identification? There are still ongoing debates about the connection between identity and political preferences in Ukraine. In this article, I want to illustrate what constitutes the emergence of salient Ukrainian identity after the Euromaidan Revolution. On that note, Ukrainian political events became a part of controversial ‘Identity Politics’, taking a central focus in Frances Fukuyama’s recent book “Identity: The Demand for Dignity and the Politics of Resentment”.

To begin with, there is a splendid opportunity to capture the process of identity changes by looking at

the Ukrainian case. The Ukrainian example has been used to challenge some influential theories about the relationships between ethnicity and language.

Apparently, the integration process of distinctly divided West and East - since 1994 — is still happening today. During breakdown moments as for instance, crises or conflicts sometimes can significantly shift the identity of an emotionally involved society. Particularly, the Ukrainian case is well known by ‘hardening’ or ‘saliency’ of three identity elements: ethnicity, language, and civic identity. What is interesting to note, is that the ongoing scientific debates raise the argument that those who belong to a particular ethnicity do not necessarily speak the same language.

A number of surveys illustrate that there are some Ukrainian-speakers who identify themselves as Russian as well as Russian-speakers identifying themselves as Ukrainians. Although the ethnical and linguistic elements of identity did not change very much after the Revolution, we saw a growth in those who consider Ukraine as their ‘homeland’. Such an analysis undermines the general concept according to which ‘nationality’ is measured by the political attitude that includes language practices. Specifically, the Euromaidan Revolution brought not

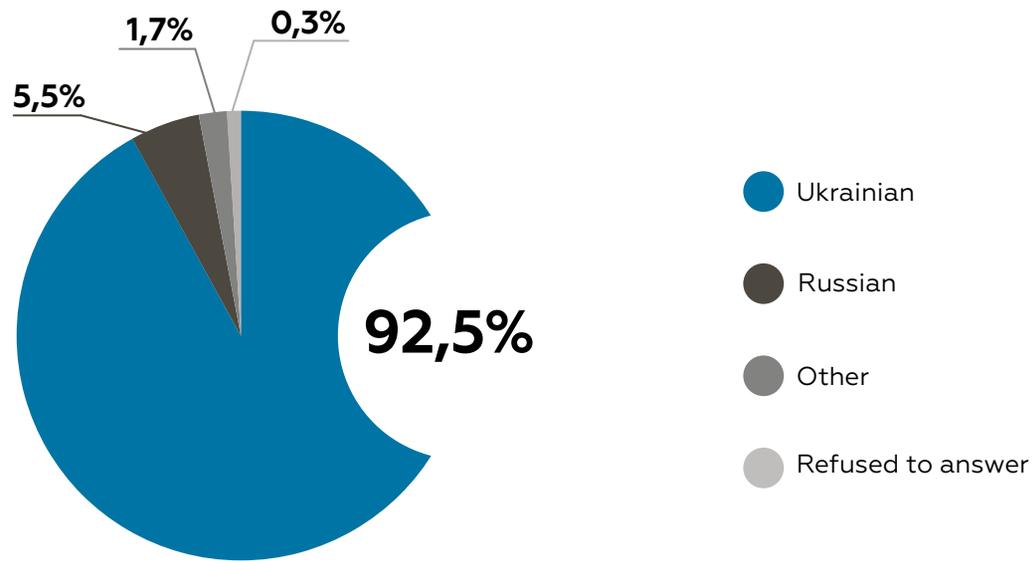


Chart 1: Distribution of respondents' answers to the question: **"Which nationality do you consider yourself to be?"***

only the feeling of political unity but also the specific case of ethnic Russians, showing how they including those who speak Russian, have come to self-identify as Ukrainian. This is what is referred to as 'newly emerged identities' in Ukraine. Capturing the language element of identity, Ukrainian language is now held in higher regard, particularly being used not only as a language of state apparatus but also in symbolic terms such as the national language. A rise in Ukrainian national identity has united people with different ethnic and linguistic background through the sense of belonging to their homeland.

The third element of identity is a civic identity, that like the other elements of identity has hardened and unified individual's self-identification as Ukrainian. The civic identification with Ukraine as a homeland appears to be different from ethnic identity and language practice. Thus, 'civility' in the post-Maidan era is distinguished as the greater sense of responsibility by civil society, active participation process, and rise in the support for closer EU integration. Consequently, the reaction in Ukraine to the Russian annexation of Crimea and the war in the east led to the awakening of civic identities as well as to the collapse in support of close relationships with Russia.

Evidently, the prominent statement that people are more likely to shift attitudes to reflect their identities rather than modify their identities to match their

politics cannot be proven in Ukraine. Indeed, the political event — the Euromaidan Revolution — led to the significant shift of Ukrainian identity. The majority of society started to share the sense 'I am Ukrainian', which seems to not depend on what language, or ethnicity you hold.

To sum up, after the Euromaidan Revolution the acceptance of a Ukrainian multi-ethnic and multilingual state as a 'homeland' raised significantly. The newly emerged saliency of self-identification as 'I am Ukrainian' is based on the intersection of three identity elements: ethnicity, language, and civic identity. The civic identities drive Ukrainians to participate in the socio-political life of the country while communicating different languages and belonging to the different ethnic groups. Shared values and norms as well as civic responsibilities, after the Euromaidan Revolution, provided

a platform for different ethnic and language group to cooperate for the democratic future of their country. Therefore, it is extremely important to promote such a contact between citizens, providing a safe space for sharing ideas without having anyone being left behind. Common values, norms, and principles instead of language and ethnicity united citizens of Ukraine under one strong national identity. [CUPP](#)

ALTHOUGH THE ETHNICAL AND LINGUISTIC ELEMENTS OF IDENTITY DID NOT CHANGE VERY MUCH AFTER THE REVOLUTION, WE SAW A GROWTH IN THOSE WHO CONSIDER UKRAINE AS THEIR "HOMELAND".

Written by CUPP 2019 Intern to James Maloney, MP for Etobicoke — Lakeshore, Ontario. Natalia Lavrova.

* Source: Matthes Buhbe, Study from Gorshenin Institute in cooperation with the representative office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation Ukraine, September 2017.



**INADVERTENTLY,
Vladimir Putin**

HAS CEMENTED the UKRAINIAN

64% OF UKRAINIANS NOW SUPPORT THE STRENGTHENING OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE, **20%** ARE FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES' LANGUAGES AND ONLY **2%** FAVOUR STRONGER SUPPORT FOR RUSSIAN.

Some ten years ago, when Russia became involved in the five-day war with Georgia, it seemed unthinkable that Ukraine would break away from Russia's sphere of influence in the post-Soviet region. Here we are in 2019, and not only does Georgia seem confident in its aspirations towards NATO and the European Union, but Ukraine appears to be headed in the same direction. This is the geopolitical impact of Russia's foreign policy towards its neighbors. Perhaps even more important is the cultural aspect of it. Young Ukrainians may sometimes doubt their opportunities at home, but they are no longer looking to the east to build a better life.

As Ukraine elected a blatantly pro-Russian Viktor Yanukovich in 2010, the country's aspirations towards EU and NATO seemed to disappear from the national agenda largely. However, it was the national identity issue that in the summer of 2012 triggered mass protests against the Yanukovich government in the streets of Kyiv – through a movement that became

known as Movny Maidan (Language Maidan). The protesters were infuriated by the Verkhovna Rada's adoption of a bill that provided for bilingualism in regions where minorities constituted at least 10% of the population, when at the same time, Ukraine was far from reaching a national consensus about what to do with its identity and cultural heritage.

It all changed when in 2014 Russia descended upon Ukraine “to protect its Russian speakers.” Ukrainians from all parts of the country stood up for themselves and volunteered for military service or provided assistance to the poorly equipped armed forces throughout the country. Russia seized Crimea and occupied a third of Donbas, the predominantly Russian-speaking areas of the country. As a result of Russia's incursions and destruction of the local economy, millions of people fled their homes and settled elsewhere – in Kyiv, Dnipro or Lviv – where they naturally adapted to become part of the strong and united Ukrainian nation, despite in many cases continuing to speak Russian.



IDENTITY of the NATION'S YOUTH

MILLIONS OF UKRAINIANS WERE FORCED TO FLEE THEIR HOME REGION AND SETTLE ELSEWHERE – IN KYIV, DNIPRO OR LVIV – WHERE

The post-2014 government of Ukraine has taken some steps to strengthen Ukrainian identity, all with the support of the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians. The government has begun to support Ukrainian cinema, especially films about the nation's history. A Ukrainian content quota, similar to Canada's Canadian content policy, for television and radio broadcasters, has been introduced requiring media to provide no less than 75% Ukrainian content programming. The Russian social media platform Vkontakte was banned in 2017, and Ukrainians did not have a problem with switching to Facebook. The Kyiv International Sociology Institute conducted a survey in 2017 and discovered that 64% of respondents were supportive of the strengthening of the Ukrainian language, 20% were for the protection of national minorities' languages and only 2% favored stronger support for the Russian language.

With the introduction of a visa-free regime with Europe, young Ukrainians are now spending weekends

in Budapest and Berlin, as well as hosting Europeans at home. Moreover, wherever they go they are proud to be welcomed as Ukrainians and not inhabitants of the grey area between the West and Russia.

The European Union in 2019 appears more vulnerable than ever before. The United Kingdom is teetering on leaving, and euro-skeptic yellow vest protests have been protesting for months in France. Whether or not Ukraine is close to joining the European Union, one thing is true – Ukrainians, and especially the country's youth are now proud to identify themselves with the Ukrainian culture, history, and language. The nation is now strongly united against Russian aggression and in defense of its culture, no matter where they live, which language they speak at home or what church they attend. The Russian President whether he is aware of it or not, has in 5 short years done more for the national identity than all previous Ukrainian presidents combined. [CUPP](#)

HOMELAND *of* TALENTS

During recent years Ukraine became enveloped in a wealth of negative information. However, in the abyss of complicated disappointing information we forget to see the good. Also, in this article we would like to talk about exceptional talented Ukrainians who can inspire the entire nation.



Ivan Pasichnyk (28 y.o.)

Our country is full of gifted people, albeit, unfortunately, a lot of these people tend to emigrate to other countries for different reasons. Maybe one of the declared reasons is that their homeland underappreciated them. Thus, we want to show how talented Ukrainians are and undoubtedly, to inspire people and give hope in the prosperous future of Ukraine. So, let us introduce the heroes of our contemporary history. Of course, the following list should be much bigger, but we decided to focus on the most interesting Ukrainians.

A graduate of the Mechanical Engineering Institute at Kiev Polytechnic Institute entered the list of the most successful and talented young Europeans under 30. As Ivan claims, his primary motivation is a better future for Ukraine. He set up Ecois.me. It is a house energy

management system which can be connected to the fuse box and measures the electricity consumption in the house. Data on energy costs are analyzed in details to track redundancy and see opportunities for savings.

Having been a student of 11th grade at school, Valentyn won the Genius Olympiad in the United States. He was given a prize for inventing a technology of creating paper from fallen leaves.

Valentyn's innovation solves two ecological problems at the same time: fallen leaves become material for producing cellulose without damaging trees; and there is no need to incinerate leaves. The technology introduced by Valentyn is unique in itself: the young scientist uses a blender for separation of the cellulose – he crushes the fibers, then bleaches them. Although he received a scholarship for studying in the USA, he truly believes that he can be much more useful in Ukraine.



Valentyn Frechka (17 y.o.)



Samuil Krugliak (18 y.o.)

Samuil Krugliak is a young scientist who managed to extract energy just from the atmosphere. In 2015 for this invention he was ranked third at the Genius Olympiad in the United States. According to Samuil's energy saving project, 1 kilowatt of energy can cost as little as 3 kopecks. Using the device, which Samuel created together with his teachers, it is possible to generate not only electricity but also water. Like Dmytro Mendeleev, he saw his invention in a dream when he was an 8th grader. Nowadays Samuil is studying in the USA.



Solomiya Lukyanets' (17 y.o.)

Solomiya is the youngest Ukrainian opera singer. Having been an 11-year old girl, Solomiya was awarded as "the pride of the country" for exceptional talent. With her fabulous unique voice, she drove to tears the judges of "The Voice of Germany" and "The Voice of Ukraine." Among her recent victories, one can't help admitting the Grand Prix in the Triomphe de l'Art international vocal competition in Brussels and the 1st place and the audience award at the International Vocal Competition of Giulio Perotti.

Oleksandr is a founder of well-known Petcube. Petcube is a 10x10x10 centimeter cube with a wide-angle camera, a laser point, a microphone, and a speaker. It can be connected to the home Wi-Fi network and allows users to see their pets, talk and play with them using a smartphone. The idea for Petcube came when

Oleksandr tried to find a way to entertain his dog Rocky suffering from separation anxiety. Today it is the most common reason why people refuse to get a dog — they are afraid that a dog will suffer from loneliness when its owners are at work.



Oleksandr Neskin (30 y.o.)

In 2015, Petcube won a Webby Award. In 2018, Petcube Bites won Product Hunt's Golden Kitty Award in the WTF Product category and was an Edison Award finalist. In 2017, Petcube Play received the Smart Home award from the Wearable Technology Show (London), the TTPM Most Wanted Pet Product Award in the Cat Gear category and an Edison Award.

Vasyl Popadiuk is a gifted violinist from Ukraine, now living in Ottawa and performing throughout the world for enthusiastic and admiring audiences. Vasyl masterfully can play 15 music instruments, but nothing sounds in his hands so fabulous as violin does. In 2003 Vasyl participated in the television show 'Great Canadian Music Dream Contest,' where he competed with 15 thousand other violinists and took second place.



Vasyl Popadiuk (53 y.o.)

As can be seen, our homeland brings a lot of gifted individuals who have the ability to change society and inspire people. However, each time it faces the same problem: a lot of these truly talented persons try to chase happiness and self-development outside its borders. Thus, it still leaves open the question of what the state should do to ensure and create a suitable environment for the development of talented citizens. [CUPP](#)

ANA

RUS' PRINCESS,
FRENCH QUEEN
AND SAINT SOPHIA SAVIOR

A statue of young Ana in Kyiv



A torch blinks on an oak table in Kyiv's recently-build cathedral named after *hagia sophia* – Holy Wisdom in Greek. A twelve-year-old girl bends her strawberry-blond head over the large folio of a gospel written in early Cyrillic. She carefully scratches letters on a piece of parchment, and sometimes gets carried away drawing *tryzub* of her grandfather, Volodymyr the Great, and thinking of her future and the future of her beloved country – Rus'.*

A twenty-year-old Ana** steps over the threshold of the St. Reims Church. She observes through a dim candlelight high ceiling of the church, and French noble men and women who came to greet her as their young queen. She traveled almost 1,500 miles

to become a Queen of France, the land she knew little about. She refuses to take an oath on a Latin gospel and hands over to a priest a Cyrillic one she brought from Kyiv. A moment later the ceremony of her wedding with Henry I of France marks a new tradition – from now on Ana's gospel would be used for the coronation of French monarchs – Ana's descendants.

She couldn't know that this relatively small and distant country would become one of the most significant world powers. However, what she would know is that she was about to transform this state and make the French court shine like the one in Kyiv.



A statue of Ana in Senlis

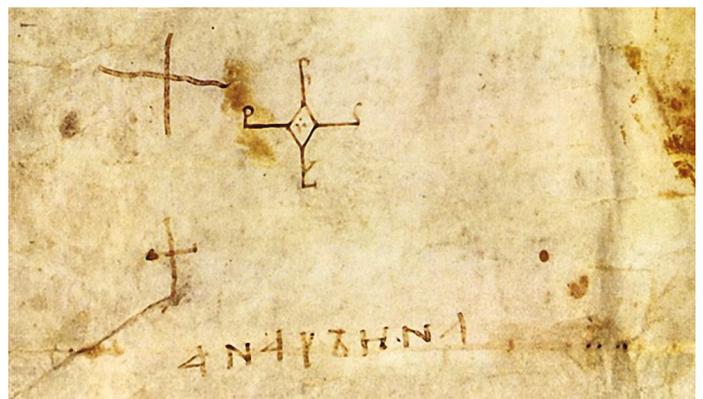
Ana of Kyiv, a daughter of Yaroslav the Wise, the Grand Duke of Rus', was indeed an outstanding woman. She was well-educated and signed all state documents by writing "Ana Regina" (Anna the Queen) at a time when French barons would put crosses instead of signatures.

Admiring her literacy and statesmanship, her husband would add to his royal assent "with the consent of our wife, Anna". Not only the king acknowledged her virtues, but also the Pope himself with whom Ana exchanged letters – a rare honor for a woman at that time, even for a woman of royal blood. Some even say that it was her who brought forks to France. She would commission the building of cathedrals and monasteries, such as the one in

Senlis. So, it would not be an exaggeration to say that she contributed to developing the French culture.

Centuries later she would still serve as a guardian of culture and architecture. There is a legend that in the 1930s the Bolsheviks planned to demolish Kyiv's St. Sophia Cathedral. Moreover, only after France interfered actively opposing the planned demolition of the heritage of their Queen Ana's father, the idea was abandoned. Nowadays Ukrainians perceive Ana's image first of all as a vivid reminder that Ukraine belongs to the European family of nations. It is also a reminder that Ukraine has a long history intertwined with the tales of other European nations. Importantly, Ana's story serves as a counterargument to Russia's centuries-old disinformation campaign claiming that Russia is the eldest brother-nation among Slavic peoples. There was nothing more than forests and swamps on the place of Moscow, when Ana of Kyiv reigned in the French land. Yet, Ukraine's belligerent neighbor still exploits her figure. The whole world remembers Russia's President Vladimir Putin saying during his visit to France that Ana was "a Russian queen" which called for immediate reaction of the Ukrainian authorities and later of the French president himself who reminded the Russian leader where this Kyiv princess came from. To avoid any speculations, Ukraine demanded back in 1996 to restore historical justice by changing the engraving on the statue of Ana in Senlis from "Anna of Russia" to "Anna of Kyiv".

It is true that great figures leave a mark on history. After almost 1,000 years Ana's personality is still of a great significance and interest for Ukraine, France, and the world. [CUPP](#)



Ana's signature with crosses used by French nobility

To contribute to preserving memory of Ana, please visit: www.annedekyiv.org

THIRD ITERATION OF OTTAWA'S ICONIC PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

The Canadian Parliament building is considered as one of the most interesting works of architecture in the Western Hemisphere. Despite being only a century and a half old, the site has witnessed a plethora of consequential events including a recent terrorist attack. In December 2018 during the 42nd Parliament of Canada since Confederation, the doors to Centre Block were closed for major construction and renovations that is expected to last for at least a decade.

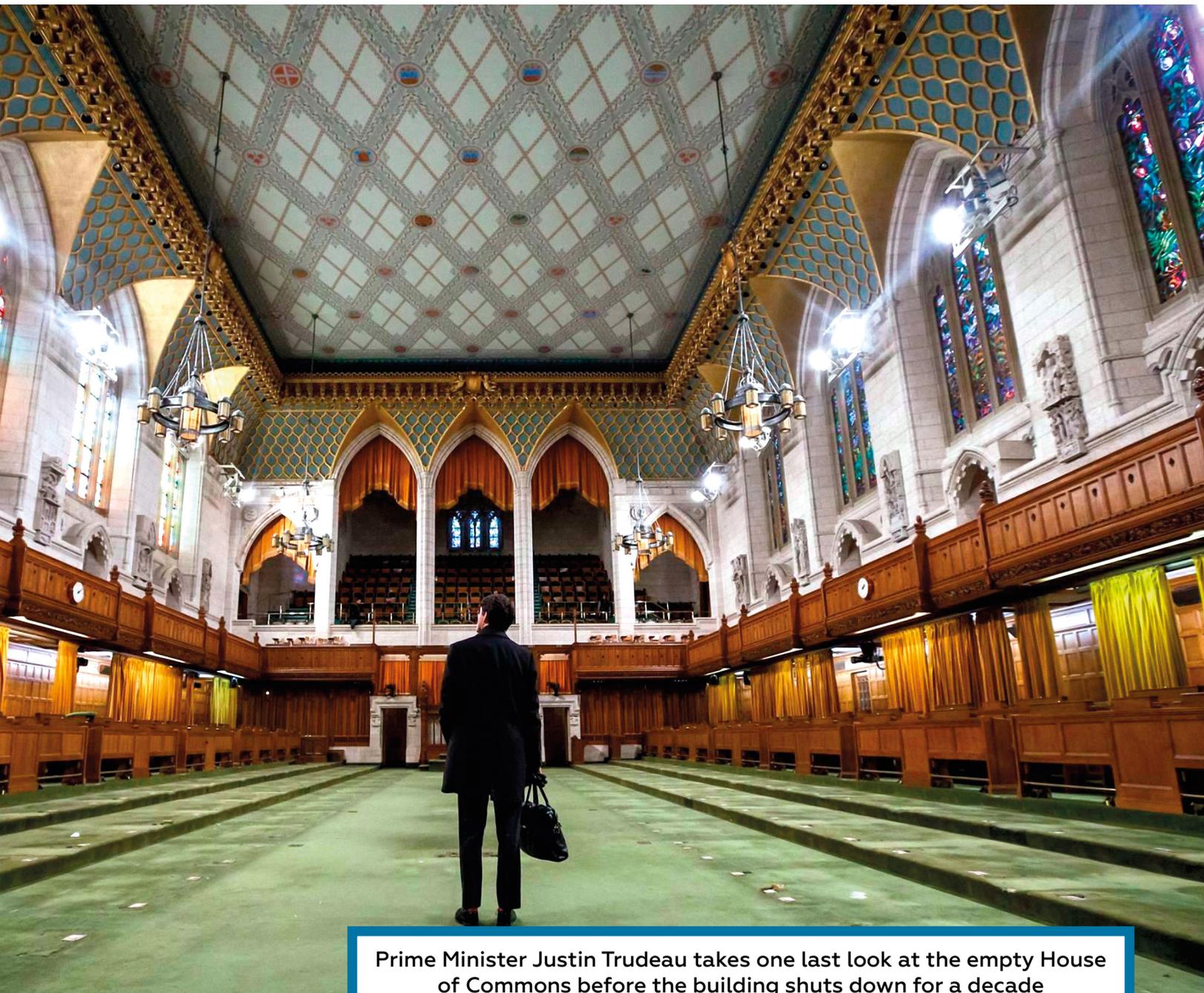
The original Parliament Buildings consisting of the Centre Block, the Governor's residence and two departmental buildings – the East and West blocks – opened its doors on November 6, 1867. Architects Thomas Fuller and Chilion Jones designed the Centre Block, while Thomas Stent and Augustus Laver were responsible for the East and West Blocks. During the Parliament's first session at the end of 1867, it was the seat of government for the four provinces of the Dominion – Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. With the new territories joining the Confederation additional buildings had to be erected in order to accommodate the growing government – the Langevin Block appeared on Wellington Street in 1870, while the Royal Canadian Mint, the Public Archives and the National Museum were moved into new structures off the Parliament Hill in the early 20th century.

On February 3, 1916, while World War I was raging in Europe, a fire broke out in the Centre Block. The fire eventually claimed 7 lives including a sitting MP, and the Victoria Memorial Museum became the temporary parliament building. The Parliamentary Library survived due to the foresight of librarian Alpheus Todd, who had insisted on iron fire doors. Repairs were completed in 1920.

On July 1, 1927, the 60th anniversary of Confederation, Governor General Viscount Willington and Prime Minister William Mackenzie King opened the Peace Tower, as a memorial to Canada's WWI soldiers.

Today architects and engineers agree that the building needs major rehabilitation. According to the Public Works and Government Services of Canada, the structural steel is rusting and at risk of losing its integrity. Major building systems, including life safety, are approaching failure. The 100-year-old





Prime Minister Justin Trudeau takes one last look at the empty House of Commons before the building shuts down for a decade

embedded electrical and mechanical systems cannot be accessed or serviced in an occupied building. Leaking roofs, walls, windows and plumbing are damaging historic interiors. The building is located in an active earthquake zone and is exhibiting signs of seismic damage, especially in the Peace Tower.

On December 12, 2018, Members of Parliament spent some of their final moments inside the House of Commons before the Christmas break. Above

them were the intricate sculptures and woodwork, the wrought-iron and opal chandeliers, the canvas ceiling with the Canadian coats of arms, the stained-glass windows commissioned in 1967 and the broadcast lights installed in 1977. Sir Winston Churchill famously said, “We shape our buildings, and afterwards our buildings shape us”. [CUPP](#)

Written by CUPP 2019 Intern to James Bezan, MP for Selkirk-Interlake-Eastman, Bohdan Puchkov

UNIVERSITIES ATTENDED BY CUPP 2019 INTERNS



London Metropolitan University



National University of «Kyiv-Mohyla Academy»



Central Ukrainian National Technical University



Kyiv College of the National University «Odessa Law Academy»



Vasyl Stus Donetsk National University



University of Oslo



Free University of Berlin



Clark University



Odesa I. I. Mechnikov National University



Tartu University



Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv



Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest



Ukrainian Catholic University



Vilnius University



Ivan Franko National University of Lviv



Mykhaylo Drahomanov National Pedagogical University Of Kyiv



Universität Osnabrück



University of Turku