



President's Message

Dear Readers,

After a long winter, Ukrainian Canadian students are grateful for spring – warm weather, the end of the school year, and of course, the National SUSK Congress. The 2014 National SUSK Congress will be held May 8-11, 2014 in Toronto. This year's Congress theme is #SUSKCongress: A Maidan for Ukrainian Canadian Students and its aim is simple, but bold: to provide students of Ukrainian heritage from across Canada the opportunity to deliberately meet, network, develop, and create tomorrow's community. This year's Congress offers a rich opportunity for Ukrainian Canadian students to further their skills for professional and community development, increase their knowledge and awareness of our community's reaction to and activities relating to current events in Ukraine, and take their place as active members of the Ukrainian Canadian student community. SUSK National Executive elections will also take place at Congress, and I invite all students to review the available positions in the SUSK Constitution: <http://susk.ca/about/susk-constitution/> Being a part of SUSK is an incredible opportunity, and one that should not be missed during one's student years. I highly encourage all Ukrainian Canadian students to join us for Congress and consider becoming involved in our National Executive.

The 2013-2014 National SUSK Executive has also taken on the honour of celebrating and commemorating the 60th anniversary of SUSK. Our Congress Banquet and Zabava will be dedicated to honouring this anniversary, and promises to be an excellent opportunity for current SUSKites, SUSK alumni, and members of the Ukrainian Canadian community to acknowledge the role SUSK has played in our community over these six decades. The launch of the "Student" online archive at the Congress Banquet and Zabava will mark this important milestone and serve as a reflection of SUSK's history and legacy in our community. This





initiative will allow students, community members, and the general public to access the rich repository of “Student” issues written by active Ukrainian Canadian students over the past six decades, and will serve as a home for all future “Student” issues. As such, we hope that this archive will continue to grow, as “Student” continues to serve its purpose as the voice of Ukrainian Canadian students over many generations – those past, and those yet to come. Further details regarding the archive will be made available at the 2014 National SUSK Congress as well as this year’s special Congress issue of “Student” – I invite you all to join us in May!

З повагою – Regards,
Christine Czoli
SUSK President

Герої не вмирають!

Народ мій е! Народ мій завжди буде!
Ніхто не перекреслить мій народ!
Пощезнуть всі перевертні й прибудли,
І орди завойовників-заброд!

Василь Симоненко

Ці слова належать відомому українському поету й журналісту Василю Симоненку, який ще у шістдесятих роках минулого сторіччя означив доленосні події, що зараз відбуваються в Україні. Наш народ всю свою історію змушений виборювати й захищати свободу. Підтвердженням є важкі лютневі дні сьогодні, що наступили більше, ніж через двадцять два роки позірної незалежності, коли судилося ціною багатьох смертей, жажливих втрат та величезного кровопролиття скинути злочинних окупантів, які так довго тримали волелюбну націю у рабстві та покорі.

Все починалось з мирного протесту під назвою «Євромайдан», що переріс у велике національно-визвольне повстання. Мільйони українців не пошкодували свого часу, грошей, можливостей заради спільної мети, тому що вірять у правдивість та дієздатність любові до Батьківщини, яка робить їх



патріотами та непереможними героями. Люди стояли за свої права, гідність, демократію, свободу. Вони вимагали не якихось матеріальних вигод, а виступили на захист люських цінностей. Протестанти чинили опір майже три місяці і не були почуті ні злочинною владою, ні Євросоюзом, прагнення до інтеграції з яким власне і стало поштовхом до протистояння. Людей, які зібрались на центральному Майдані України, розганяли, жорстоко били. Пізніше їх підступно викрадали, кували, мучили та вбивали, врешті, переслідували, нищили, залякували, відкрито розстрілювали. Втрачаючи контроль над обставинами чи з безвиході злочинна влада 19-го лютого спокусилась на останній, страшний за своєю ганебністю крок: відкритий масовий вогонь по людях. Біль і туга прошили душу України: вона втратила близько ста хлопців, найкращого молодого цвіту. Вдячні співвітчизники назвали їх «Небесною Сотнею». Україна отримала новітніх героїв, безстрашних мучеників, на крові яких тепер треба будувати нову державу.

Але смерті не спинили підступного Януковича, одержимого ненаситною жагою влади. Він зробив найбільшу помилку в історії людства – оголосив війну власному народові. Будуючи свою владу на страхові, він так і не зміг збагнути, що у світі існують вічні цінності, що великий український народ здатний до жертвовної боротьби.

Врешті, Янукович залишився ні з чим, під ним були зруйновані стовпи влади, малодухі підкаблучники тепер зрікаються його. Майдан висунув свій ультиматум, аби диктатор негайно склав свої повноваження, тому що на нього чекає Гаазький трибунал. Страх народного гніву змусив «зека» тікати і переховуватися. Кров невинно вбитих взиває до Бога, людям потрібен хоча б якийсь вияв справедливості. Проте навіть не арешт і не суд над Януковичем та його кривавими прибічниками зараз важливі українцям. Архіважливим є інше: запам'ятати, не повторити, не дати більше нікому панувати над собою, не допустити, щоб пролита кров братів виявилася марною. Важливо, оговтавшись від втрат і ран, будувати міцну державу з новою і сильною владою, що ґрунтується на людських цінностях і свободах.

Дуже боляче та важко через те, що заради цієї перемоги було пожертвовано найцінніше – сотня людських життів. Але боротьбі ще не



кінець, бо до влади лізуть нові окупанти. Ми, українці, отримали унікальний шанс повністю перезавантажити країну. Нам потрібна не зміна панів, а кінець самого панування. Нам необхідно робити ставку на мудру молодь, яка готова піднімати український народ з колін.

Тому саме зараз не зрадьмо Небесної Сотні! Віддаймо шану найкращим та наймужнішим, котрі в найдоленосніший момент не злякалися та пожертвували собою заради кращого та вільного майбутнього для нашої України. Герої не вмирають! Вмирають вороги. Слава Україні! Героям слава!

Ольга Гиж
Українська Студентська Спілка
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Spirit Lake Centre Wins Les Grand Prix Du Tourisme Québécois

Montreal: Camp Spirit Lake Internment Interpretative Centre, the first internment interpretative museum in Canada established in 2010, won the highest award at the “Les Grands Prix du Tourisme Québécois”. The announcement was made on March 14 at a special gala ceremony held at Hotel d’Eskers in Amos, Quebec in the presence of over 600 guests at the banquet dinner, after being short-listed weeks ago in the competition.

A standing ovation was given to James Slobodian and his team, following his acceptance speech for Spirit Lake Centre’s victory. This top award was granted by a Special Jury, with Spirit Lake out winning many project-entries in various categories in the 29th annual competition. The prestigious, hand crafted trophy, designed by Jacques Baril was presented as the Jury’s Choice at the end, as the Grand prize.

The competition is sponsored by Desjardins of Quebec head office in Montreal, with participation of the City of Amos, major Quebec corporations, Quebec Ministry of Tourism, Quebec Development Corporation, NRJ Radio (Bell Affiliate), IGA-Sobeys, Federal Government Canada and others.



Attending the event were twelve Quebec mayors from the many cities and towns; Vice-Premier of Quebec François Gendron; and other distinguished guests. Extensive media representatives attended, including from Ontario.

The Centre tells the story of the still little known, unjust internment of 1,200 innocent men, women and children, mainly Ukrainians taken to Spirit Lake 1915-17, during Canada's First National internment operations between 1914-20. Upon closure of Spirit Lake, internees were sent to other internment camps across Canada. The Centre furthers public awareness throughout Quebec and beyond. The Centre is open twelve months a year, providing guided tours in French, English or Ukrainian.

Spirit Lake Centre is uniquely located on the vast, wooded grounds of the original internment camp 350 miles north of Montreal, naturally capturing the sense of isolation and trepidation experienced by the original internees. The Museum's walls constructed from the original stones chiseled by the internees, holds authentic artifacts discovered from that period, with many more being found. The Centre incorporates showings of the historical documentaries *Freedom Had A Price* and *Ukrainians in Quebec* helping to help better understand the historic context of internment (available at: www.yluhovy.com).

This year marks the 100 anniversary of Canada's First National Internment Operations 1914-2014. Receiving the award by Spirit Lake Centre is a fitting way to draw attention to the internment story and the Centre's work. For further information 819 727 (CAMP) 2267 or 819 763 7627.



James Slobodian (right) giving acceptance speech, with members of the Spirit Lake Corporation board of directors standing on the left. Photo courtesy of: Guy Lacroix, L'Echo Abitibien (Quebecor Media)



Congress Fever

With the 2014 National SUSK Congress quickly approaching, I feel myself beginning to catch congress fever. It's a sort of excitement felt by Ukrainian Students as they anticipate the countless networking opportunities, the inspirational speakers, and of course the zabava! I think back to my first SUSK congress in 2012, which took place in Hamilton. I was unsure of what to expect from this weekend. All I knew was what many SUSK veterans had told myself and other students countless times. They told me SUSK congress was something I did not want to miss. They also threw in a word of advice; don't expect any sleep for four days. Although I enjoy my sleep, I decided it sounded like a beneficial congress. At the time, I had no idea what it was this congress would truly provide me with. After that first congress I had grown my network, and met so many incredible people. The weekend was so motivating, and I left with newfound knowledge and a new perspective on Ukrainian Canadian topics of discussion.

SUSK has an incredible way of bringing together students and inspiring them to do better for their respective USO's as well as Ukraine as a whole. There was no question whether or not I was attending last year's congress in Edmonton. Somewhere between wine tasting in Hamilton, running around Edmonton participating in the Amazing race, and folk dancing right off of Whyte Avenue, I had gained some of the most valuable experiences. SUSK provides students incredible opportunities and I am proud to be a part of this organization. With the 2014 SUSK Congress quickly approaching in Toronto I am now telling those students who have never attended congress what an incredible experience this will be for them. I look forward to the events planned and of course another sleepless four days. But four days I would not trade for the world.

Christina Chumak
USS Calgary





Ukraine looks west, Russia looks east as energy crisis pressures increase

The recent events in Ukraine reflect, in part, the struggles for energy security and serve as a reminder of the vulnerabilities of the players in the region. The escalating standoff between Russia and Ukraine is making all stakeholders apprehensive. While the United States (“U.S.”), the European Union (“EU”), and their likeminded allies mull the possibility of further sanctions against Russia as well as their own options in diversifying their energy sources, the Kremlin’s hand has perhaps been forced to look for alternative energy markets, particularly with its eastern allies. The future of Ukraine, much like other former soviet states located geopolitically between the EU and Russia, depends to a large extent on how those two parties resolve their energy related concerns.

Russia is one of the world’s largest net exporters of oil (520 million tonnes accounting for 12.6% of world oil production, exporting 247 million tonnes annually) and natural gas (656 billion cubic meters (“bcm”) accounting for 19.1% of world production, exporting 186 bcm annually). It is believed Russia will provide 8% of oil and 6% of gas to the global energy demand by 2030.

As of 2011, the EU energy consumption mix was predominantly oil (35%) and gas (24%). Of those percentages, Russia is by far one of the largest suppliers (35% oil, 30% gas), followed by Norway (22% oil, 28% gas) for the EU’s energy imports.

Ukraine is pivotal as they are the principal transit country for both Russian oil and gas to the EU. It is calculated that nearly 80% of the EU’s gas delivered from Russia transits via Ukraine. The oil and gas travels primarily through the “Bratsvo” (Brotherhood), “Soyuz” (Union), and “Druzhba” (Friendship) pipelines.

Dramatic changes in the international oil and gas markets since 2008 has significantly affected Russia and its predominant oil (Rosneft) and gas (OAO Gazprom) companies. The challenges they face include future oil and gas pricing trends, a new regulatory regime in the EU, significant change in energy demands in Commonwealth of Independent States (“CIS”) Countries, and increased competition outside of Russia, among other challenges



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While Russia and Norway have historically profited from long term contracts with EU Member States, sometimes lasting decades, they tend to be expensive as they were based on a process linked to the cost of oil. Gazprom in particular benefited from such a model of pricing as it produces gas cheaply from vast fields developed during Soviet times. Although Ukraine is a very significant energy producer (Electricity and 15 operational nuclear reactors accounting for 92.5 TWh [48% of Ukraine's electricity supplies]) and very rich in resources (coal),

Ukraine gas pipelines

Ukraine imports more than half of its gas from Russia. A price increase could lead to a new "gas war" between Kiev and Moscow as well as interrupt gas shipments to Europe, which gets at around third of its gas from Russia.



K.Pong, 03/03/2014

it is one of the most energy intensive countries in the world - consuming twice as much energy than does Germany, with half of its population and an economy 19 times smaller. This is particularly true in Ukraine's industry-heavy eastern provinces. Currently, Ukraine relies heavily on Russia (80%) on oil and gas imports (32 bcm of gas in 2012). It is no coincidence or surprise that Russia's primary objective was to preserve high contract prices with Ukraine's Naftogas (Gazprom's largest wholesale customer), yet have prices be low enough to quell incentives to do exploratory drilling and frack for natural gas in the region.

Before ousted President Yanukovich dismissed the EU association agreement in November 2013 and despite his dealings with Russia, the Government of Ukraine acquiesced to pressures to explore Ukraine's energy options by signing



memorandums with - Royal Dutch Shell, Chevron, and Exxon for oil and gas developments in Ukraine. It is believed that Ukraine holds more than 1132 bcm of recoverable shale gas, which is enough to satisfy decades of demand and ideally, in the long run would lessen Ukraine's energy dependency on Russia.

Shell signed agreements to drill unexplored shale formations in Ukraine. It planned to drill as many as 15 wells over the next 5 years to appraise the potential of the Yuzivska field (8,000 square Km.). Spending on the project could rise to \$10 billion if it reaches production, the government said last year. **Chevron**, the second largest

U.S. oil company, had a similar agreement for the Oleksa Shale formation, pledging \$400 million on drilling. **Exxon**, the U.S.'s largest oil company, was close to signing an agreement to drill exploration wells in the Skifska area of the Ukrainian portion of the Black



Sea before the current crisis erupted. The deal, which would have seen Exxon commit \$735 million to drill just two offshore wells, remains in limbo. The desperation of Russian President Putin's actions in the Anschluss of the Crimean peninsula, demonstrate the threat that shale gas development poses to Russia's energy diplomacy. In January 2014, **Shell** withdrew from developments and exited negotiations on a production sharing agreement on the project.

Ukraine was paying some of the highest prices in the world for natural gas, around \$415 per 1,000 tcm compared to Gazprom charging many EU Member States around \$375 per 1,000 tcm (This figure includes the cost of transportation - \$3.11 per 1,000 tcm/ per 100 km. (2012) that Ukraine charges as a transit fee, and therefore the tariff to EU Member States is actually lower).

However, a rising proportion of European gas is being sold on spot markets at lower prices, set by supply and demand. Norway's Statoil is making such a shift and much



faster than its Russian competitors, selling nearly half of its gas on spot market terms, nearly all of which is sold to Great Britain, Europe's biggest gas market. While world oil prices continue to increase, the discovery of major shale gas deposits in the US has further driven a gap in prices affixed to world oil prices (sold by Gazprom), resulting in a very dichotomous competition among other state run energy suppliers, particularly putting more pressure on Gazprom to maintain profits.

Russia depends on the EU markets, to which it is selling 80% of its oil and 96% of its gas (non-CIS exports). Its exports account for 20% of its GDP, providing 50% of budget revenues. Therefore any decisions made relative to Russia's energy development strategy not only affect its status as a future energy supplier, but because of its importance to its economy, oil and gas will remain a politically dominant theme and therefore a Government priority. Russia's current economic survival is contingent on ensuring energy revenues from the EU and Ukraine. Should Russia not have a secure market in the EU, it is likely that they will look elsewhere, particularly China, for alternative energy markets.

Currently, Russia may have the ability to export 160 bcm, and a capacity to send another 90 bcm of gas to markets. It is possible that next month (May 2014) on an official visit, Russian President Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China, will sign an agreement for 38 bcm (a quarter of its exports to the EU valued at \$63 billion in export revenue) of natural gas per year commencing in 2018 via the first pipeline between the biggest producer and biggest consumer. However, the deal has so far foundered on price.

To get this gas pumping in to China, Russia will need to construct a \$22 billion pipeline between the two nations, and develop its Siberian gas fields. The Russian's position is that given the amount of investment required it would not make economic sense to proceed for a price below \$10 per million BTU. Some say that for this to be feasible Gazprom's comfort price would be closer to \$13.50 per million BTU. The Chinese (PetroChina) have firmly held that it will not pay more than what the EU pays for gas (around \$10.50 per million BTU). In contrast, China currently pays \$9.80 per million BTU for gas imports from Turkmenistan, from a pipeline built almost entirely with Chinese money.

For any completed deal to be announced during the May official visit would it would require the Russians to bend to the ardent Chinese negotiators on pricing and match the rates in Europe or in Turkmenistan. Gazprom could undercut those



prices (as their average cost of production is around \$1.30 per million BTU) and countries like Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in the process, who collectively supplied just under half of China's 53 bcm of gas imports.

The time tested Chinese tactic of waiting in leisure while the adversary labours, now seems to be coming to fruition. Russia now faces more pressure to do a deal, as a result of the U.S. and EU sanctioning and diversifying their energy supply, after the annexation of Crimea. China wisely refrained from criticising the annexation of Crimea, and while it abstained from voting during a recent United Nations Security Council meeting (a symbolic gesture at best), behind the scenes it continued negotiating this deal, which is nor more likely to be completed on favourable terms to the Chinese. These opportunistic deals are unfortunate and frustrating as they undermine foreign policy.

Russia's failure was in "поставить все на карту, рисковать всем" (Putting everything at stake to risk everything), and not diversifying its markets. It had other priorities investing in pipelines to Europe where it thought it was guaranteed high energy prices. However, that in turn spurred the various conflicts from the 2008 Georgian-Russia conflict, to the situation that has arisen in Ukraine today. Russia today has had its hand forced as it looks for a defensive outlet in the global geopolitical energy game.

The major geopolitical forces that were uncorked by the fall of the Soviet Union are still at play, and echo the instability that has plagued the region for years, and energy has always been used as a tool for Russia, who knows how to use it. While the Americans play monopoly, the Russian's play chess, and the pressures on Russia being applied by the U.S. and the EU will be a lot more difficult to apply if the Russians are successful in diversifying their energy markets. If the EU doesn't buy Russian energy, the Chinese will, and any attempt to respond to this shift will be sure to fail, unless the U.S. does one or more of the following: approve the export of liquid natural gas ("LNG"), develop the infrastructure required domestically for exports and in foreign markets for imports, tap into the U.S. strategic petroleum reserve to impact the global price of oil so as to make Russian energy operations not feasible, alter its policy position on foreign oil and gas (Qatar and Iran).

However, to draw any satisfactory conclusion or concrete recommendations at this point in time would be to do what no diplomats, politicians, or business leaders in the EU, Russia, or Ukraine have been able to do as of yet. Perhaps the most palpable conclusion at this time is that the situation continues to be unstable in an



uncertain political and market climate for the investment that is necessary for energy security and stability in the region, which in turn would translate into political and civil stability.

Marco Jacuta is currently studying a Professional Master of Laws focusing on Mining, Energy and Infrastructure law at Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto, Canada. Mr. Jacuta traveled to Ukraine on several occasions and has worked as an international election observer for the 2012 Parliamentary elections. He can be reached at marco.jacuta@osgoode.yorku.ca

Mamedov on Ukraine: The Lies Just Keep Coming

Ambassador Georgyi Mamedov embodies the typical, closed Russian diplomatic rhetoric of the Putin era. Speaking at a talk on Russia's involvement in Ukraine at the Empire Club in Toronto on April 22, Mamedov failed to impress, avoiding directly addressing the issue that was the title of the very talk: "Russia, Ukraine and Crimea."

Armed with the arrogance and stalling tactics so typical of Russia's politicians, Mamedov began with a Russophile rendition of Ukraine's history, assuring the audience of the exclusive Russian origins of Kyivan-Rus, describing the heroic deeds of the Red Army in 'saving' Ukraine from fascism during the Second World War, and Russia's role as the birthplace of all Slavic peoples. Claiming to be a historian, Mamedov in fact delivered a one-sided, inaccurate historical account of Ukraine.

Mamedov continued his tirade, calling the revolution that occurred in February of 2014 a 'coup' orchestrated by 'Russophobic nationalists.' Furthermore, he denied any Russian invasion into Ukraine, claiming "I can give you my personal assurances: Our troops won't cross the Ukrainian border." He condemned Canada's position on the Ukrainian crisis, calling for greater cooperation and collaboration between Canada and Russia to stabilize Ukraine, yet unwilling to admit that his government had already invaded the mainland.

Disturbing as his historical account of Ukraine and his unwillingness to admit his country's descent into state-sponsored terrorism, military occupation, and the



targeting of local minorities, what is more unsettling is that Mamedov seems to believe every word he is emitting; every lie, every claim, perfectly rehearsed, no doubt over the phone with Mr. Putin himself just before the event. Mamedov's inability and unwillingness to distinguish Russian diplomatic rhetoric with reality is even more disturbing when observed in the highest Russian diplomat to Canada. His rhetoric was predictable; he stalled and digressed from the questions that were asked of him, relaying unrelated anecdotes and often changing the subject.

I myself posed a question to Mamedov, asking him if he advocated collaboration, why did his government expel a Canadian diplomat that day? He denied this, calling my claims "rubbish" and waving his hand at me scornfully. In fact, Margarita Atanasov, Canada's First Secretary of Immigration at the Canadian Embassy, has been ordered to leave Russia within two weeks. Mamedov's denial only demonstrates the closed, restricted Russian political dynamic that spills over into its diplomatic corps.

The talk itself resembled a Russian press conference: stifled, patronizing and uninformative. Mamedov's speech was dry, rehearsed and repetitive, resembling that of a Soviet apparatchik. It was clear to me, after attending his talk, that Soviet-style politics have returned with a vengeance in Putin's Russia and these tactics have spilled over into Russia's diplomatic corps worldwide. This approach will spell many problems for Russian diplomats when communicating with their foreign counterparts, particularly those who advocate for a high degree of transparency. Communication in diplomatic exchanges is vital; it is often the main factor on which bilateral relations depend. Mamedov embodies the old Soviet diplomat, who is unwilling to work with his Canadian counterparts, assess their perspective, and advise his government accordingly. The result is increasingly hostile relations between Canada and Russia, which, over the Ukraine crisis and a renewed concern for Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic, threaten to deteriorate even further.

Emily Bayrachny

U of T Ukrainian Students' Club



Nalesnyky

Growing up in the Ukrainian program definitely leaves us all with good old memories. I recently had a flashback of Home Ec class back in junior high. We had so much fun in our kitchen 'teams' experimenting with classic Ukrainian dishes, including borsch, lazy holubtsi, and nalesnyky. As I was looking through old recipes, I stumbled upon the page we used in class to make crepes back in the day, as well as some filling. Easter is slowly creeping up on us and this would be a delicious way to put some of that cottage cheese to use!

Dessert crepes

2 eggs
125 ml flour
30 ml sugar
125 ml milk
13 ml water
15 ml butter, melted

1. Beat eggs in a large size mixing bowl with an electric mixer.
2. Gradually add flour and sugar alternately with milk and water, beating until smooth.
3. Add melted butter and continue beating until the batter is uniform.
4. Let batter stand at room temperature for about 1/2 hour or when the batter is thickness of heavy cream.

Cheese filling

750 ml dry cottage cheese
2 egg yolks
50 ml sugar
20-30 crepes

1. In large bowl mix together cottage cheese, egg yolks and sugar.
2. Place about 15 ml of this filling into the centre of each cooked crepe.
3. Shape into pocket fold by folding edges in and rolling over. Fry lightly.



Mmm! The lovely nalesnyky should be able to make their way into any diet with no guilt! They're great with the slight crunch after frying and with a generous amount of sour cream or fresh jam (baba's is best!). Bring out your inner child- invite some fellow Ukrainians, put on those classy aprons we sewed, dig out the recipes we once made together, and enjoy!

Anonymous

Have something to say?

Want to get your opinion out?

Send an article to student@susk.ca!

Editors note: In a few weeks SUSK will have an exciting announcement regarding Student. Stay tuned on Facebook, Twitter, and our website for more information.

