



Newsletter

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

CUPP Newsletter

FALL 2006 Issue 1

History of CUPP

On July 16th, 1990 the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Declaration of Sovereignty which declared that Parliament recognized the need to build the Ukrainian state based on the Rule of Law. On August 24, 1991 the Ukrainian Parliament adopted the Declaration of Independence, which the citizens of Ukraine endorsed in the referendum of December 1st, 1991.

Also in 1991, Canadians celebrated the Centennial of Ukrainian group immigration to Canada. To mark the Centennial, organizations planned programs and projects

to celebrate this milestone in Canada's history.

The Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation of Toronto decided to mark the Centennial by establishing the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program for undergraduate university students from Ukraine. The Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program gives Ukrainian students an opportunity to work and study in the Canadian Parliament, and gain experience from which generations of Canadian, American and West European students have benefited. On the basis of academic excellence, knowledge of the English or French

and Ukrainian languages, and an interest in the parliamentary system of government, undergraduate university students from Ukraine can apply for a CUPP scholarship. It is hoped that CUPP will contribute to the education of future leaders of Ukraine. ■

On May 31, 2005 Member of Parliament Yasmin Ratansi, MP, Don Valley East, Toronto delivered a Statement in the House of Commons on the 15th Anniversary of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program

CANADA-UKRAINE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAM - 15th YEAR

"For the last two centuries Ukrainians have come to Canada in search of a new life. Generations of Ukrainian new comers have made significant contributions to the building of Canada - thus ensuring one of the most successful democracies in the world.

Throughout - Ukrainians have enriched the cultural mosaic of Canada with their unique heritage.

This spring - the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program celebrates 15 years of work in the Canadian Parliament - with the arrival of 28 students from 15 universities in Ukraine and Georgia.

For the past 15 years the House of Commons welcomed a generation of young Ukrainians - and all have had a chance to personally experience life in a civil society and to see democracy in action.

By taking an intern - Members of Parliament contribute to the best kind of foreign aid a democracy can give to the future leaders - namely - the opportunity to observe first hand the work of a democratic parliament in an open society." ■

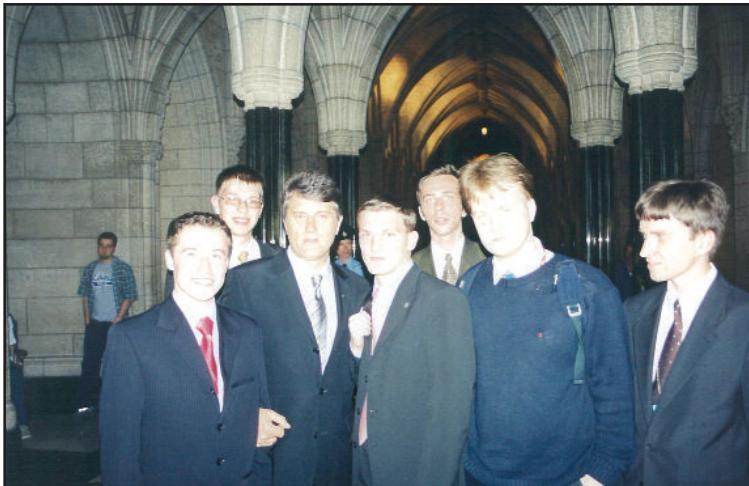


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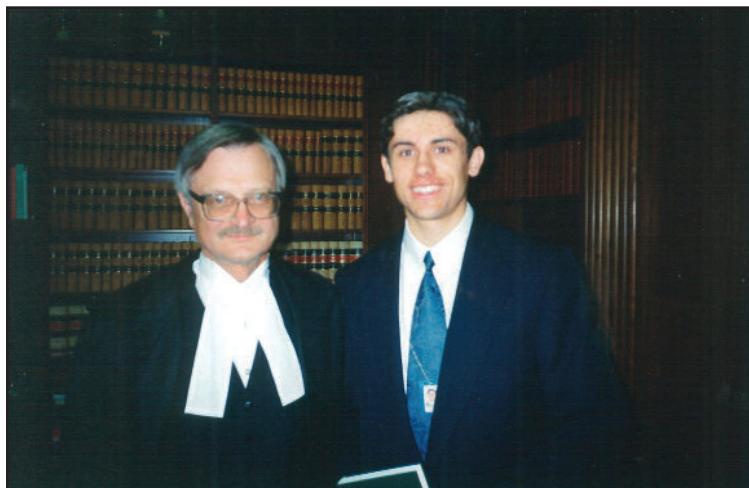
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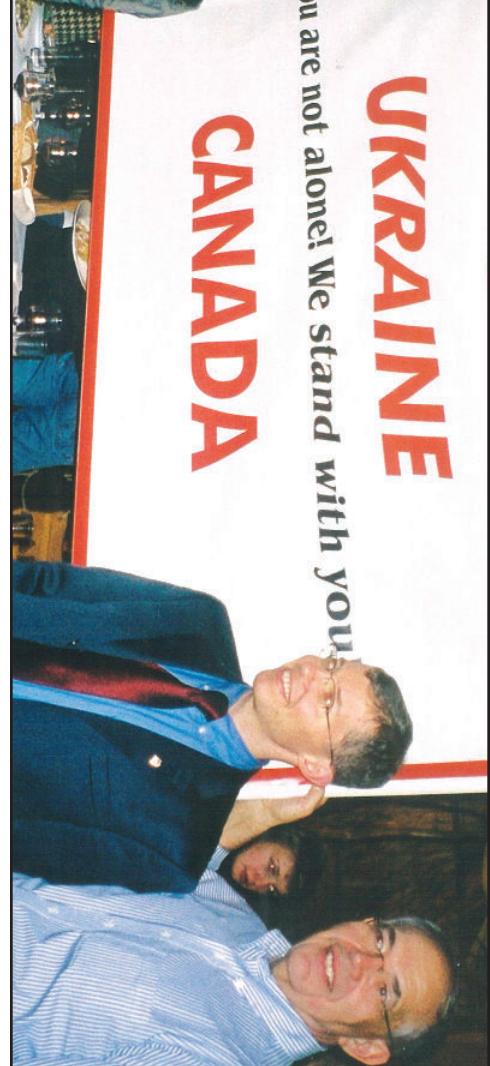
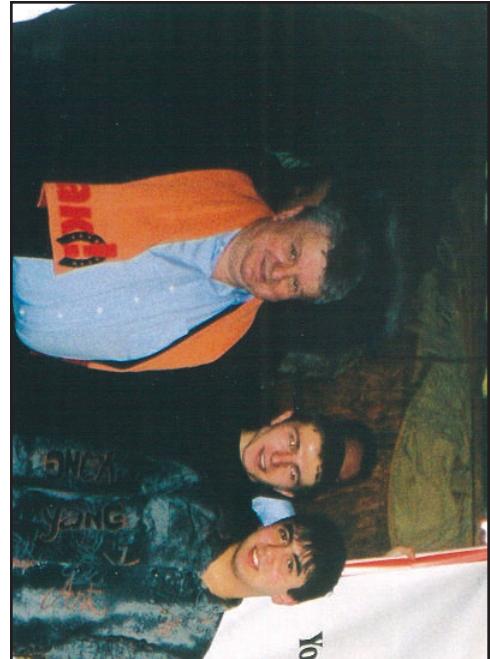
President Viktor Yushchenko with CUPP' 04 in Ottawa



Prime Minister Jean Chretien with CUPP' 03 in Ottawa



Hon. John Sopinka with Roman Didenko CUPP' 96 in Ottawa



**Bura,
Yuliya**

Born in Lviv, Ukraine
 Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Lviv.
Major specialization:

International relations, European Union
CUPP Scholarship:

Raynell Andreychuk Scholarship.

My MP: Joy Smith, Manitoba

Languages:

Ukrainian, German, English, Russian, Polish, Slovak.

Hobbies & interests:

Travelling

Last book read:

“Globalization and its discontents” by Joseph E. Stiglitz

Lifelong dream:

To travel around the world.

CUPP’06 Expectations: I expect to get acquainted with the activity of Canadian Parliament, to get rid of a language barrier, to see Canada inside and to compare Canadian way of life with European.

**Horchak,
Oleksandr**

Born in Rivne, Ukraine
Education:
 National University “Ostroh Academy”, college of Romance and Germanic lan-

guages.

Expect to graduate with BA Degree in 2007

CUPP Scholarship:

John & Mary Yaremko Scholarship.

My MP: Andrew Telegdi, Ontario

Languages:

English, German, Russian, Ukrainian.

Hobbies:

foreign languages, music, politics, volunteering.

“OSTROH ACADEMY”

- In 1576, under the patronage of Prince Vasyl-Konstantyn Ostrozsky, the first institution of higher education in Eastern Europe was established: the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy.

- In the history of Ukrainian culture Vasyl-Konstantyn Ostrozskii is remembered as a famous Prince who supported the interests of Ukrainian Orthodoxy and did his best for the development of Ukrainian culture and education. . He is a founder of various schools, Academy (1576-80) and printing-house (1578) in Ostroh. Because of the money donated by Prince Ostrozky , the first edition of the Bible in Old Slavic language was released (Ostroh Bible). Vasyl-Konstantyn Ostrozskii was against unification of Catholic and Orthodox churches and was in opposition to the Pope and Catholic clergy in 1596.

- Ostroh Academy was honoured with the “International Award of Excellence” by the Trade Leaders Club (TLC), an organization founded in Madrid in 1979 as an international society dedicated to the promotion of sound business practices, economics education and human relations.

- Total number of students is nearly 2,000 ranging in age from 17 to 24.

- Dr. Pasichnyk, who has served as rector since its rebirth in 1994, was born in the village of Hlynky, Rivne Oblast, in 1946. He attended Kyiv State University, Lviv State University and Rivne Pedagogical Institute, receiving his candidate's degree in 1981 and his doctorate in psychology in 1993. He

has published more than 50 scholarly articles; his book “The Psychology of Stage formation, operation and structure in Systematization” was published by Ostroh academy.

Among the academy's famous graduates are Hetman Petro Konashevych-Sahaydachnyy; the founders of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in Kyiv, Yov Boretskyi and Elisei Pletenetskyi; and Meletii Smotrytskyi, Orthodox churchmen, philologist and author of the famous textbook on Slavonic grammar published in 1619.

**Khazdhyohlova,
Olena**

Born in Kyshynev, Moldova

Education:

Lesya Ukrayinka Volyn State University, The Faculty of Romance-Germanic Philology (Applied Linguistics Department)

Major specialization:

Applied Linguistics (English, German, Programming)

CUPP Scholarship: Michael Starr Scholarship.

My MP: Maurizio Bevilacqua

Languages:

Ukrainian, English, German, Russian; Polish, Spanish (basics)

Hobbies/interests:

Playing guitar, reading, volunteering, developing self-government of students at my university, visiting exhibitions and concerts, learning Spanish, composing poems, drawing and painting, drama/acting, sport (aerobics), traveling, teaching kids English, PR and advertising, management, leadership, NLP, linguistics.

Last book read: “The Moon and Sixpence” by S. Maugham.

Last Book read: “It’s Still the Nighttime” by Ukrainian theologian Oleh Vedmedenko. The author thinks that it’s still the nighttime in society – nowadays the majority of people care more about material things than about spiritual, so he encourages Ukrainians to awake from the sleep and never to change worthy values. This book provides answers to very many questions that may arise while reading Bible, investigating religion and Church in Ukrainian tradition. In his book Oleh Vedmedenko explains origin of different customs and canons of the Orthodox Church, helps Christians to understand

**Didenko,
Inna**

Born in Kemerovo, Russia

Education:

Ilya Mechnikov National University of Odesa, Faculty of business and management.

Expect to graduate with BA Degree in 2007.

CUPP Scholarship:

Paul Yuzyk Scholarship.

My MP: Wasylycia-Leis, Manitoba

Languages:

Russian, Ukrainian, English.

Mechnikov University is named after Ilya Mechnikov who together with Paul Ehrlich received the 1908 Nobel Prize in Medicine in recognition of their work on immunity.

Hobbies:

extreme kind of sport (skiing, caving, diving, bungee-jumping), traveling, reading.

CANADA-UKRAINE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAM

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religion, interpret Bible, observe law of love, care and mutual understanding. He considers only this way of living to be fruitful and is right in fact.

Lifelong dream: To wake up one day at the age of 90 and realize that I made the world a better place and still to have energy to make it even more better.

CUPP' 06 Expectations: I hope the CUPP internship to be the experience that will change my life greatly – starting with meeting interesting people and finishing with global things as discovering political, economical and cultural processes that take place in Canada.



Klyuchar, Maksym

Born in
Evpatoria,
Crimea

Education:
V.I. Vernadsky
Tavrida National
University,
Simferopol

Major specialization:

Simultaneous interpretation and translation (English, German).

CUPP Scholarship: Christina Bardyn Scholarship.

My MP: Alex Atamanenko British Columbia.

Languages:

English, German, Ukrainian, Russian

Hobbies:

Music, playing the guitar, reading, computer maintenance, gardening.

Last book read:

"I confess: I did live" by Pablo Neruda. This is a piece of autobiographical prose written by one of my favorite poets, whose creation did have quite a profound effect on me. The book tells a story of his life, but most importantly, it shows the history of his development as a personality. I think this book to be very important for the ones, who want to learn to perceive beauty in an unconventional way.

Lifelong dream:

Be successful in my career working for the benefit of my country in the international relations' sphere, facilitating the creation of an attractive international image of Ukraine. A crying-for-the-moon-type of dream would be to gain a position of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine (at least, a councilor for Euro-integration).

CUPP' 06 Expectations:

I expect a lot of unique and empowering experience from my participation in the Programme. The Ukrainian Diaspora has contributed much, so that Canada could become the country it is now, and I'd like to see the success stories with my own eyes, passing them around to other people when I come back. I believe it is an invaluable practice for those of us, who truly wish to make Ukraine a great and powerful state. I think that the knowledge within the spheres of good governance, social cohesion and welfare policies will serve my country and me a good service and will be a sound basis for me launching my career for the benefit and glory of Ukraine.

Being a fifth-year student doesn't usually mean that you have a long biography, but up to this point I have had some major events in my life worth mentioning.

In the year 2001 I managed to win the Future Leaders' Exchange Programme and spent 9 months in the city of Camden Point, Missouri, USA, studying in the senior class of 2002 in North Platte High School (being 16 at the time).

On my return home to Ukraine, I entered the newly-opened interpretation department of V.I. Vernadskiy Tavrida National University with my majors being English and German.

When I finished my first year of studies, I entered the first line into my "work experience" part of the CV by working as a consecutive interpreter and a tour guide at the Anniversary Conference "Crimea 2003". Up to this moment I managed to attend 4 Conferences in Sudak, Crimea, working both as a simultaneous and a consecutive interpreter.

In September 2004 I was elected to be the Senior Student of my faculty, and I still occupy this position, also being the secretary for the faculty students' labor union.

Then there came the fall of 2004 and the Landmark Presidential Elections – I applied for a job as an interpreter and a logistics manager with the OSCE Long Term Observers (LTOs) and, miraculously enough, got the job. At the third round of Presidential Elections I also interpreted for an STO team.

I became a member of the AIESEC International students' organization in June 2005, which enabled me to widen my outlook and see a wider perspective of the contemporary world, which

is becoming more open and more international.

September 2005 was my "volunteer month" with the UNDP Crimea Integration and Development Programme, which lead to my 2 week employment as an interpreter and information department assistant with the Programme in March-April 2006. I also worked for the OSCE Election Observation Mission at the Parliamentary Elections in March this year.

This was mainly the work-and-study description of my life. As far as my personality is concerned, I believe myself to be rather inquisitive (in the positive sense) and willing to learn. Among other features, I would name ambitiousness, good team-working and leadership skills, but along with this a certain degree of self criticism and perfectionism.



Nechayev, Yuriy

Born in
Dnipropetrovsk,
Ukraine

Education:
Kyiv International
University (Kyiv).

Major specialization:

International Law

CUPP Scholarship: Alexander & Irena Hordienko Scholarship.

My MP: Rick Dykstra, Ontario.

Languages:

Ukrainian, Russian, English, German, Arabic

Hobbies/interests:

Reading (history), football.

Last book read:

"Triumphal Arch" of Erich Maria Remark which tells about a person with a destiny similar to destinies of many people of third decade of XX century. This was the time of strengthening of Totalitarian regimes and negligence of so-called democratic countries which caused the break of lives of thousands of peoples who were forced to leave their and their ancestor's lands running away from States where triumph of misanthropic ideas happened.

Lifelong dream:

I don't share it, since this decreases its chances to come true.

CUPP' 06 Expectations:

Personally I expect widening of my

mental outlook both in general aspect and in legal field. Furthermore, Ukraine has expressed its firm desire to follow the path of democracy, but our State does lack means to do that. Studying the democratic traditions of Canada, problems which it faced on its way to democracy (including the most recent, such as "Sponsorship Scandal") can be of great value for those Ukrainians who are going to connect their lives with Ukraine and to be responsible for its future.



Nuridzhanian, Gayane

Born in Ternopil region, Ukraine

Education:

Kyiv International University, international law department.

CUPP Scholarship: Antin Hlynka Scholarship.

MP: Borys Wrzesnewskyj, Ontario.

Languages: Ukrainian, Armenian, English, Russian, French, Portuguese.

Hobbies/interests:

Playing the piano, art history.

Last book read:

"Lust for Life" by Irving Stone. This book was written about Vincent Van Gogh and at this moment is one of the most detailed biographies of the great artist. It tells about all the aspects of his life: his personal life, his relations with parents, relatives, women, and friends. The book as well describes Van Gogh's search of his own personality and mission: his way to the own style and his long and full of sufferings journey to the world's recognition and admiration.

CUPP' 06 Expectations:

I've been there already and I am coming back with pleasure and gladness. I hope that CUPP' 06 participants will enjoy there internship and stay in Canada and will take everything which is possible to take from CUPP.



Kateryna, Obvintseva

Born in Kharkiv, Ukraine

Education:

V.Karazin National University of Kharkiv, School of Foreign Languages

Major specialization:

French and English Translation and Interpreting (graduated with MA).

CUPP Scholarship: Dopomoha Ukrayini Foundation Scholarship.

My MP: Brian Storseth, Alberta.

CUPP' 06 co-ordinator and CUPP' 05 Intern with Carolyn Bennett, Ontario

Languages:

Ukrainian, English, French, Italian, Russian, German.

Hobbies:

Languages, Political Science, Philosophy, Dance, Cinema, Theatre, Art History, Traveling, reading.

Last book read:

Alain de Botton "Consolation by Philosophy": great philosophers such as Socrates, Seneca, Montaigne, Epicurus, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche share their secrets of how to find the comfort and resign to the life circumstances.

Lifelong dream:

Never stop growing and learning; apply my knowledge and skills to the benefit of other people working in an international organization maintaining peace and stability.

CUPP expectations: I expect that the CUPP' 06 program will be as interesting and full of different valuable experiences and unforgettable events as CUPP' 06 or even more, and that the participants can get the maximum of this unique opportunity.



Olenyuk, Andriy

Born in Chortkiv, Ukraine

Education:

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Faculty of Law. CUPP.

Expect to graduate in 2008.

Scholarship: Volodymyr Hrynyk Scholarship.

My MP: James Bezan, Manitoba.

Languages: Ukrainian (native speaker), English, German, Polish, Russian.

Hobbies:

music (folk), green tourism, mountain climbing, skiing, volleyball, playing intellectual games, learning languages, politics, research work on legal issues.

The University of Lviv is an acknowledged center of higher education in Ukraine. The University was founded in 1616. On January 20, 1661, after numerous petitions of the Jesuits, King Jan Kazimierz II signed the Diploma granting the Jesuit Collegium of Lviv "the honour of the Academy and the title of the University" with the right to teach all contemporary university subjects and to certify the scientific degrees of

Bachelor, Licentiate, Master and Doctor. It is named after Ivan Franko, prominent Ukrainian scholar, distinguished public and literary figure, who studied at the faculty of philosophy in the 1870s. Such decision was made by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, which conferred the name of Ivan Franko to Lviv University by its Decree of January 8, 1940. This was the will of the students and teaching staff, as well as the whole Lviv civil community. From the dawn of its history, University of Lviv occupied an important position in the life of the state the city of Lviv belonged to. Many distinguished scholars lectured at the University: Mary Curie-Sklodowska (Noble Prize winner in chemistry in 1911), Y.Krashevskyi, philosopher-enlightener P.Lodiy, petrographer F.Tsyrkiel, physicist M.Smoluhovskyi, mathematicians I.Puzyna and S.Banakh, jurist P.Domkovskyi, historians and linguists O.Kolassa, M.Vozniak, I.Sventsitskyi, I.Krypyakevych, V.Shurat, linguist Y.Holovatskyi, philosopher Ivan Franko, historian M. Hrushevskyi. The University has its own scientific traditions. World famous is the Lviv mathematics school, at the cradle of which stood Professor S.Banakh, one of the founders of the present-day function analysis. In the years of 1950s Acad. I.Savin founded the resilience theory school. Famous lawyer and political figure of the Western Ukraine People's Republic S.Dnistryanskyi also studied here.

In 1667 there were about 500 students and 8 lecturers at the University. In the middle of the 18th century the number of students increased to 700 and that of the teaching staff up to twenty. Now there are 18 faculties and 111 specialties. In February of 2004 the number of full-time students amounted to 12,000. Over two thousand students graduate from the University annually. The total number of students at the University is 17,000 (full time, part time and post-graduate students).

Professor, Doctor Ivan Vakarchuk has been a rector of university for the last 15 years.

Among the University graduates there are many outstanding teachers, writers, politicians and diplomats. Several of University graduates became Full Members of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences of Ukraine – O.Parassyuk, Y.Pidstryhach, I.Yukhnovs'kyi, V.Panasyuk, R.Koocher, M.Brodin, Y.Fradkin; writers D.Pavlychko, R.Bratun, R.Fedoriv, R.Ivanychuk; lawyers P.Nedbailo,V.Durdynets, S.Stanik, M.Kostyts'kyi, V.Kulchitskyi (the legend of the faculty of law, who continues to conduct lectures nowadays), P.Rabinovych, M.Potebenko, V.Nor.


**Pekh,
Mykola**

Born in Lviv,
Ukraine

Education:
Ivan Franko
National University
of Lviv

Major specialization: EU Law
CUPP Scholarship: Michael & Anna Bardyn Scholarship
My MP: Joy Smith, Manitoba
Languages:
English, German, French, Russian.
Hobbies:
Computer.
Last book read:
F. Nizshe. "Zaratustra Said So".
Lifelong dream:
To make good career, create a nice and happy family and to live productive life.
CUPP' 06 Expectations:
I expect to have an interesting internship with one of the representatives of the House of Commons, to get new experience in Parliament .


**Ponomarenko,
Ihor**

Born in Kharkiv,
Ukraine

Education:
National University of Economics.
Expect to graduate with MA Degree in 2008

Scholarship: Edward Schreyer Scholarship.

My MP: Cheryl Gallant, Ontario.

Languages:
Russian, English

Hobbies:

Extreme kinds of sport (sky-diving, scuba-diving, skiing, etc.), traveling, political since.

KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

Kharkiv National University of Economics (KNUE) was founded on 22 October, 1930 on the base of the Industrial Faculty of Kharkiv Institute of National Economy. At that time it was called Kharkiv Institute of Engineering and Economy (KIEE). The activity of the KIEE, its creative initiative and scientific potential were recognized in 1994. That year based on the results of the State Accreditation Department, the Institute was reorganized into the

Kharkiv State University of Economics (KSUE). In 1999 the University attained the 4th level of accreditation. August 21st 2004, by the special order of the President of Ukraine the University was officially granted National status. Today KNUE is the only economic University east of the Dnipro River.

KNUE trains specialists in 18 specialties and at present there are more than 12,000 students and course members, 181 post-graduates and 5 people working for their Doctorate's Degree. It has 8 faculties and 34 departments with 612 lecturers (including 9 academicians, 44 Doctors of Science, professors and 279 Candidates of Science and Associate Professors).

KNUE has nine-storey scientific library with 340,000 volumes, (it is the biggest library among Kharkiv's many universities), and one of the best computer centres with modern high-tech equipment and software.

There are few NGOs at KNUE. The first one is called "The Youth Organization of KNUE", second – The Student's Professional Committee and the third one - Youth Business Club. All of these organizations were created to support student's rights and to develop their skills. The Youth Organization of KNUE has 6 sectors. The Main one is "Scientific", "Cultural" Work among the Masses and "Sport". Scientific sector organizes a lot of different conferences in KNUE each year. The Sport sector – organizes many extreme trips and excursions; and other related events. In the last two years representatives of our university were the winners of the Kharkiv level of the political game "Student Republic".

Kharkiv National University of Economics has many bilateral programs. One such important program was started in 2005 between KNUE and "Lyon-2 University" (France). (was it with one University or with 2 universities????? With one university which is called "Lyon-2 University"). The program allows KNUE students to study their last two years at KNUE with French teachers from Lyon, and then another half year in Lyon, to earn a diploma from the University of Lyon. Also KNUE organizes internships and exchange programs for our students in Turkey, Czech Republic, Great Britain and Poland.

As the conclusion I would like to quote the words of our rector, - "The harmonious development of a personality is the highest social value, so our University's mission is to provide such development for its students as well as to train highly qualified specialists for the national economy."


**Shopin,
Pavlo**

Born in Luhansk,
Ukraine

Education:
Taras Shevchenko National Pedagogical University of Luhansk

Major specialization:
English Language and Literature.
CUPP Scholarship: Walter Tarnopolsky Scholarship.

My MP: Michael Ignatieff, Ontario.

Languages: Ukrainian, Russian, English, German.

Hobbies:

Reading original English books, philosophy, theatre, reciting poems, lawn tennis, fishing, spectator sports, football, political studies, science management.

Last book read:

"Theatre" by W. S. Maugham: The book is a masterful portrayal of the life of a famous actress Julia Lambert, whose artistic nature is separated from the hackneyed, philistine life of ordinary people. Art and Life are juxtaposed in the work, and the author gives us a perfect opportunity to think what creativity and real life are.

lifelong dream:

I want to become an efficient linguist and make not just a difference but tangible changes in my community. However, there are no lifelong dreams in my life. I do not want to rely on the assumption that at the end of my life I will finally achieve something I could not have achieved earlier. I always remember William Blake's repentant words: "But the time of youth is fled And grey hairs are on my head". I try to be creative here and now, plan further development and look much farther than the horizon of the moment. But I do follow some lifelong principles and observe eternal moral assets.

CUPP' 06 Expectations:

CUPP is the triumph of opportunities over indifference and diffidence for me. Speaking about my personal expectations from CUPP, I would like to say that it will induce and enable me to better understand the economic, legal and political issues discussed all over the world, which will bring me one inch closer to comprehending what Democracy is.

It is downright unequivocal that I will have a perfect chance to understand how state institutions and the whole political realm work in well-developed countries. Having acquired experience in the Parliament of Canada, I will learn more about national policy-making and

its successful strategies. In Canada I will enrich my knowledge about the Western standards of human rights and their gradual improvement. CUPP provides me with a unique opportunity to realize what steps I should make in order to conduct to and work at building a civil society in Ukraine where most detrimental stereotypes, adverse preconditions and prejudice will be broken down.

I aim at learning how to interact meaningfully with people from different walks of life encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination. Canada can serve as a paragon of Democracy for Ukraine and my participation in CUPP will enable me to integrate the ideas of Democracy on the terrain of my Motherland.

Canada will become the unforgettable experience for me. Meeting different people and communicating with them is one of the greatest assets of life. Thus, participation in CUPP is more than merely enticing for me. I expect CUPP to be great opportunity for me to realize my potential.



Shust, Kristina

Born in Snizhne town, Ukraine

Education:
Kyiv International University

Major specialization:
International Law

CUPP

Scholarship: Humeniuk Family Scholarship.

My MP: Maria Minna, Ontario.

Languages: Ukrainian, Russian, English, Arabic.

Hobbies:

Reading, playing the piano, drama art.

Last book read:

"By The River Piedra I Sat Down and Wept" by Paolo Coelho. It is a wonderful novel, with a poetic and transcendent narrative, that reflects all the mysteries of love and life. Its main idea is that any knowledge constitutes first of all the attainment to hear the voice of your own soul and the spiritual path of every human being runs through the day-to-day experience of love. The author brilliantly makes an emphasis on the principle that the core of our spiritual development is deeply rooted in love.

Lifelong dream: Self-affirmation of Ukraine as a mighty, democratic and welfare state where the highest value is a human being

CUPP' 06 Expectations: What I expect from this Program is that it could grant me a unique chance to get the experience and skills of the invaluable magnitude, to get acquainted with the mechanisms of the Canadian parliament's functioning, the peculiarities of the Canadian system of governance and the priorities in the reforms both in the sphere of the external and internal affairs. Such a practice will enrich the attainments which I already have; and I also hope that it will indicate the gaps in my professional abilities and will assist me in their infill. Furthermore, it will be the great opportunity for me to communicate with the representatives of the Ukrainian Diaspora and to meet like-minded students from Ukraine.



Syvko, Lidiya

Born in Zaporizhzhya, Ukraine

Education:
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

Major specialization:

Public International Law

CUPP Scholarship: Vasyl Kereliuk Scholarship

My MP: Peter Stoffer, Nova Scotia.
Languages: Ukrainian, Russian, English, Spanish.

Hobbies: Traveling, photo, languages, painting and everything new.

Last book read: Ivan Efremov "Razor Edge"

Lifelong dream: To have a happy family and at the same time to be able to work for the better of my Motherland (I am very sincere at this point).

CUPP' 06 Expectations: First and foremost to have a close look at Canada state system and parliamentary work. I would also enjoy to do a complete and important task which could be useful for an MP.



Giorgi, Tatarashvili

Born in Tbilisi, Georgia

Education:
Tbilisi State University of Economic Relations Faculty of law

Major specialization:

Business- Solisitor

Expect to graduate with BA Degree

in 2006.

CUPP Scholarship: Malanchuk Family Scholarship.

My MP: Inky Mark, Manitoba
Languages: Georgian, English, Ukrainian, Russian.

Hobbies: traveling, sport (swimming, soccer, skiing).

Last book read:

"Who did we originate from?" by Ernst Muldashev, world-famed ophthalmologist, the doctor of medical science, professor.

This book is about international expedition of humanity origin research, doctor Muldashev organized, Measuring the parameters of people's eyes, he came to conclusion that each man of our (fifth) Civilization comes from Tibet. He overcame difficulties and also discovered that there is a genofund of mankind keeping in the caves of the Himalayas... And in case we destroy ourselves, there will be enough knowledge and gene to revive humanity.

Lifelong dream: To become the true professional in my future speciality.

CUPP' 06 Expectations: My participation in this program will give me an opportunity to get a huge experience, invaluable for my future work.



Tsuha, Vasyl

Born in Maliy Berezniy Village

Education:
Uzhhorod National University

Major specialization:
Civil Law
CUPP Scholarship:

Steven Chepa Scholarship.

My MP: Dan McTeague, Ontario.

Languages: Ukrainian, Russian, English

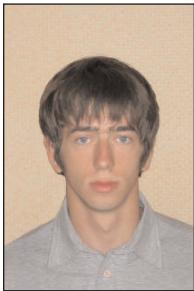
Hobbies: Reading (history, psychology, fiction, economy, science of law), music (modern, classical and instrumental music), sports (soccer, basketball, handball, bodybuilding, swimming), traveling.

Last Book read: Carpatho-Ukrainian Republic by Petro Stercho: The book is about the history of the Carpatho-Ukrainian struggle for the freedom during 1919-1939. It is depicted the struggle of the Carpathian Sich men (sichoviky) against the Hungarian fascists about what all world press was writing at that time as well as about the Ukrainian nation and its liberation war for the independent and united state.

Lifelong dream: I have not any dreams.

I have short term and long term plans for achieving real aims. My lifelong plan is to become a needed professional for Ukraine, to take actively a part in the building of the Ukrainian civil society on the local and national levels in law-economic areas of social life. I wish to add my law knowledge and experience to the knowledge from the international economy and international business.

CUPP' 06 Expectations: I'd like to obtain acquaintances in Canada which would be mutually beneficial for the both countries. I'll back to Ukraine with a new baggage of useful information for more essential contribution to the community of Uzhhorod, Transcarpathian Region and Ukraine. I expect that the CUPP will be means of getting my plans real. This program could approximate me to realization of my ideas. I'll become a witness of how democratic values work in real life and in a prosperous state and what results these values give. Many meetings and talks with professionals in the area in which I see myself will become an invaluable experience for me as a lawyer with the economic inclination.



**Vynohradsky,
Mykhaylo**

Born in Kyiv,
Ukraine

Education:
National Technical
University of
Ukraine "Kyiv
Polytechnic
Institute", Institute
of Applied System

Analysis.

Expect to graduate with master's degree in 2007.

CUPP Scholarship: John Sopinka Scholarship.

My MP: Peggy Nash, Ontario.

Languages: English, Ukrainian,
Russian.

Hobbies: alpine skiing, olympic bow shooting, modern pentathlon, photographing, piano, tourism.

Last Book read: The Russian translation of the book by world known psychologist Erich Fromm "Iskusstvo lubit" ("The art of love"). The book is about the problems between men and women. It helps to answer on a questions: "Why are we so unhappy in marriage?", "Why there are so many divorces in a modern world?", "Why are we not loved by other people?", and "How to learn to love each other?". It is up to each Ukrainian to decide

whether he or she will live in Europe as Europeans, and not any foreign government or Ukrainian politician.

I understand this question in two ways. On the one hand, we should always remember that we Ukrainians live in a democratic country. It means Ukrainian people are the main source of power in our country. The people's deputies, other politicians, and even the president are only representatives of a people's will. So when there is about to make a significant decision concerning the future of our country we shall do this through the referendum.

On the other hand, if we want to live in Europe as Europeans, our society must become more honest, respectable, and gentle. And this cannot be the choice of one man or a group of politicians. They can help this purpose by providing special programs of improving the level of our society, but the main choice is the choice of a nation as a whole and as a single man. If our people want to live in a civilized world, I hope it is so, they will.

Description of my University

In honour of the 25th anniversary of the reign of Alexander II, the Liberator, owners of sugar factories of the Russian South-West decided to collect the necessary funds for the erection of a higher technical school.

On August 31, 1898, the Chief of the Trade and Manufacturing Department proclaimed the establishment of our institution. At that time KPI had 4 departments: mechanical (109 students); engineering (101 students); agricultural (81 students); chemical (63 students).

Kyrpychov Victor L'vovich (1845-1913) – well-known scientist in mechanics and higher technical education, the first Rector-founder of KPI (1892-1902).

Essential scientific and organisational assistance was rendered by the then leading Russian sci-entists: Professor D.I.Mendeleyev; Professor M.Ye.Zhukovsky; Professor K.A.Timiryazev;

Other world-known scientists founders of scientific - pedagogical schools connected with our university's history: Paton Yevhen Oscarovich (1870-1953) – well-known erector of bridges and founder of electric welding, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian SSR, Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin prize winner of USSR, worked at KPI in 1904-1929 and 1935-1939.

Sikorsky Igor Ivanovich (1889-1972)

– world-known designer of aircrafts studied at a KPI in 1907-1911.

Tymoshenko Stepan Prokopovych (1878-1972) – world-known scientist-mechanical engineer, one of the founders of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, worked at KPI in 1907-1911, 1917-1920.

Korolyov Sergiy Pavlovych (1906-1966) – well-known spacecraft designer, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of a USSR, twice Hero of the Socialist Labor, Lenin prize winner, studied at KPI in 1924-1926.

Bardin Ivan Pavlovych (1883-1960) - well-known scientist-metallurgist, Academician of the Academy of Science of a USSR, Hero of a Socialist Labor, Lenin and State prize winner of USSR, graduate of KPI in 1910.

There are 20 educational departments, 9 educational-research institutes, 12 research institutes and 13 other scientific subdivisions (design bureaux, engineering centres). 58 Academicians and Corresponding Members of Academies of Sciences, 2 000 Professors, Associate professors, assistants work, 41 700 students study at the University. Among them there are 1 500 foreign students from 43 countries and 500 postgraduates including citizens of other countries.

The active NTUU "KPI" Rector, Academician Mykhailo Zaharovych Zgurovsky.



**Yablonska,
Anna**

Born in Luhansk,
Ukraine

Education:
V. Dahl East
Ukrainian National
University
(Luhansk)

Major specialization: Journalism,
Editing, Publishing.

Expect to graduate with BA Degree in 2006.

CUPP Scholarship: Mazurenko Family Scholarship.

My MP: Mario Silva, Ontario.

Languages: Ukrainian, English,
Russian.

Hobbies: Theatre, Ukrainian poetry,
political studies.

Last book read: "Roxolana" by Osyp Nazaruk.

Lifelong dream: To see my potential fulfilled in many meaning of this.

To live in the country that will be recognized by the world as a free, democrat-

ic country with freedoms and rights. To be happy about my job and to be able to influence and change for better thing that are important. It's all broad, but I don't believe that setting dream as a "I want to be a President, or a lawyer" as a lifelong dream is efficient. There are a lot more components to lifelong dreams than career. The statement I believe in is Yulia Tymoshenko's campaign slogan: "Dreams come true" It will direct me though life.

CUPP' 06 Expectations: CUPP is a unique opportunity for us to learn so much information not from the books and television, but from the inside. I believe that participation in CUPP will open doors and horizons for us, young Ukrainians who see their future in better Ukraine. We are the future. And CUPP is a wonderful motivator and helper to give us more empower us with knowledge that will be a necessity in future.



**Zakryzhevskyy,
Mykhaylo**

Born in Horlivka, Donetsk oblast, Ukraine
Horlivka State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages.

Major specialization:

English, French, World Literature.

CUPP Scholarship: Ramon Hnatyshyn Scholarship.

My MP: Wayne Marston, Ontario.

Languages: Ukrainian, English, Russian, French, German.

Hobbies: Ukrainian folk music, acting (especially for Reader's Theater) and American Studies.

Last book read: "Typee" by Herman Melville. This is a book of stirring adventures about the South Seas. The book gives fascinating pictures of this exotic region and provides the insight into the Polynesian style of life with the description of the native inhabitants – the tribe Typee. The book abounds in praises of a life of nature and is against missionaries and civilization.

Lifelong dream:

My utmost dream is to see my Homeland living in security, prosperity and peace, having grown into a land of patriots, who are responsible for the future of their country. I believe Ukraine is at a crossroads now. Our future depends on what choices we make, to which side we wish to turn: whether to be democratic and independent or dependant and totalitarian. For this, I believe all of us have to bring a brick for the construction of such a home. We must be united, persistent in

our actions and not look back. Personally, as an educator I strive to bring up the new generation of Ukrainians with fresh ideas and hopes. I feel confident that my students will need my advice and guidance to develop into mature leaders. They will depend on me as an educator just as much as I relied on my teachers who helped me to become a confident leader and a devoted patriot of my Homeland. I believe this is how democracy and civil society are built: from heart to heart by being united in our goals.

CUPP' 06 Expectations:

I follow the advice of Taras Shevchenko, the luminary of the Ukrainian nation who teaches us to value our own, appreciate the different and celebrate the diverse. The goal of my trip is to gain ideas that I will bring back home. The program will give me an opportunity to observe democracy in action in the Parliament of Canada. I expect to spread the truth about my Homeland, speaking about Ukraine's people, history and culture to Canadians. I am also looking forward to sharing the experience of living and working in a growing democracy, as Ukraine is, and to tell the world about our problems, seek the solution. Finally maybe even find the answer why 47 million talented, hardworking people who were presented with such a fertile land, unique geographic position, still cannot find their way to prosperity. Canadians also face problems everyday, life is not perfect and the grass is not greener on the other side. Nevertheless, it is important for me to see how Canadians deal with their problems. I would like to bring all those ideas back home and implement them for the benefit of hundreds or thousands and hopefully even millions.



Zhdanova, Olha

Born in Luhansk, Ukraine

Education:

V. Dahl East-Ukrainian National University, Luhansk National Pedagogical University of

T. Shevchenko.

Major specialization:

Marketing, English language Interpreter

CUPP Scholarship: Alexandra & Eugene Sukniarsky Scholarship.

My MP: Peter Goldring, Alberta.

Languages:

Ukrainian, Russian, English, German (basics)

Hobbies:

Mushroom hunting, tennis, political science, Internet, dogs.

Last book read:

"Message in a Bottle" by Nicholas Sparks

Lifelong dream:

To be in harmony with myself and the surrounding world.

CUPP' 06 Expectations:

I expect to appear where the action and challenges are, where I can broaden my knowledge of country development and growth greatly, absorb another culture, meet new interesting people and at the same time tell people about a wonderful country which is situated in the very heart of Europe.



**Nadia Huytan-
Maruschak**

Colonel By Secondary School International Baccalaureate Program Volunteer

My MP: Borys Wrzesnewskyj, Ontario.

CUPP Scholarship: Jurij & Oksana Fedyna Scholarship.

CUPP' 06 volunteer, residing in Ottawa.

CUPP – УНІКАЛЬНА НАГОДА ДЛЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ.

Є декілька причин, що роблять цю програму унікальною.

По-перше, не так багато існує програм стажувань високого рівня, де всі витрати покриваються організаторами. Отже, студенти будь-якого рівня матеріального статку абсолютно рівні у можливості поїхати закордон.

По-друге, користь програми полягає не тільки в тому, що молода людина отримує конкретні знання щодо політичної системи Канади під час споглядання роботи парламенту. Це цікаво передусім студентам з профільним фахом у політології чи правознавстві. Цінність стажування Палати Громад полягає в безпосередньому контакті з канадськими депутатами, видатними політичними, суспільними діячами. Таким чином, для українського студента (для переважної більшості) відкривається новий рівень спілкування, і, якщо до CUPP він і не міг уявити себе в діалозі (полеміці) з українськими народними обранцями чи просто високо посадовцями, то під час програми в нього з'являється дещо інше сприйняття. Відкритість і розкітість канадських депутатів плекає розуміння того, що люди в кабінетах такі ж самі люди, як і він. Чому це важливо, тому що в посттоталітарних суспільствах бюрократичний апарат розглядається як щось недоторканне і «святе», щось таке, що має апріорне право на правду. Ламання такого стереотипу є вкрай важливим для формування громадянського суспільства в нашій країні.

По-третє, це безпрецедентний культурний досвід. Канада – непересічна країна, перехрестя багатьох культур і цивілізацій в т.ч. і української. Молода людина, якій пощастило потрапити до CUPP, суттєво поповнює своє духовне багатство, розширює обрії свого егоцентризму.

Отже, я повторюсь, CUPP – унікальна нагода для української молоді.

Graduate of National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy of Kyiv

Арсен Жумаділов

Учасник CUPP-2004

Співкоординатор CUPP-2005

My MP: David Kilgour, Alberta

CUPP – YOUR CHANCE TO EXPERIENCE DEMOCRACY FROM THE INSIDE

What words come to your mind when you hear Canada? Huge territory, large Ukrainian Diaspora, welfare, immigration, Quebec, beautiful country, better than US, tolerant society, multiculturalism policy. For those who become CUPP participants almost all of these ideas are not only words but actual experience as well.

Every single day which I spent in Canada during CUPP 2005 was full of strong impressions: brilliant CUPP-fellows, new culture, another mindset, government system and society, politicians and country's first people. All these things are right next to you and within several weeks you absorb and capture each second of the wonderful experience.

My CUPP'05 internship began with a meeting with Canada's Prime-Minister Paul Martin who joined our group of 28 Ukrainian interns on the first day of our stay on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. It was also our first day in Canada. Each of the succeeding days of the CUPP Program was full of meetings with politicians, MPs, party leaders who would spend from one to two hours with us, answering our questions and discussing relevant issues. Although the Program is focused on an internship in the Canadian parliament, the participants have a good opportunity to learn about the other branches of the system of government; as well as to visit the Supreme Court of Canada; meet with NGOs representatives; visits diplomatic missions of Ukraine, Germany, USA, and Japan. At the end of the program we were honored with an audience at Rideau Hall which is the official residence of Canada's Governor General, the Queen's representative in the state.

In addition to our involvement in Canada's political life we explored its culture in museums, galleries, at festivals, receptions and parties. At the same time that were recipients of Canadian hospitality, we shared our culture with Canadians inviting them to our varenyky, borshch and holubtsi soirées.

I was never on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean before my trip to Canada. Although at first I had mixed impressions, in the end I liked the country. Furthermore, I am happy to be one of the CUPPers – well-known in Ukraine and Canada.

As we were told by CUPP Director Mr. Bardyn in June of 2005, by the end of CUPP'05 we had been the best group of participants ever. So CUPP'06 you have much work to do, to become the best!

Gayane Nuridzhanyan, CUPP'05, & CUPP'06 co-ordinator

Kyiv International University

Асоціація випускників Канадсько-Української Парламентської Програми
за підтримки та сприяння

Фундації Кафедри Українознавчих Студій
Торонтського Університету (Канада)

оголошує

Всеукраїнський студентський конкурс есе на тему «ЯКБИ Я БУВ ПРЕЗИДЕНТОМ УКРАЇНИ...»

За Правилами конкурсу кожен учасник представляє своє бачення шляхів та конкретних кроків, необхідних для подальшого розвитку держави з метою зміцнення демократичних зasad та підвищення рівня життя в Україні. При визначенні фіналістів враховуватиметься оригінальність, іноваційність, комплексний підхід до вирішення визначених проблем, а також чіткий та структурований виклад ідей.

В конкурсі можуть приймати участь студенти – громадяни України, які навчалися у вузах України станом на 1 вересня 2005 року.

Есе необхідно надсилати українською мовою обсягом *не більше 1 500 слів*
(файл Word, шрифт Times New Roman, розмір шрифта 12)
електронною поштою на адресу **essay@bestpresident.in.ua**.

Разом з есе просимо надіслати біографію (резюме) учасника конкурсу (обсяг – 1 сторінка).

Кінцевий термін подачі есе – **7 листопада 2006 року о 17:00** (Київський час).

Автори 10-ти кращих есів (фіналісти) будуть запрошенні для презентації свого есе на щорічній конференції Канадсько-Української Парламентської Програми, що проходитиме **26 листопада в Києві**. Серед фіналістів за результатами презентації на конференції буде обрано переможця конкурсу. Кращі роботи, а також результати, будуть опубліковані на інтернет сторінці конкурсу.

Призи:

переможець конкурсу буде відзначений грошовою нагородою в сумі **1000 Канадських доларів** та сертифікатом переможця конкурсу;

9 фіналістів отримають грошову нагороду в сумі **100 Канадських доларів** та сертифікати фіналістів конкурсу.

Конкурс проводитиметься восени кожного року.

Детальна інформація про умови конкурсу на веб сторінці www.bestpresident.in.ua
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ТЕМА 5

«ЯКБИ Я БУВ ПРЕЗИДЕНТОМ УКРАЇНИ»

В Україні закінчився конкурс на краще студентське есе

Понад півсотні студентів з усіх куточків України взяли участь у конкурсі есе "Якби я був Президентом України". Його провела Канадсько-українська парламентська програма. Переможець конкурсу у винагороду отримав тисячу канадських доларів. Про подобній першій в Україні конкурсу, "Експресу" розповів один з організаторів програми Юрій Кушнір.

— Юрію, як виникла ідея провести такий конкурс і хто міг узяти в ньому участь?

— Взяти участь могли студенти усіх вищих навчальних закладів

України. Загалом нам надійшли 67 есе, з яких у фінал конкурсу потрапило десять робіт. Перший етап конкурсу був заочний, а вже на другий конкурсатні приїхали до Києва і презентували свої роботи перед журі. Суддями були випускники Канадсько-української програми, а також відомі в Україні особи, зокрема юристи Володимир Стретович та Віктор Шишкін, а також Ігор Бардин — директор Канадсько-української програми.

— Наскільки реально, що зі студентськими порадами ознайомити-

ся Віктор Ющенко?

— Ми плануємо опублікувати всі есе на сайті конкурсу, а також видати спеціальну збірку робіт і пе-

"Переміг студент з Київського міжнародного університету Олександр Терещенко, який і отримав винагороду — тисячу канадських доларів".

редамо у Секретаріат Президента України. Тому сподіваємося, що Віктор Андрійович з ними ознайомиться. Адже в цих есес є дуже цікаві та корисні думки. Було добре, якби Президент деякі з цих

дентів відлив у життя.

— Що вас вразило у студентських роботах?

— Кожне есе було по-своєму цікаве. Вразило те, що дуже багато молодих людей глибоко переймається долею держави. Це було видно навіть під час презентації цих програм. Особливо вразила суддя робота студентки Львівського юридичного інституту МВС України Христини Цяпalo.

Крім винагороди — 100 канадських доларів, вона отримала ще спеціальний приз — за найкраще представлення свого есе. Христина вважає: якщо Україною керуватиме чесний Президент, який бороти-

меться з корупцією, дбатиме про добробут своїх співвітчизників, то на цій посаді він довго не проприється. Його просто зніштатить фізично. Люди, які читали Христинине есе, мало не плакали. А переміг студент з Київського міжнародного університету Олександр Терещенко, який і отримав винагороду — тисячу канадських доларів.

— Чи проводитимуться такі конкурси й надалі?

— Так. Гадаю, що наступний конкурс ще більше засікавить студентів. Надалі він проводитиметься щороку. Крім того, буде збільшено призовий фонд.

Богдан КУФРІК

As President of Ukraine I would implement the following policies to improve the standard of living and unite the country.

In accordance with Article 104 of the Constitution of Ukraine the President of Ukraine can be a Ukrainian citizen, who reached 35 years, knows state language and permanently resides in Ukraine not less than 15 years. Now I am only 22, so I do not comply with requirements of the main law of Ukraine and consequently I am not entitled to run for presidential elections.

Even, if by some chance, I was given that right, I would reject it. A presidential position is vital for every country. That is why only wise people can hold it. Wisdom can be obtained only when you successfully pass life exams, so I am not ready for the Presidency right now.

But let's imagine that I am new president of Ukraine. I would implement the following policies to improve the well-being and unity of my nation.

Public health is the most problematic sphere. In line with latest UN research due to unsafe lifestyle patterns, aging, child and maternal

mortality, bad environmental conditions, epidemic of HIV and TB, the population of Ukraine may decrease to around 30 million people in 2050. To put it in other words, Ukrainians are dieing out very fast.

This issue is of national interest importance, because people with their intellectual, entrepreneurial, creative and labor potential are the main strategic resource of every state, the main factor of any development and growth. If no measures are taken, Ukraine will face demographic catastrophe as in some countries of Africa.

All these bad phenomena can be stopped or at least limited by appropriate governmental support of hospitals, think-tanks and research centers, raising qualification of doctors, using international experience and hi-tech in prevention and treatment of such diseases.

Government is to start very energetic informational campaign at schools, universities, hospitals and other public institutions. Mass media, national and local TV and

radio, magazines, newspapers are also to play an active role in the given field. Famous personalities are to promote healthy way of life, safe behavior, sport and to lead a national crackdown campaign on drug using, smoking and alcohol abuse. Hospitals and other public health institutions are to be funded adequately.

Education is very important, because only educated nations can go further in their development. Our science and education is to be considered as one of the highest national priorities. Example of Ireland, which economy due to good education is one of the most developed in the world, proves my words.

Ukrainian nation is one of the most educated — our scientists, engineers, programmers, doctors, students are respected worldwide. If I were the President, I would make education more realistic and practical. At schools pupils study poorly subjects that they face in everyday life, like law, economy, computer

knowledge, foreign languages, etc. Pupils are not a garbage bin and must be taught things which can give them benefit in life. I'd do my best to make educational process more friendly and interesting – it is to contain different activities, games, workshops, competitions, some multimedia educational programs, etc. All schools and universities are to be computerized and have connection to the Internet. We have to introduce the concept of lifelong education.

Nowadays a builder or a traffic warden gets salary 2-3 times higher than a teacher or a professor. I would increase salary to teachers and professors, but also establish a firm control over bribery mainly among professors. If somebody is caught taking bribe he/she will be fired without a right to hold such position for a few years. High salary will stop a "brain drain", decrease substantially bribery, create a highly competitive atmosphere among teachers/ professors and consequently improve the quality of education.

Government is to invest in education, science and innovation not less than 3% of GDP as all highly developed countries. Measures insuring free sharing of scientific research and knowledge, movement of researchers and scientists, intellectual property protection as well as active fight with intellectual piracy are to be urgently implemented.

To my mind, our whole educational system targeted to create an ordinary person like everybody. Real education, contrary to ours, is to form individuals and personalities among ordinary people. Action must be taken to ensure creativity and idea generation among pupils and students instead of groupthinking.

If we compare a structure of human body with a state we can draw a conclusion that **civil service** is "head" of every state, because it controls all processes and takes decisions. Can a human being live and work normally if it doesn't function well? The same situation with civil service, if it is incompetent or funded poorly, the state never will become prosperous or highly developed.

How to create a professional

and patriotic civil service in Ukraine? The highly competitive environment must be created in this field. If a civil servant gets high salary and enjoys some privileges (tax, transport etc.), there will be long lines to get a position in governmental institutions. Only professionals will take these posts and servants who are already hold positions will be forced to work much harder otherwise they will not stand competition with newcomers. The main thing is to raise salary and bring back good image of civil service.

The bribery will disappear, because when you get a good salary you will not take some benefit under the risk of loosing job (a source of high profits) and undermining your reputation.

Every two years all civil servants would be required to pass tests on proficiency in their field. Failure results in loosing job and a new competition to occupy a vacant post.

In order to regain respect of ordinary people to government and local authorities, their work must be transparent and open. All institutions must be accessible to "ordinary" Ukrainian.

Very strict monitoring over annual profits and expenditure of civil servants must be established at the same time in order to prevent corruption and tax dogging among officials.

I'd pay special attention to judicial branch. Judges at large are badly educated, incompetent, get low salary, bribery is a widespread phenomenon; we also have "telephone justice" (when a regional or municipal official calls a judge and instructs him/her what kind of ruling is to be passed). To my mind, there is only one solution – sky-high salary and good training.

In order to have wealthy budget and to support social, health and other programs, Ukraine needs **highly competitive hi-tech market economy and full employment**. Our economy is too restricted and unfriendly not only for foreign investors and businessmen, but even for Ukrainian entrepreneurs as well. I would liberalize Ukrainian economy to ensure free movement

of persons, services, goods and capital. Open market economy means tough competition, high service and quality, lower prices and consumer protection. Mainly consumers benefit from it.

Every year we loose around 8 billion USD due to antidumping investigations, so we have to gain a status of country with market economy as soon as possible. If we want to trade with the whole world, Ukraine is to join WTO, because around 95% of world trade is conducted among member states of this organization. Ukraine is to find its niche in the international division of labor. Ukrainian industry has a number of sectors with unique high technologies, which can substantially boost export, like aerospace. Because our country has space technologies, they are to be constantly supported and developed. We have to take over this segment of international economy.

Due to favorable geographical conditions Ukraine is to connect Europe with Asia and develop international transportation roots.

Because of unique soils we have to remain "granary of Europe". In addition, we have all chances to be the tourist hub of Europe (in summer – Crimea, in winter – Carpathians). I would lower the corporate taxes and would pardon legislatively all non-criminal capital. Low taxes, qualified and cheap labor as well as liberal environmental legislation would create a perfect basis for conducting business in Ukraine for foreign companies. Protection of investors rights must be an imperative of governmental policy.

Productivity of our plants and factories is too low; they consume too much resources and energy (20 times more than for example French enterprises). In EU countries around 15-20% of electricity is generated by renewable sources of energy, in Ukraine – less than 1%. Hence, we are urgently to raise productivity and implement efficient energy saving technologies.

Ukraine is dependant on Russian oil and gas, so it is of key importance to diversify our oil&gas supplies and ensure energy independence of Ukraine. Very often we are blackmailed by Russia regarding this

issue, but I think it can be easily solved - if Russians increase prices for gas, we at the same ratio increase prices for transit of Russian gas to Europe and for the lease of Black Sea fleet bases. According to data of international specialists the Black Sea contains lots of oil and gas, consequently government is to develop these basins.

Government is to understand that a basis of economy is small and medium business, so it is high time to turn to them and give a hand and not to create numerous obstacles with red tape and constant checks.

We have good laws in the field of **environmental protection**, but they are not enforced, so the measures must be taken to implement environmental legislation. Government is to find the golden mean between economic interests and environmental protection. Also we are to save natural resources and introduce energy saving technologies otherwise in 10-15 years we'll be living in a desert. On April 26th, 1986 Ukrainians had a terrible lesson what happens when we ignore environmental protection. This should not happen in future.

Foreign policy. Short-term perspective is to sign association agreement with the EU and join EU free trade area; long-term perspective – full membership in the EU and NATO. To this end approximation of domestic legislation to *acquis communautaire* is to be more efficient. USA, Canada and Poland with which Ukraine currently enjoys good relations are to be used as lobbyists of our interests in Euro-Atlantic structures.

As for the Single European Space formation, Ukraine is to join only the free trade area. Creation of supranational bodies by analogy with the EU is unacceptable, because there is no such difference in population among EU countries as between Ukraine and Russia for example (Russian population is 3 times higher than Ukrainian).

Optimization of migration processes (Ukraine is to become net importer of labor instead of net exporter), strengthening consular protection of Ukrainian citizens abroad, and especially, combating such flagrant phe-

nomenon as trafficking in women for sexual exploitation are very important.

National unity and state language. Division of Ukraine into Western and Eastern is political and has no legal, cultural or any other basis. I wouldn't let any idea that divides my country in 2 or more parts to exist – we are one nation. I would immediately refer such cases to General Prosecutor's office of Ukraine as attempt to violate territorial integrity of Ukraine.

All talks and declarations on revision of state borders have no legal ground. All foreigners calling upon taking some part of Ukraine (Moscow mayor Luzkov or politician Zirynovsky) will be immediately announced as *non grata* persons and will not be admitted to visit Ukraine.

Some oblasts of Western Ukraine are to be merged in order to balance a little the rate of population among different regions of Ukraine. I would also add a new oblast to Ukraine – Saskatchewan (*joke*).

I'd rename "Dnipropetrovsk" (named after Petro the Great) oblast to "Dniprovska" (named after our main river), because Petro the Great did so many bad things to Ukraine that it is unfair to have an oblast called in his honor. Kirovogradskaya oblast (in honor of Kirov) would have the same destiny.

I'd rename all urban and rural settlements and streets, which contain names of Soviet leaders like Komsomolsk, Dniprozerninsk (after Dzerzhinsky), Illychivsk (after Vladymyr Illich Lenin), Lenin, Kosior, Tuhachevsky streets, etc.

I'd take away all monuments of Lenin on the main squares in all settlements, because, to my mind, it is unconstitutional (we have a provision in the Constitution that none political party can be considered as leading or given some advantages). Why a leader of only one party is almost in every city? Is it equal? But I'd do this only on the basis of the ruling of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Friendly relations and understanding between different nations and minorities are vital for normal existence of Ukraine. It is better to identify all possible clashes and

eliminate them in embryo than to solve them in future with bulk of negative consequences. I would entitle Crimean Tatars to have 2-3 representatives in Verkhovna Rada elected among their community in order their voice to be heard. From the very beginning of Ukrainian independence we had no major ethical conflict thus this practice must be followed in future, but we also are to have a fair balance and representation between nations.

Unfortunately, Ukrainians can be considered as minority in Ukraine now, because Ukrainian language is rarely used and it is considered as a burden or useless thing. Our wise ancestors used to say: "Who controls state language, controls the country". Dealing with this issue I would take a firm position – no other state language, only Ukrainian. Only in the areas where there is an overwhelming majority of national minorities, they can use their native language along with Ukrainian. Ukrainians comprise 80% of population, so establishment of another state language will limit rights of main ethical group.

I would invest more money and time to make Ukrainian a truly state language *de facto*, not just *de jure*. The main thing is to persuade youth that our language is not of a second sort. With help of prominent personalities a new image of it must be created – this is the language of Ukrainian elite and only educated and intelligent people speak it. With some time the whole nation will use Ukrainian in day-to-day communication.

To my mind, only full implementation of all above-said policies could result in well-being and unity of Ukrainians.

Oleksandr TERESHCHENKO
CUPP'04 Fall Program
Kyiv International University,
International Relations & Law
CUPP Scholarship: Mazurenko Family
Scholarship

First as President of Ukraine Competition Held in Ukraine

On November 26, 2005 the first "As President of Ukraine" competition took place at National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in Kyiv. The Sponsor of the competition the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Foundation of Toronto Canada with the assistance of the Alumni Association of the Canada Ukraine Parliamentary Program established the As President competition to encourage university students in Ukraine to become more involved and take a greater interest in implementation of policies and changes in order to improve the standard of living, unite the country and support the growth of democratic institutions in Ukraine.

The As President competition attracted 65 students who wrote essays containing their proposals, which were judged by 2 panels of judges who came from Kyiv, Lviv, Toronto and Brussels and included Ukrainian Parliamentarians Volodymyr Stretovych, Viktor Shyshkin, CUPP Director Ihor Bardyn, Lviv Judge Vol Zaverukha, and Brussels Attorney Yuri Rudiuk.

From the 65 entries 10 finalists were chosen to come to Kyiv and

read their essays before the judges, invited Rectors and representatives of many Ukrainian universities from Luhansk to Lviv and representatives of Ukrainian Diasporas in Armenia, Canada and Georgia.

The 10 finalists were Christina Ciapalo (Lviv Juridical Institute); Dmytro Drozdovskyy (National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy); Maryna Kotyeva (The Kryvyy Rih Campus of Kyiv Economic University); Markiyian Malskyy (Ivan Franko National University, Lviv); Vera Krechetova (Donetsk National University); Olesia Kukh (Kamianets-Podilsk State University); Artem Shyrkozhukhov (Kyiv International University); Natalia Volotovska (Ivan Horbachevskyy Medical Academy, Ternopil); Larysa Zhuhulina (Kherson State University); Oleksandra Zhuhulina (Kherson Economic-Law Institute) and Oleksandr Tereshchenko (Kyiv International University).

The victor of the final competition was Oleksandr Tereshchenko an alumni of the 2004 Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program and student

of law at Kyiv International University. Yuri Kushnir chairman of the CUPP Alumni Association said "the As President competition is open to all students of Ukrainian universities and this competition will continue on an annual basis in the Fall of each year.

President of the sponsoring organization and initiator of the competition Ihor Bardyn of Toronto stated that "the response for the first competition was encouraging and the level of essays submitted was high. The essays will be published on the competition website and the essays of the 10 finalists will be sent to the office of the President of Ukraine. Next year we hope to establish the competition for high school students on a country wide basis"

The victor Oleksandr Tereshchenko received first prize award of \$1000, and the other 9 finalists received a prize \$100 each. The prize for originality and creativity was awarded to Christina Ciapalo a student of law from Lviv.

CUPP Press Release - Kyiv

КУПП надала мені можливість побачити, як само демократія працює у повсякденні. Закони в Канаді працюють, тому що приймаються завдяки відкритим дебатам. Таким чином, кожен громадянин стає учасником суспільного життя держави, яка в свою чергу гарантує захист його інтересів. Ця програма відкрила особисто для мене просту істину: майбутнє України залежить від того, як молодь впорається з адаптуванням демократичного досвіду закордінних країн до українського суспільства.

Inna VOLKOVA CUPP'05

Graduate of Shevchenko National Pedagogical University of Luhansk

MA student in English Literature at Central Michigan University

My MP:Borys Wrzesnewskyj, Toronto

Assignment 1

Why We Don't Like Ukraine

First of all, let me express my genuine surprise on reading the article by professor Zorin in a Russian newspaper "Kommersant". I wouldn't expect such an article appearing in a Moscow-based paper at all. To my subjective opinion, the article is not at all within the mainstream of Russian politics at the moment. Moreover, I would like to add, that it was a pleasant surprise.

The article, as far as I think, gives an objective view of the tendencies that have influenced historians in the Russian Empire and Soviet Union times. It would be true to say, that the current imperialistic attitude towards Ukraine has been also vividly depicted.

Further on, answering the question as to whether there are many Ukrainian historians from the Soviet era sharing professor Zorin's point of view, I can almost guarantee that there are not many, except, probably, from some lucky exceptions.

History (as well as law) according to an old Ukrainian proverb is similar to a cart with a horse – you may make it point the way you want; this has been the problem for many centuries now. The Russian Empire felt it safer, when Ukrainians, along with their language (which was constantly called a dialect), history, cultural identity and roots were proclaimed to be a second-sort nation (not a nation even). The same thing happened in the Soviet times – Stalin's regime wanted to deculturalize Ukrainians – turn them into Soviets, and, unfortunately, a lot of times it worked... Just as an example: one of my grandmother's friends, being half Romanian, half Ukrainian still answers to the question of: "What nationality are you?" in one and the same way – "I am Soviet". Very sad, but true. The impact of Soviet regime is so hard,

that most of the elderly people simply can not comprehend, that it was Ukraine that gave birth to Muscovy, it were the descendants of Ukrainians, who founded the Russian Empire and it is Kyiv, that is the mother of Russian cities. The surest way to kill a culture is to make people believe, that they are unworthy descendants of a ruling nation. You can make a nation obey by stating, you are the bigger brother.

But history is not a family. There of course is much in the comparison of kindred nations to brothers, but history develops to its own rules, not resembling the rules followed in the family where there are bigger and smaller brothers.

This notion is the one, which made me like the article by professor Zorin. He can be quoted as saying: "The past is not primogeniture passing to the single lawful heir. It is a symbolic resource that everyone can use when they need it. It cannot be monopolized, and attempts to do so can be ruinous". I fully agree with this statement, for it is high time Russia understood that it does not occupy the dominant position in the scheme "Ukraine-Byelorussia-Russia". It simply one of the three states that can be legitimately called the descendant of the Kievan Russ.

Therefore, my strong impression is that the Ukrainian state should be desperate to bring up a new generation of historians, who would objectively describe events, preferably without any emotional stigmas. Same thing goes for Russia as well. Professor Zorin is absolutely right, that instead of squabbling and biting each other in a struggle to prove one's supremacy, we need to build adequate relations with Russia and Russia in its turn needs

to stop assailing Ukraine over "selling itself to the West" (such statements are close to lunacy or to what Zorin calls "infantile resentment" of the Russian state). It is necessary, that Russia understood: Ukraine is a neighbor, sharing the common roots, but not a brother, whom you may beat up if you like only because you are stronger.

Therefore, sound relations between Ukraine and Russia will be built when the second one finally understands, that the former younger brother turned into a strategic business and economic partner, who has every right to do according to his own will and is take responsibility for his actions without asking for help.

The new generation of historians, hopefully, will have enough common sense and honesty to view history as a common asset, without monopolizing it. For such attempts are anyway doomed to fail.

Critique of commentary by Andrey Zorin,
Professor of Russian History, Oxford
University which appeared in the January
25, 2006 edition of the *Kommersant*
Newspaper published in Moscow, Russia.

The Commentary was titled: "WHY WE
DON'T LIKE UKRAINE, missing the empire
is not just missing the territory, it's missing
the history". Every CUPP'06 participant
was asked to write his/her critique or com-
mentary on Professor Zorin's Commentary.

by Maksym Klyuchari
My MP: Alex Atamanenko, British Columbia

За що ми не любимо Україну

Сум за імперією – це не тільки сум за загубленою територією, але й сум за її історією.

Суперечки, щодо імперії.

У Росії з'явилася нова новорічна розвага. В останні тижні року ми кидаємося на Україну через мис Тузлу, про який раніше ніхто не чув. Ми намагалися примусити їх прийняти сфальсифіковані результати виборів, та щиро здивувалися, коли вони їх не прийняли. Ми майже в п'ять разів збільшили ціну на газ. А у новому році завжди доводиться це виправляти. Регулярність цих нападів та широка публічна підтримка, яку вони отримують, виключає можливість того, що це тільки чиясь некомпетентність чи жадоба. Причини цього знаходяться глибше.

Здається, що росіяни, як і російська політична еліта, починають розуміти, що Українська державність є незворотною реальністю. Це процес, який завдає болю, та поряд з цим викликає певні характерні комплекси: комплекс відмежування та інфантільної образі. Однією з причин для такої реакції є синдром імперії, який полягає у розумінні історії, та який панував над нашою національною свідомістю останні 200 років.

Нова країна, стара історія.

Коли Петро I перекинув свою країну дугом, він був впевнений, що буде зовсім нову державу. Проте його послідовники вже у вісімнадцятому сторіччі відчули необхідність підтримати свою легітимність своїм давнім походженням та почали творити міф про єдиний ланцюг історичної послідовності, який пов язував Київську Русь, Московське царство та Петербурзьку імперію. „Історія держави Російської” Карамзіна канонізувала зазіхання Романових. Чверть тисячоліття історії від занепаду Києва до зведення на Вугрі були при цьому викреслені з історії, як і час татарської та польсько-литовської окупації. Деякі сучасні ідеологи

намагаються зробити майже те саме з радянським періодом.

Після жовтня 1917 року Більшовики намагалися почати „нову еру” з чистої сторінки. Проте незабаром Сталін поновив традиційну історичну міфологію, поставивши СРСР на той самий шлях російської історії – від Київської Русі до Радянської держави. Батьки російської Федерації навіть не намагаються назвати себе творцями нової держави. Ім більше до вподоби грati роль князів, царів, імператорів та генеральних секретарів одночасно. Внаслідок цього, Росіяни впевнені, що вони є прямими та єдиними нащадками тисячолітньої традиції, могутнім стовбуrom, оточеним засохлим гіллям.

Право на спадщину

Існувало багато російських держав, і кожна з них мала свою історію, свою особливість. Великий Новгород, Золота Орда, Велике Князівство Литовське (яке мало інше ім'я – Литовська Русь) – всі вони були російськими державами. Та окрім цих, було ще багато інших. Москва була не більшою спадкоємицею Києва ніж Вільна чи Казань.

Ще можна говорити про те, що Російська імперія була спадкоємицею Московського царства. Там була єдність династії та релігії. Між імперією Романових та СРСР неможливо побачити жодного зв'язку. Держава, яка змінює столицю, символи, кордони, державну релігію, політичну систему та ім'я є іншою державою.

Звичайно, якщо якийсь політичний устрій минулого нам до вподоби, ми маємо право оголосити себе його спадкоємцями. На різних етапах історії різноманітні російські держави вели свою генеалогію до Рима, Візантії, античної Греції, германських племен, та навіть, як можна пригадати з радянських підручників, від держави Урарту.

Нічого поганого у цьому немає. Проте, добре було б пам'ятати, що наші сусіди теж мають право

на спадщину. Сьогодні у Росії полюбляють згадувати етимологічне значення слова „Україна” (та, що з краю), але все залежить тільки від того, звідки дивитися. Десять рік до Помаранчевої Революції таксист з Києва – який вболівальник Ющенка – розповів мені, що він відчуває себе більш росіянином, ніж люди, що мешкають на Уралі.

Тягар марнолюбства

Нажаль це не абстрактні міркування. У свідомості сучасного росіянина Україна все більше займає місце Польщі, як підступний брат, який проміняв слов янські корені на захід. Ми бачимо що завдяки цьому сталося з Російсько-Польськими стосунками. Минуле – не майорат, який належить єдиному законному спадкоємцу. Це – символічний ресурс, яким кожний може користуватися, коли це йому потрібно. Його не можна монополізувати, а спроби зробити це можуть стати руйнівними.

На щастя людей та держав, існує інший шлях. Норвегія була провінцією спочатку Данії, потім Швеції та отримала незалежність лише на початку двадцятого сторіччя. Сьогодні стосунки між трьома державами прості та спокійні, а їх географічна, культурна та лінгвістична спільність закріплена численними інституціями, що успішно працюють. І це незважаючи на те, що Норвегія відмовилась від вступу до ЄС, а Швеція не стала членом НАТО. Імперське минуле не заважало Росії збудувати адекватні стосунки з Фінляндією.

Дивлячись на історію національної державності, як на ланцюг прямої послідовності, яка єднає міфічне минуле з сьогоденням, ми майже завжди перебільшуємо наше місце в ній. Московське царство було захоплене цією зарозумілістю і бачило себе Третім Римом. Російська Імперія робила теж саме, мабуть не так сильно. Гіперболізував цю ідею Радянський Союз. Ціна ж за ці амбіції завжди була дуже високою.

Відгук на статтю «Чому ми не любимо Україну» професора Андрея Зоріна

Підготував Андрій Оленюк, КУПП' 06

З усією відвертістю мушу сказати, що стаття професора Зоріна є значною мірою інтелектуально провокуючою. Подібних інтерпретацій українсько-російської історичної парадигми ви більш ніде не зустрінете серед українських істориків радянської епохи. Для мене було несподіванкою побачити виважене і тверезе обґрунтування історичного розвитку у виконанні російського дослідника.

Публікація Андрея Зоріна завдяки своєму конструктивному потенціалу може послужити основою для дружніх та мирних відносин між Україною та Росією в довготерміновий перспективі. Розвинувши цю парадигму стосовно Російської історії, автор стверджує, що Москва не має права вимагати, щоби її називали наступницею жодної з держав, що існували на її етнічній території чи поблизу, окрім лише випадку, коли вони були поєднані культурно, юридично, релігійно та династично (так Російська імперія була правонаступницею Московського князівства). «Москва була не більше спадкоємницею Київської русі, ніж Вільно чи Казань», - стверджує автор.

Теорія, яку розвинув проф. Зорін видається достатньо придатною для «цивілізованого розлучення» постtotalітарних республік на території колишнього СРСР. Примирення між українцями та росіянами в їх історичній битві за звання «єдиного законного наслідника» Київської Русі можна досягти тільки шляхом оголошення поля битви «захищеною і священною територією».

Мені здається, що російська інтелектуальна еліта врешті зрозуміла недалекоглядність монопольного тлумачення історичного процесу. Завдячуючи своїй широкій репрезентативності в дослідницьких колах за кордоном, Росія довший час прагнула заперечити право інших

пострадянських держав мати їх власну історію. По відношенню до України, була розроблена стратегія зображення українців як російської етнічної групи, якій вдалося сформувати свою державу внаслідок забуття свого первинного коріння. Відповідно до каразінсько-сталінської концепції історії, починаючи від початку свого виникнення плем я малоросів прагнуло органічного возз єднання з тілом Російської імперії. Через деякий час татарське вторгнення спричинило перенесення Київської Русі на північ, не залишивши нічого від неї на українській території. Або інші парадоксальні твердження – козаки завжди були сповнені бажання приєднатися до війська царя, щоб служити Росії, а Українська Народна Республіка, як і шістдесятники, були потворними соторіннями іноземних спеціальних служб. Ось така історична псевдоінтерпретація, що базувалася на сфальсифікованому обґрунтуванні, довго домінувала в західних наукових працях з історії на заході. Однією з причин, що розвинула цю шкідливу тенденцію, був приглушений голос українських істориків з їх позицією. Сьогодні, проте, ситуація змінилася в кращу сторону. Сторона, яка мовчала, отримала своїх захисників, а шахрайство було викрите. В результаті цього, Росія зіткнулася із ситуацією, коли вона мусить здійснити переоцінку ідеологічної політики по відношенню до своїх сусідів. Таким чином російські історики прийшли до висновку, що імперський синдром глибоко вкорінений в розуміння історії, яке панувало в російській національній свідомості впродовж останніх 200 років.

Але чи мають ці твердження для України щось означати? Я радше позитивно відповім на це запитання. Нещодавні тенденції, що з'являються в російській діаспорі показують, що деякі конструктивні елементи беруть

верх над політичною та ідеологічною доцільністю. Пропагування міфу єдиного історичного наслідування заснованого на сфальшованій аргументації з метою вправдати легітимність імперії виявилося хибним способом обґрунтування вищості над колоніями. Нарешті вони це зрозуміли. Нам треба лише сподіватися, що це бачення невдовзі стане керівним в офіційному Кремлі.

Все, здається, наближається до свого логічного та бажаного щасливого завершення. Але давайте розглянемо декілька застережень. Ця палиця таки має два кінця. А чи не є ще однією пропагандистською витівкою? Росія чітко розуміє, що її аргументи на користь історичної монополії імперії є непереконливими. Ось чому вона обрала іншу стратегію – якщо це не цілком наше, то давайте ділити порівну. Через це вона вже не може називати себе наступницею культури Трипілля та Київської Русі, Київ вже не «мати всіх російських міст» (як тлумачилося совєцькими істориками), а «руських» міст (як це було в дійсності). Ці епізоди сьогодні є українським доменом і вже ми не маємо права розділяти наші славні сторінки історії з наступницею держави, яка робила все можливе, щоб зруйнувати наше минуле.

Українцям слід поглиблювати їх знання національної історії, бо нація без історичного минулого та національної ідеї ніколи не збудує квітучої держави. Кожен громадянин України повинен мати на увазі, що якщо ми втратимо віру в нашу історію, минуле перестане бути нашим минулим, воно перетвориться в минуле мертвої нації... Отож, кожному з нас слід вирішувати, що слід робити з нашою історією, а не іншим.

Andriy Olenyuk,
Franko National University of Lviv
My MP:James BEZAN , Manitoba

Assignment 3

Ukraine: An unrepentant Gas Junkie

The issue, addressed in the article by Roman Kupchinsky is a vital one for Ukraine, should it want to become part of the WTO and the European family of nations. We shouldn't mix the external and internal factors though. What I mean is: I still believe that Russia's gas policies as to Ukraine are a product of a political nature and I don't think anything will make me see it differently. Still, whatever the relations with Russia are, the domestic policies as to gas consumption (as well as other resources) need to be altered in order to effectively build the economic system of our country and comply with the requirements set by the contemporary international market.

One can not deny that the current situation with energy consumption Ukraine can be largely attributed to the legacy of the Soviet Union. It is not a secret for anybody that the Soviet Union, being extremely rich on resources, never even thought of trying to use energy-saving technologies. Gas, oil, mineral resources for the industry were unbelievably cheap. Most of the metallurgical and chemical plants in Ukraine, which are today responsible for the greatest share of energy consumption, were all built according to the Soviet standards, when almost nobody cared how much the fuels cost.

The Soviet mentality as to energy is also prevailing in the society – the government used to take care of the pipes and the prices for energy were so low, that even the poorest citizens didn't care to switch off appliances when not in use, or make sure the flat doesn't let the heat out (as we say – make the street warm).

Now, that all the world is facing shortages in natural resources, we need to adapt to the new realia and make sure each and everyone of us takes simplest responsibilities: switch off the lights, make sure that the windows don't let the heat out, use car petroleum in a smart and thrifty way.

Thinking that it is the government's responsibility to fix the pipes or provide us with lower gas prices is nonsense! Every Ukrainian must help the government by doing his or her share.

Let us just remember, that the price for our wastefulness may be not only an ecological one, but also a political one. So let everybody participate and I'm sure, we shall be victorious.

Maksym Klyuchar

Vernadsky Tavrida National University of Simferopol

CUPP Scholarship: Christina Bardyn Scholarship

2006 Intern with Alex Atamanenko, MP British Columbia

Canadian awarded Order of Merit by President of Ukraine

(Kyiv, Ukraine-CUPP Alumni Association)-On the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine, President Viktor Yushchenko, awarded Ukraine's Order of Merit to Toronto lawyer Ihor Walter Bardyn. Bardyn is the founder and currently Director of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program (CUPP). CUPP is a Parliamentary Democracy Internship Program in the Canadian House of Commons. Since its inception 16 years ago, CUPP has graduated close to 500 university students from Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia & Azerbaijan. The earliest graduates of the program are in their mid 30's, a majority of whom hold a graduate or post-graduate degree from a western university. Currently CUPP graduates hold positions at the World Bank, the IMF, United Nations Agencies, Ukraine's Foreign Service, the Council of Europe, western banks & financial investment houses, Ukrainian and Western universities, as political analysts, European NGO's, local government, and private and public corporations and businesses. The current President of the CUPP Alumni Association is Kyiv based lawyer Yuri Kushnir.

Yuri Kushnir

CUPP Alumni Association

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Vyacheslav TOMENKO CUPP'04 (Kyiv)

Currently doing graduate work at Boston University. Expects to earn an MA in History in 2007.

Jonathan KUZUB, CUPP'04 Co-ordinator (Ottawa)

Earned Bachelor of Education from University of Ottawa, in spring 2006. Expects to be deployed with Canadian army to Afghanistan in 2007.

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Currently getting Postgraduate education in "Management of foreign economic activity" at Dahl East Ukrainian National University of Luhansk. Hold the position of key specialist at the Department for external relations and foreign economic activity at Luhansk Regional State Administration.

Anna BRYEDOVA, CUPP'05 Donetsk

Currently involved in the LL.M program in International and European Law at the University of Amsterdam. Expects to earn LL.M Degree in June 2006

Dmytro CHERNENKO, CUPP'04 Lviv

Currently pursuing MBZ Degree at Central European University, Graduate School of Business in Budapest. Currently doing an exchange semester at the Schulich School of Business of York University in Toronto.

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Currently working as an International Implementation Manager with Deutsche Post WorldNet Group in Brussels. Planning to enter MBA program in future.

Ivan LOUN CUPP'96 Lviv

Earned MBA Degree at Lausanne Hotel School in 2003 in Lausanne Switzerland. Worked on & completed resort development at the Winter Olympic Village in Pragelato Italy. Has transferred his office to Ukraine. Will continue international hotel and resort development projects in Europe, while based in Kyiv. Plans to generate hospitality development and consulting business in Ukraine.

Olga MINKO CUPP'99 & '00 Luhansk

Presently working on Candidate dissertation at National Pedagogical University of Luhansk in co-operation with the Division of Continuing Studies in Education at the University of Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Topic of dissertation "Current Tendencies of Distance Education in Canada". Will graduate from Aspirantura in October 2006.

Marat OGANYESYAN, CUPP'05 Luhansk

Will earn Degree of Specialist in International Economic Relations from the Ukrainian Academy of Customs in June, 2006. Expects to take up a position in the headquarters of the State Customs in the Department of International Co-operation.

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Earned Specialist Degree in English & Ukrainian Languages from Pavlo Tychyna State University in 2005. Currently teaching at Pavlo Tychyna University. Expects to enroll in a graduate program towards a Kandydat Nauk Degree In 2007.

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Earned M.Sc. in Environmental Sciences from Central European University in 2005. Currently an Intern at the Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe, Environmental Law Program. Was accepted to the UNITAR (United Nations Training and Research Institute) distance learning course in International Environmental Law.

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Currently a lawyer with the international law firm of Van Bael & Bellis, Brussels & Geneva., specializing in world trade law, EU competition and regulatory law. Yuri is based in Brussels.. Recent representation of clients has taken him to China, Taiwan, Korea & Ukraine. While in Kyiv spends week-ends browsing for books at Petrivka market.

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Currently doing fieldwork in Halychyna, towards Ph.D. Degree from Faculty of Education of Cambridge University, Cambridge U.K. Expects to receive PhD in 2007. Received Christina Bardyn Scholarship to assist her with completion of doctoral dissertation,

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After CUPP completed MBA Degree at International Christian University in Kyiv. Thereafter worked as executive assistant in NATO Liaison Office in Kyiv Currently in Boston for an eighteen month internship with the Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE)

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Currently doing post-graduate work at Leuven Catholic University in Leuven, Belgium. Expects to earn M.A. in Religious Studies and European Studies in 2007.

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For those who say democracy won't work in Iraq or Syria or Afghanistan or Iraq, for those who forget the same gloomy predictions were made about democracy in Japan, Germany, India, and a sliver of British colonies in North America, Woodrow Wilson offers this rebuttal: "when properly directed, there is no people in the world not fitted for self -- government." Freedom, while it may not be the organic product of every nation, is still, given help and guidance, within the reach of all.

February 20, 2006.

Article titled "Presidents Today" by Alan Dowd

CUPP Album



Hon. Roman Hnatyshyn with Roman Didenko and Dmytro Myroshnychenko. CUPP' 96



CUPP Patron Mitchell Sharp with CUPP' 03



CUPP Reunion in 2004 at Ukrainian Free University in Munich



CUPP Benefactor Vasyl Kereliuk at CUPP 10th Anniversary Celebrations



CUPP Final Selection Competition in Tbilisi Georgia, 2004



Hon. Roman Hnatyshyn at CUPP 2000 Reunion at Canadian Embassy in Kyiv.

CANADA-UKRAINE PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAM



UKRAINE WAS WELL REPRESENTED ON PARLIAMENT HILL DURING THE PAST 16 YEARS



Students participating in the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Program from 1991 to 2006, attended universities shown on the map. CUPP is a Parliamentary Democracy and Comparative Political Studies Internship in the Canadian House of Commons, established in 1991.

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