

Two Decades of Scholarship and Service: Report on the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (1992-2012)¹

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Abstract: This essay provides an overview of the activity of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) during the two decades when the author served as its director. During that time he and his CIUS colleagues pursued the goals of integrating and mainstreaming Ukrainian studies into North American and world scholarship and becoming the leading world research institution dedicated to the discovery, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge about Ukraine and Ukrainians. The CIUS did so by supporting research; publishing scholarly and educational materials; organizing seminars, lectures, and conferences; promoting Ukrainian studies courses at colleges and universities; granting scholarships and fellowships; and providing knowledge and understanding of Ukraine to academic, political, diplomatic, military, and business communities in Canada and abroad. This essay describes these activities and efforts in detail, including in the areas of Ukrainian-Canadian studies, promoting Ukrainian studies in Ukraine and Russia, monitoring and assessing events in Ukraine, and assisting Ukraine's transition to a democratic society and a free-market economy.

Keywords: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS); Ukrainian studies in Canada; Ukrainian-Canadian studies; Ukrainian studies in Ukraine and Russia; monitoring events in Ukraine; Ukraine's transition to a democratic society and a free-market economy.

1. DEVELOPING AND BRINGING UKRAINIAN STUDIES INTO THE MAINSTREAM

For two decades the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) has been pursuing a rather ambitious goal: to make the Institute the foremost Canadian and leading world research institution dedicated to the discovery, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge about Ukraine and Ukrainians. The CIUS was to fulfill this role by supporting research;

¹ When I passed on the directorship of the CIUS to Volodymyr Kravchenko in September 2012, I had served as director for almost two decades—one year as acting director and then eighteen years as director. It was a period of many activities, transformations, and accomplishments. In this article I report on some of the highlights of those two decades.

publishing scholarly and educational materials; organizing seminars, lectures, and conferences; promoting Ukrainian studies courses at colleges and universities; and granting scholarships and fellowships. The principal aim of the CIUS was to integrate Ukrainian studies into the mainstream of North American and world scholarship and to provide objective knowledge and understanding of Ukraine to academic, political, diplomatic, military, and business communities in Canada and the West.

First and foremost, the CIUS focused on the development of Ukrainian studies. It provided undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate scholarships, fellowships, and grants. Throughout the years, the number of such awards continued to increase with newly obtained endowments. Thus in the two decades of my directorship the CIUS was able to support several generations of students and scholars. The scope of these annual awards can be gleaned by summarizing the competition results for just one year. In the 2011-12 academic year the CIUS awarded four undergraduate scholarships in Canada and twenty-four smaller undergraduate bursaries in Ukraine. In that year the CIUS also awarded five graduate scholarships, three post-doctoral fellowships, twenty-five research grants, and administered the Neporany Fellowship sponsored by the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies.

While it is difficult to assess fully the impact on Ukrainian studies of twenty years of CIUS scholarships and grants, it is possible to list some of the recipients who have played and continue to play a significant role in Ukrainian academic life. For example, the following graduate-scholarship recipients now hold faculty appointments at North American universities: Mark Andryczyk (Columbia University), Nadya Foty (University of Saskatchewan), Natalia Khanenko-Friesen (University of Saskatchewan), Svitlana Krys (MacEwan University), Mariya Lesiv (Memorial University), Tanya Narozhna (University of Winnipeg), Bohdan Nebesio (Brock University), Maria Sonevytsky (Bard College), Serhy Yekelchyk (University of Victoria), and Andriy Zayarnyuk (University of Winnipeg). Another former graduate student, Ukrainian ambassador Andrii Deshchytia, even headed Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs after the collapse of Ianukovych's government.

During these two decades the CIUS provided grants to a wide spectrum of scholars. It supported such leading lights of Ukrainian academia and organizers of scholarship as the late Mykola Koval's'kyi, Iaroslav Isaievych, Iaroslav Dashkevych, and Anatolii Boiko. Late medieval and early modern history largely was shaped and sustained by CIUS grants to such Ukrainians as Nataliia Iakovenko, Iurii Mytsyk, Taras Chukhlib, Viktor Horobets', Viktor Brekhunenko, Tatiana Tairova-Iakovleva, Iaroslav Fedoruk, Myron Kapral', Oleksii Sokyrko, Andrii Bovhynia, Serhii Lep"iavko, Volodymyr Rychka,

Volodymyr Mil'chev, Mykola Krykun, V"iacheslav Stanislav'skyi, Serhii Pavlenko, Valerii Stepankov, Natalia Bilous, Oleksii Tolochko, and Maksym Iaremko.

The CIUS was equally focused on supporting scholarship on modern and contemporary studies. A partial list of grant recipients includes Iaroslav Hrytsak, Volodymyr Kulyk, Alexander Motyl, Taras Kuzio, Liudmyla Hrynevych, Iurii Makar, Vladyslav Hrynevych, Oleksandr Zaitsev, Lidiia Stefanovs'ka, Ievhen Mislo, Anatolii Kruglashov, Iryna Matiash, Hennadii Boriak, Helinada Hrinchenko, Roman Serbyn, Oksana Kis', Myroslav Shkandrij, Oleh Pavlyshyn, Valentyna Shandra, Myroslav Marynovych, Oleh Turii, Oleksandra Hnatiuk, Mykola Riabchuk, Heorhii Kasianov, and Mykhailyna Kotsiubyns'ka.

Another avenue for promoting Ukrainian studies was the organization of a robust program of academic seminars, talks, and panel presentations. These afforded the opportunity for advanced graduate students, university faculty members, and scholars worldwide to present their research findings. In just one academic year (2011-12) there were thirteen such presentations at the University of Alberta, as well as the Danylo Husar Struk Memorial Lecture, the Annual Ukrainian Famine Lecture, and the Wolodymyr Dylynsky Memorial Lecture in Toronto. The speakers included such well-known figures as Serhii Plokhy (Department of History, Harvard University), Mykola Riabchuk (political analyst and writer, Kyiv), and Volodymyr Kravchenko (Department of Ukrainian Studies, Kharkiv National University).

Publications

During the two decades in question, CIUS Press became the leading publisher of scholarly books about Ukraine and Ukrainians in Canada. Its primary focus was on new and original scholarship in English on Ukrainian history, language, and literature; Ukrainians in Canada; and contemporary Ukraine. CIUS Press also published English translations of Ukrainian scholarly monographs and fiction, as well as monographs in Ukrainian. During the two decades it had issued over a hundred books and ten research reports. These included such outstanding works as all the volumes published thus far of the translation of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's *History of Ukraine Rus'*, Ihor Sevčenko's *Ukraine Between East and West*, Bohdan Bočiurkiw's *The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the Soviet State (1939-1950)*, Bohdan Harasymiw's *Post-Communist Ukraine*, a four-volume *Concordance to the Poetic Works of Taras Shevchenko* by George Hawrysch and Oleh S. Ilnytzkyj,

and, in Ukrainian, a full, academic edition of Hryhorii Skovoroda's works, edited by Leonid Ushkalov.

In addition, from 1976 to 2013 the CIUS issued the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, the only scholarly serial in Canada devoted solely to Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies. The journal published articles in English by Canadian, Ukrainian, and other scholars; scholarly material in English translation; reviews of scholarly publications and textbooks in Ukrainian studies; and occasional literary translations and guides to research. In the years under consideration, twenty volumes—two issues or a double issue per volume—appeared. The journal featured many special thematic issues, including Ukrainians in Canada (1991, 2003), early modern Ukraine (1992), the cinema of Alexander Dovzhenko (1994), papers from the Ukrainian Studies Association of Australia second conference (1995), Hryhorii Skovoroda (1997), Galicia during Austrian rule (1998), the Ukrainian Revolution (1999), the first decade of Ukraine's independence (2001), Dmytro Chyzhevs'kyi (2007), and religion, nation, and secularization in Ukraine (2012). Seven of the volumes were Festschriften in honour of George S. N. Luckyj (1989), Peter J. Potichnyj (1996), Jaroslav Rozumnyj (2000), Danylo Husar Struk (2002), Zenon E. Kohut (2004), Frank E. Sysyn (2008-09), and John-Paul Himka (2010-11).

The volume devoted to religion, nation, and secularization (2012, published in 2014) was the last issue of the journal. It was replaced by the electronic *East/West: Journal of Ukrainian Studies*, which merged two venerable publications—*Skhid/Zakhid (East/West)*, issued by the Kowalsky Eastern Ukrainian Institute in Kharkiv and the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*.

The Encyclopedia of Ukraine Project

It would be hard to imagine a more crucial project for providing objective knowledge and understanding of Ukraine and integrating and mainstreaming Ukrainian studies into North American and world scholarship than the development of an English-language encyclopedia of Ukraine. In 1993 the Institute completed the five-volume *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (University of Toronto Press, 1984-93), which was the most comprehensive work in the English language on Ukraine, its history, people, geography, economy, cultural and scientific heritage, and diaspora communities. This essential reference tool on Ukraine was prepared jointly by the CIUS and the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) in Western Europe (based in Sarcelles, France) and published under the auspices of the CIUS, NTSh, and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies.

The five volumes contained more than 15,000 entries and many photographs, illustrations, and maps. The set was complemented by a separately bound map of Ukraine and accompanying gazetteer. The encyclopedia's first editor-in-chief was Volodymyr Kubijovyč, the president of the NTSh in Western Europe. The project's editorial office at the University of Toronto was directed by George Luckyj (1977-82) and Danylo Husar Struk (1982-99). With Kubijovyč's death in 1985, Struk was appointed the editor-in-chief.

After its publication in 1993, the work on the encyclopedia project continued. New information had been collected systematically by the editorial staff and subject editors. A name index and list of errata to vols. 1-5 were compiled and published by CIUS Press in the autumn of 2001.

The sudden death of Struk in 1999 and the revolution of digital information formats required a rethinking of the encyclopedia project. Instead of producing updated volumes of the encyclopedia, in July 2001 the CIUS launched a new, far-reaching project: the *Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine* (IEU). The objective was to develop and continuously update and maintain a unique, sophisticated, and user-friendly Internet-based learning and information resource for students, scholars, and the general public. The concept of the IEU Internet site was developed by Marko R. Stech (IEU project manager) and the programming was completed by Jaroslaw Kiebalo. The editorial issues associated with writing new IEU articles were overseen by Roman Senkus, the project's managing editor, and he and senior editor Andrij Makuch and project manager Stech wrote updates to the existing entries. By 2012 over 4,700 entries (approximately twenty-three percent of the total projected number), accompanied by tens of thousands of illustrations, tables, and music files, were completed and accessible to Internet users worldwide. In 2005 the IEU team introduced a monthly electronic newsletter (currently sent to over five thousand individuals and institutions worldwide) in order to present specific topics and groups of related articles featuring important aspects of Ukraine's past and present.

Conferences

Another avenue for mainstreaming Ukrainian studies was the organization, sponsorship, and participation in international conferences and scholarly panels on Ukrainian topics. One of my first projects as the new CIUS director was to help organize a series of major international conferences in partnership with Columbia University and the University of Cologne on "Peoples, Nations, Identities: The Ukrainian-Russian Encounter," which brought together dozens of leading scholars from Canada, the United States,

Germany, England, Italy, Switzerland, Russia, Ukraine, and Poland. Funding for the conference series was obtained from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The first and third conferences were held at the University of Cologne (23-25 June 1994 and 15-17 June 1995), while the second and fourth were at Columbia University (13-15 November 1994 and 21-23 September 1995). CIUS Press published selected papers from the first three meetings; Columbia's Harriman Institute issued the proceedings of the fourth conference.

Some of the more notable CIUS co-sponsored conferences included the Second International Conference on China and Ukraine (Beijing, 25-27 May 1995); "Ukraine and Belarus to the End of the Eighteenth Century" (Chernihiv, 6-7 May 1997); and "Ukraine: Between Russia and NATO" (York University, 10 October 1997). Three scholars from the CIUS (Frank Sysyn, Serhii Plokhy, and I) participated in the major international conference "Gezeroit Tah-Tat/Eastern European Jewry in 1648-49: Context and Consequences," organized by the Historical Society of Israel and all five Israeli universities (May 18-20, 1998). The forum considered the fate of Jews in Ukraine during the Khmel'nyts'kyi Uprising (1648-49), a defining event in the early modern history of Ukrainians, Jews, Russians, and Poles.

Organization of Historical Studies

The CIUS has been at the forefront in the national and international organization of Ukrainian historical studies. By organizing a panel on "National History and National Mythology" at the Sixth World Congress of the International Council for Central and East European Studies in Tampere, Finland, in July 2000, and as a result of CIUS scholars' active participation in the Nineteenth International Historical Congress in Oslo in August 2000, the CIUS drew attention to ongoing research and programs in Ukrainian history at the University of Alberta. Subsequently Sysyn (director of the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research at the CIUS) and Plokhy (then the associate director of that centre) represented the Institute at the Twentieth International Congress of Historical Sciences in Sydney, Australia (3-9 July 2005). These world gatherings of historians, which take place every five years, are the most prestigious forums of their kind.

The CIUS also played a major role in the international conference on the period of Hetman Ivan Mazepa at the University of Milan in May 2002 and the symposium on Muscovite history at the University of Vienna in June 2003. The Institute has continued to act as a catalyst for historical dialogue in Central and Eastern Europe. History played a major role in the Ukraine-Romania-Moldova conference funded by the CIUS in Chernivtsi in May 2001.

The CIUS had already funded a conference of Belarusian and Ukrainian historians in 1997 and sponsored an extremely successful dialogue of Russian and Ukrainian historians in Chernihiv in the summer of 2002.

The Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine co-organized and sponsored a two-day conference (15-16 January 2004) in Kyiv on the Pereiaslav Council of 1654. The international conference examined and commemorated the 350th anniversary of Ukraine's subordination to Muscovy. Over thirty scholars from Ukraine, Russia, Poland, the United States, and Canada participated. I helped to organize the conference and presented a paper there, "The Pereiaslav Agreement in the Political and Historical Thought of the Hetmanate." In May 2004, an international conference on Ukraine and its neighbouring states in the seventeenth century was held at St. Petersburg State University; it was organized with CIUS's financial assistance, and Sysyn, Plokhy, and I presented papers there. In September 2008, the CIUS sponsored an international conference in Ukraine on the 1658 Union of Hadiach; I and Plokhy were among the presenters.

The CIUS co-sponsored two colloquiums on World War II. A workshop on "World War II in Ukraine: Collective Memory in the Light of History," with four panels and a final round-table session, was held at the University of Alberta on 29 November 2006 together with the Department of History and Classics. In September 2009, a conference organized with the assistance of the CIUS on "World War II and the (Re)Creation of Historical Memory in Contemporary Ukraine" took place in Ukraine; among the speakers were three CIUS research associates, Bohdan Klid, Mykola Soroka, and Serge Cipko. Last, but not least, CIUS scholars organized and participated in many panels at the annual conventions of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS, renamed the Association for Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies [ASEEES] in 2010) and conferences of the Canadian Association of Slavists (CAS).

Focus on the Holodomor

In its sponsorship of conferences and talks, the CIUS paid particular attention to the Holodomor—the Great Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33. Since 1998 the Toronto Office of the Institute has organized an annual academic lecture for the Famine-Genocide Commemorative Committee of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Toronto Branch. These lectures have subsequently been co-sponsored by the University of Toronto's Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine and the Centre for Russian and East European Studies (renamed the Centre for European, Russian, and Eurasian

Studies). The series was inaugurated on 5 October 1998 by the pioneer of Holodomor research, the late James Mace. Subsequent lectures were delivered by such outstanding scholars as Terry Martin (Harvard University), Hiroaki Kuromiya (University of Indiana), Roman Serbyn (Université du Québec à Montréal), Alex Hinton (Rutgers University), Andrea Graziosi (University of Naples), Oleh Wolowyna (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Norman Naimark (Stanford University), and Alexander J. Motyl (Rutgers University).

The CIUS's sponsorship of conferences and lectures on the Holodomor was hardly limited to Toronto. In November 2003, as part of worldwide efforts to commemorate the famine's seventieth anniversary, the CIUS decided to make important new research and resources on the tragedy more widely known to the scholarly and to wider communities in North America by organizing and co-sponsoring a series of lectures by three scholars from Kyiv at several scholarly and community events in Edmonton, Winnipeg, and Toronto. Oleksii Haran' focused on the different interpretations of the Holodomor among Ukraine's political groupings. Iurii Shapoval discussed new archival findings in Ukraine and their importance in interpreting the nature of the famine. In his talk, "The Ukrainian Famine of 1933: Sources and Source Publications," Hennadii Boriak surveyed documentary publications on the famine and other sources. Six years later, in November 2009, Graziosi, an internationally recognized Italian specialist on the Soviet state and its policies toward the peasantry, lectured in Edmonton on "The Holodomor and the Soviet Famines, 1931-33."

In 2012 the CIUS launched the commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the famine-genocide of 1932-33 by publishing the *Holodomor Reader*, the first comprehensive English-language sourcebook on this tragedy of the Ukrainian people. The *Reader* was designed to be an indispensable text for those who teach, study, or simply seek to better understand the Soviet Union, Stalinism, Ukraine, and genocide. Compiled, edited, and with an introduction by Bohdan Klid and Alexander J. Motyl, it offers a comprehensive array of materials on the Holodomor, many of which were translated especially for this publication.

In addition, the CIUS completed negotiations for the establishment of the Holodomor Research and Education Consortium (HREC), made possible by a generous gift of \$1,062,000 from the Temerty Family Foundation (Toronto). The HREC has two main focuses: research and education. The project's research staff (directors Bohdan Klid and Andrij Makuch) conduct and promote research on the Holodomor, co-operating with scholars, universities, think tanks, organizations, and libraries in the West and Ukraine. The education staff (director Valentina Kuryliw) prepare and disseminate authoritative and accessible Holodomor resources for students,

educators, schools, school boards, ministries, and other institutions, and to engage in ongoing outreach activities to support the inclusion of the famine-genocide in school curriculums.

A Leading Centre of Ukrainian History

By the 1990s, the CIUS had become the leading Western centre for the study of Ukrainian history. This was achieved not only through the organization of and participation in conferences, but also through the establishment of a number of major centres and projects. The Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research was established in 1989 through the generosity of its founding benefactor, Peter (aka Petro) Jacyk. Impressed by the Institute's work, Jacyk endowed the CIUS with \$1 million, matched two-to-one by the government of Alberta. Frank Sysyn, a renowned specialist in early modern Ukraine, was appointed the Centre's director.

The Jacyk Centre's major project has been the translation of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's monumental *History of Ukraine-Rus'* into English. Originally published in Ukrainian in ten volumes between 1898 and 1937, this authoritative work has held up well with the passage of time. Neglected in Soviet times, it has enjoyed a popular revival in Ukraine since independence, and in the 1990s it was reprinted with the support of the Jacyk Centre in Kyiv by the Institute of Ukrainian Archeography of the National Academy of Sciences in Ukraine, as was an index to all of the volumes in Lviv in 2010.

Translating and editing the *History* has been a complex undertaking. In the process, it has been necessary to verify and update thousands of footnotes and consult sources in a variety of languages, including Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and Latin. Other challenging tasks have been the compiling of bibliographies for all of the volumes, with updates of important literature, as well as producing introductions about the scholarly context of each volume. The Hrushevsky Translation Project (HTP) has employed several scholars and editors at the CIUS's Toronto and Edmonton offices, in addition to freelance translators, subject editors, and period scholars for specific volumes.

The HTP has received grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities in the U.S., the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, and the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko. A number of individuals and institutions have donated \$100,000 to sponsor individual volumes.

As new volumes have appeared, they have been introduced to academic and Ukrainian communities through press releases and book launches at major academic centres, such as Harvard University, Columbia University,

and the Universities of Alberta and Toronto, as well as at the annual AAASS/ASEEES conventions and CAS conferences. Equally important have been community-sponsored launches in major Ukrainian community centres across North America and at the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

Between 1992 and 2012, seven volumes of Hrushevsky's *History* were translated, edited, and published. The HTP's success has solidified the Institute's international reputation. The launches of volumes 7 and 8, at which eminent historians such as Paul Bushkovitch (Yale University) and Nancy Shields Kollmann (Stanford University) not only explained the importance of the project but also underlined the importance of the CIUS for the development of Ukrainian studies at their institutions, revealed the degree to which the CIUS has assumed a position of centrality in the field. Moreover, the housing of one of the most important contemporary projects in Ukrainian historical studies at the CIUS has made the Institute a focal point for an international team of scholars. The outstanding work of CIUS scholars such as Sysyn and Plokhy on the volumes, and especially their erudite introductions, demonstrates the accomplishments of CIUS scholars to the international scholarly community.

The HTP's magnitude and the resources committed to it have not overshadowed other activities of the Jacyk Centre. In addition to Hrushevsky's *History*, the Centre has sponsored an English-language monograph series and a series of Ukrainian translations of Western works on Ukrainian history. The series Ukrainian Historiography in the West has been published in co-operation with scholarly institutions in Ukraine. Its first two volumes, *Istorychni ese* (*Historical Essays*, 1994) by the late Ivan Lysiak Rudnytsky, were edited by Iaroslav Hrytsak of Lviv. They were followed by *Rosiis'kyi tsentralizm i ukrains'ka avtonomiia: Likvidatsiya Het'manshchyny, 1760-1830* (1998), a translation of my monograph *Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate, 1760s-1830s* (1986); and Plokhy's *Nalyvaikova vira: Kozatstvo ta relihiia v rann'omodernii Ukraini* (2006), a revised translation of his monograph *The Cossacks and Religion in Early Modern Ukraine* (2002).

The first book in the English-language monograph series was Ihor Ševčenko's *Ukraine Between East and West: Essays on Cultural History to the Early Eighteenth Century* (1996, revised ed., 2009), which was subsequently published in Ukrainian translation in Lviv (2001, 2014). Other books in the series during my directorship include Iaroslav Isaievych's *Voluntary Brotherhood: Confraternities of Laymen in Early Modern Ukraine* (2006); Vasyl Kuchabsky's *Western Ukraine in Conflict with Poland and Bolshevism, 1918-1920* (2009), translated from the German by Gus Fagan; and my *Making Ukraine: Studies on Political Culture, Historical Narrative, and Identity* (2011).

The reputation of the CIUS in the study of history was enhanced further with the establishment of a Ukrainian Church Studies Program, initiated in 1994 with the donation of books and archival materials by Bohdan Bociurkiw (1925-98), professor of political science at Carleton University. The program—subsequently renamed the Research Program on Religion and Culture—has been engaged in the study of the history and current status of the Ukrainian churches in Ukraine and the diaspora, especially in Canada. Under its first director, Serhii Plokhy, who was also the associate director of the Peter Jacyk Centre, it undertook independent studies and facilitated research and publishing by other scholars in the field. In co-operation with other CIUS units, the program produced a number of publications, including Bociurkiw's monograph *The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the Soviet State, 1939-1950* (1996; Ukrainian trans., 2005); Andrii Krawchuk's *Christian Ethics in Ukraine: The Legacy of Andrei Sheptytsky* (1997); and the proceedings of The First All-Ukrainian Council of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, held on 14-30 October 1921 (1999, in Ukrainian). In addition to these monographs, the program initiated its series Church Studies Papers with the publication of Andre Partykevich's *Between Kyiv and Constantinople: Oleksander Lototsky and the Quest for Ukrainian Autocephaly* (1998).

The CIUS's reputation depends to a considerable degree on the scholarly production and contacts of its associates. It therefore fostered the research of its associates and facilitated co-operative ventures. For example, CIUS research associates made a major contribution to an issue of *Jewish History* on the Khmel'nyts'kyi period (vol. 17, 2003). Another example is the publication of Plokhy's monograph *The Cossacks and Religion in Early Modern Ukraine* by Oxford University Press (2001). CIUS historians have been invited to lecture and teach courses at Harvard, Stanford, Yale, and Columbia. They have received prestigious fellowships from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Kennan Institute, the Humboldt Foundation, and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and have won the J. Gordin Kaplan Award for Excellence in Research. Strength in Ukrainian history was an important component in the University of Alberta's recognition of the CIUS for research excellence in Ukrainian studies in 1998 and emerging areas of research excellence in Central and East European Studies in 2001.

2. PRESERVING A HERITAGE

The CIUS was an outgrowth of the Canadian experience. By the mid-1970s Ukrainian Canadians had been here for several generations and were active

in Canadian politics, business, and academe. But they felt that their heritage was not adequately supported. The CIUS was established, in part, to meet this need: to provide the intellectual tools needed for the nurturing of the Ukrainian-Canadian heritage. The continued development of the Ukrainian language and culture in Canada was vital for the preservation of this heritage. In order to facilitate language retention, the CIUS provided Canada's Ukrainian communities with language curriculums, educational methodologies, textbooks, monographs, public lectures, and conferences. The Ukrainian Language Education Centre (ULEC) and its predecessor, the Ukrainian Language Resource Centre (ULRC), at the CIUS have been the vehicles developed at the Institute to fulfill this mission and act as a resource for the Ukrainian Bilingual Program—a permanent part of the Alberta school system since 1976. Created in 1979, the ULRC was directed by Olenka Bilash. In 1987 the ULEC was established with an expanded mandate thanks to a generous donation from the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton, matched two to one by the Alberta government. Ann Biscoe was the first co-ordinator of ULEC activities, and from 1989 Marusia K. Petryshyn was the centre's director.

The ULEC's primary mandate was to develop and produce learning tools for the Ukrainian Bilingual Program and initiate, co-ordinate, and participate in the joint development of learning resources with Alberta Education, school boards, and other educational authorities. Bilash set up a Ukrainian language resource library at the CIUS in 1977 as a repository of print materials for teaching Ukrainian; it was soon expanded to include audiovisual materials and periodicals. The library has served users throughout North America and has grown from 3,000 to 7,000 titles.

In the past two decades, the ULEC's major project was the development and publication of *Nova: A Ukrainian Language Development Series* for Canadian grades one through six. *Nova* was designed so that children experience and absorb the language through a variety of highly interactive language-learning activities: they listen, see, dramatize and speak, then read and write the vocabulary and concepts developed in each learning unit. The learning resources that accompany the program include dialogues, echo-acting routines (repeating and acting out language sequences), game boards, story books, and poems and rebus readings, all of them specially designed to reflect children's interests and be developmentally appropriate. Originally devised for Alberta bilingual schools, *Nova* has been widely used in bilingual and second-language programs and Ukrainian Saturday schools across Canada and elsewhere. Its highly acclaimed approach has also served as a model for teaching other languages, including Siksika and Cree. By 2012 the ULEC had virtually developed and completed the *Nova* series and had published all of its materials for grades one through six.

In addition to the Nova series, the ULEC published a wide variety of other language-resource materials for teaching and learning Ukrainian in primary and secondary schools. For example, in August 1995 the ULEC published Marsha Skrypuch's *Sribni nytky*, the Ukrainian translation of her *Silver Threads* (illustrated by Michael Martchenko and published by Penguin Books). Also published were two unique chapter books for reluctant adolescent readers: translations into Ukrainian of high-interest, low-vocabulary books by the well-known Canadian authors Martyn Godfrey and Paul Kropp—*Shalena nich* (*Stormy Night*) and *Vtecha* (*Escape*), the latter with colour illustrations provided by *Soniashnyk* (*Sunflower*) magazine in Kyiv.

In order to serve the professional development needs of teachers of Ukrainian, the ULEC developed, co-sponsored, and participated in a number of in-services, workshops, and conferences. In a brief summary one can only list some representative examples. During the 1995-96 academic year the ULEC organized a five-day summer institute on the development of resources, where a course for second-language teachers, "Professional Development for Heritage Language Instructors and Second Language Teachers: Development and Adaptation of Curriculum Resources," was prepared. In 1995 the ULEC sponsored a three-day reading workshop conducted by Bilash for Ukrainian language teachers; and during the 1996-97 academic year the ULEC sponsored a five-day summer institute on methodology for teaching in the elementary Ukrainian bilingual context.

One of the ULEC's bold initiatives was the founding of the Ukrainian Knowledge Internet Portal (UKiP) Consortium Association and the launching on 13 February 2004 of its new educational website, www.oomRoom.ca. Designed in both English and Ukrainian for children in Ukrainian language and culture programs from kindergarten to grade twelve, this project was the first of its kind in Canada. With the launch of www.oomRoom.ca, students and teachers gained immediate and constant access to an unprecedented range of practical Ukrainian learning materials. A dynamic, new, on-line resource, the website was designed to evolve and grow with the addition of learning resources, tools, and strategies for learning.

From 2004 to 2008 the UKiP worked on a contract with Alberta Education for five strategy-learning objects. By 2008 these objects—including scripts, approvals, storyboards, audio, and illustrations—had been completed and uploaded. Because the UKiP's contract with Alberta Education was not renewed, its staff left the project. The Alberta Foundation for Ukrainian Education Society created a \$25,000 endowment for the UKiP. Funds from interest generated by the endowment and from the maintenance of UKiP websites were to be used to manage www.oomRoom.ca.

Unfortunately, owing to a lack of funding and staff, in 2012 the UKiP project became dormant.

The ULEC also initiated projects and produced materials on Holodomor education. Under the centre's leadership, the Alberta branch of the National Holodomor Education Committee was formed. The committee oversaw the publication of instructional materials and implemented Holodomor-related initiatives, such as the proclamation of the last Friday in November as Holodomor Commemoration Day in the Edmonton Catholic School District. Valentina Kuryliw, a developer of materials and an in-service instructor on the Holodomor at the high-school level, gave two presentations at the Greater Edmonton Teachers' Convention in March 2012 on how to teach the Holodomor most effectively. The ULEC began preparing the second edition of her teaching materials for publication. The goal was to provide students in Alberta with high quality instructional materials about the Holodomor as part of the province's programs of study. In 2013 this project became the foundation for the education component of the new Holodomor Research and Education Consortium (HREC) at the CIUS.

The Ukrainian-Canadian Program

In addition to language and curriculum development, the CIUS has preserved and documented the Ukrainian experience in Canada by initiating a program to study the Ukrainian settlement and community life. Formally established as a distinct unit in 1992, the Ukrainian-Canadian Program (UCP) was directed by Frances Swyripa until 2000, when Andrij Makuch (research) and Jars Balan (administration and outreach) were appointed its co-ordinators. In the autumn of 2006 the CIUS received a \$100,000 endowment from Peter and Doris Kule to facilitate the establishment of a Diaspora Studies Initiative under the UCP. This was followed in mid-2007 by a second donation from Mr. and Mrs. Kule of \$900,000 as a separate endowment in support of the UCP, which was consequently renamed the Kule Ukrainian Canadian Studies Centre (KUCSC).

Since 1991 the UCP had been a major partner in Alberta's Kalyna Country Ecomuseum, providing scholarly assistance to heritage preservation efforts within the oldest and largest Ukrainian rural settlement in Canada. Under executive director Balan, the Ecomuseum has overseen the interpretation and promotion of the Ukrainian bloc-settlement area of East Central Alberta as a multifocal historical and cultural district. The UCP was also involved in other similar endeavours, such as contributing expertise to the preparation of museum exhibits and documentary films, hosting public

lectures, consulting on books, and participating in ethnic and multicultural forums.

The UCP executed many significant archival projects. All Ukrainian newspapers published across Canada were microfilmed and made available to scholars through university libraries. Support has been provided to local and national archives in acquiring and cataloguing collections of prominent Ukrainians and Ukrainian organizations.

A major project of the KUCSC has been surveying the Canadian press from 1924 to 1939 on Ukrainian related themes and making these thematic files available to scholars, students, and researchers. For example, Balan assembled and copied extensive materials pertaining to the Holodomor as it was reported in several Canadian newspapers during the years 1932-34, which he provided to Edvīns Šnore, who is writing a doctoral dissertation at the University of Latvia on how Western media reported on the Ukrainian famine. The same material was given to the famine researcher at the Canadian Museum of Human Rights in Winnipeg for use in "Canadianizing" the presentation of the Holodomor at the museum. Similar files have been developed on topics such as women, the Left, nationalists, the arts, and Ukrainian-Jewish, Ukrainian-Polish, and Ukrainian-Aboriginal relations, to name a few—all of which may be used upon request by anyone with an academic or professional interest in these subject areas.

Over the years the CIUS has organized numerous national conferences on Ukrainians in Canada exploring various aspects of their experience, from religious traditions to cultural expression and community life. For example, the conference "Cross-Stitching Cultural Borders: Comparing Ukrainian Experience in Canada and the United States" (October 1998), co-sponsored by the Robert F. Harney Professorship and Program in Immigration, Ethnic, and Pluralism Studies at the University of Toronto, showcased original research by the best international scholars and graduate students with a stake in Ukrainian-Canadian and Ukrainian-American studies. This conference was the first forum to examine the Ukrainian-Canadian and Ukrainian-American experiences comparatively and interactively, rather than separately.

To further stimulate research on Ukrainian-Canadian issues, in November 2005 the UCP hosted a successful conference at the University of Alberta titled "Cossack Cowboys: The Ukrainian Experience in Alberta." Another conference aimed at generating research, "Becoming Canadian: Ukrainians in Canada during the Second World War," was held in Winnipeg on 11-12 November 2011. The conference's eleven papers described how the Ukrainian community in Canada was affected by World War II.

CIUS Press published several important collections of conference papers, groundbreaking monographs, and research reports on different

facets of Ukrainian life in Canada. Most notably, the UCP was involved in the production of two important CIUS Press books: *The Politics of Multiculturalism: A Ukrainian-Canadian Memoir* by Manoly Lupul, the first director of the CIUS (1976-85); and *Kliuch zhuravliv (A Chevron of Cranes)*, 2006), a long-unpublished novel about the lives of Ukrainian pioneer settlers in Saskatchewan by Zygmunt Bychyns'kyi (1880-1948), a Ukrainian evangelical pastor, newspaper editor, and journalist in Canada and later in Lviv and the United States. Yet another important achievement was the initiation in 2004 of the quarterly electronic newsletter *Field Notes from Ukrainian Canada*, an informative electronic source about research, publications, and developments in Ukrainian-Canadian studies and a valuable vehicle for community outreach sent to more than five hundred subscribers.

The major project of the UCP and the KUCSC has been the preparation of a multi-volume interpretive history of Ukrainians in Canada. The first volume, Orest Martynowych's detailed study of the early years (1891-1924) of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, was published by CIUS Press in 1991. Martynowych researched and wrote a second massive volume—an in-depth account of the Ukrainian-Canadian experience during the years 1924-39, the development of a Ukrainian ethno-national identity, and the evolution of community institutions. As of 2012 the volume's manuscript was being edited with the help of KUCSC staff (it was published by CIUS Press in 2016, four years after my directorship ended).

A significant development was the inauguration of the Ukrainian Diaspora Studies Initiative (USDI) in the autumn of 2006 as a project under the auspices of the KUCSC. The initiative was expected to generate research that will be useful in comparatively evaluating the history of Ukrainians in Canada with that of other Ukrainian diasporic communities around the world. Serge Cipko, the USDI's co-ordinator, has collected and disseminated information on contemporary Ukrainian immigration abroad, producing an email newsletter titled *Ukrainians Abroad: News and Views*.

Documenting and Preserving Sacral Culture

In July 2007 Serhii Plokhy became the Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi Professor of Ukrainian History at Harvard University and John-Paul Himka, professor of Ukrainian and East European history in the Department of History and Classics at the University of Alberta, became the new director of the Program on Religion and Culture and refocused it on Ukrainian sacral art, architecture, and music. These topics were treated extensively in a major conference on "Eastern Christians in the Habsburg Monarchy," co-sponsored

with the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies and held at the University of Alberta on 10-12 September 2009.

Under Himka's direction the program's main focus, however, was on heritage preservation. The Ukrainian churches and related monuments in Canada's Prairie communities were under threat: many churches had been vandalized, had fallen into disrepair, or had even collapsed, and their small and aging congregations were unable to provide the security and maintenance necessary to preserve the physical structures. In response, in 2008 Himka initiated "Sanctuary: The Spiritual Heritage Documentation Project" to digitize, as comprehensively as possible, existing records, such as old photographs, paintings, and videos, whether in church, public, or individual possession, for a central digital record to be housed at the University of Alberta. The project also aims at systematically and comprehensively documenting the exteriors and interiors of all Ukrainian-Canadian churches in the Prairie provinces, including their artwork, church vessels, furnishings, banners, vestments, belfries, cemeteries, tombstones, and chapels.

Generally a crew, headed by one of the project co-organizers (Himka, Frances Swyripa, and later Natalie Kononenko), travelled to each church site. In 2009 all Ukrainian Catholic, Ukrainian Orthodox, and Russian Orthodox churches and their cemeteries south and west of Edmonton, including all of their furnishings, icons and murals, and tombstones, were photographed. Almost five thousand photos of the churches and cemeteries in the Albertan localities of Bluffton, Calmar, Carvel, Cherhill, Drayton Valley, Edson, Horen, Leduc, Manly, Nisku, Onoway, Park Court, Pigeon Lake, Rochfort Bridge, Seba Beach, Thorsby, and Wildwood have been entered in the project's database. In 2010 and 2011 the Ukrainian churches and cemeteries throughout Alberta's Peace River Country were photographed. In addition, the Sanctuary Project photographed more than a hundred Ukrainian churches in Alberta and Saskatchewan in the summer of 2011.

3. PROMOTING UKRAINIAN STUDIES IN UKRAINE AND RUSSIA

During my directorship and thereafter, the CIUS's third major focus has been the promotion of Ukrainian studies in Ukraine itself. Between 1992 and 2012 the Institute's involvement in the development of Ukrainian studies in Ukraine was very extensive and can only be encapsulated here. The CIUS initiated formal ties in Ukraine and financially supported a number of academic institutions there. In July 1993 I visited Lviv with Petro Stelmach, a generous CIUS donor, to establish the Institute of Historical Research (IHR) at Lviv National University. Since then the CIUS has supported the

publication of a highly respected annual, *Ukraina moderna (Modern Ukraine)*, a monograph series, and individual research projects in Ukraine through the IHR. The CIUS has also provided continuous support for several research projects and publications of the Ivan Kryp"iakovych Institute of Ukrainian Studies (Lviv) of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. The CIUS has also developed particularly close working relations in Kyiv with the academy's Mykhailo Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archeography and Source Studies, which the Peter Jacyk Centre has engaged to do bibliographic research for the Hrushevsky Translation Project; moreover, the Peter Jacyk Centre has assisted that institute in its project to publish Hrushevsky's complete works, and the CIUS has awarded it a series of grants for the collection and description of archives in Ukraine and Poland.

The Institute established close ties with a group of scholars who were striving to adopt leading-edge Western methodology (mostly post-modernist) and were organized as the Association of Researchers of East-Central Europe. In addition to providing research grants to individual scholars, the CIUS has subsidized the Association's highly respected review, *Ukrains'kyi humanitarnyi ohliad (Ukrainian Humanities Review)*. Although the CIUS has no formal ties with the Institute of the History of Ukraine at the National Academy of Sciences in Kyiv, it has supported some of the projects of that institute's units specializing in the history of Cossack Ukraine, the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917-21, and Ukraine in the 1920s and 1930s. The CIUS has also provided scholarships to undergraduate students at Lviv, Chernivtsi, Kyiv-Mohyla, and Kharkiv National Universities.

The development of Ukrainian studies in Ukraine has been the primary focus of the Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine. Launched at the Canadian embassy in Kyiv in March 1999, the program, which I headed, soon established the Kowalsky Eastern Institute of Ukrainian Studies (KEI) at the Kharkiv National University. The KEI, under the directorship of Volodymyr Kravchenko, served as the program's base for developing eastern Ukrainian studies and conducted an active research and publishing program in local history, ethnography, and literature. In 2000 the KEI was expanded with the addition of a branch at Zaporizhzhia National University.

From the outset, the KEI's main task has been to facilitate the revival of the Ukrainian national idea in the most Russified and Sovietized region of Ukraine. Its program has been centred on the development of modern Ukrainian studies in Ukrainian and is oriented toward integration with Western humanities. De-Sovietization has meant not only changing the overall theoretical framework of Ukrainian studies in eastern Ukraine, but also their day-to-day functioning in accordance with the principles of an open society.

The KEI's scholarly activity began with the creation of information resources necessary for the development of Ukrainian studies in the region, particularly the compilation and publication of bibliographic dictionaries, collections of reference works, and academic publications of primary historical sources. For example, KEI staff participated in creating bibliographic indexes of Kharkiv periodicals, particularly of the provincial newspaper *Luzhnyi krai* (*The Southern Land*, 1882-1910)—the largest such newspaper in the Russian Empire.

In 2001 the KEI initiated a series on Ukraine in travellers' diaries and memoirs, with the publication of the first-ever Ukrainian translation of the memoirs of Professor Carl D. von Rommel of Kharkiv University (based on the German edition of 1854), which featured Rommel's life and travels for scientific purposes throughout central and eastern Europe. Soon thereafter the KEI published the memoirs of Kharkiv landlord Vasyl' Abaza; of Ludwig Heinrich von Jacob, a German professor at Kharkiv University in the early nineteenth century; and of a Belgian engineer about events in Kharkiv in 1917. Among the most important archeographic projects initiated by KEI staff were the publication of six volumes of the selected works of the famous Kharkiv historian and civic leader Dmytro Bahalii (1857-1932), and a Ukrainian translation of *Geschichte der Ukraine und der ukrainischen Cosaken, wie auch der Königreiche Halitsch und Wladimir* (*The History of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Cossacks, and Also the Kingdoms of Halych and Volodymyr*, 1796) by Johann Christian von Engel (1770-1814). The KEI also sponsored the publication of a number of scholarly works, including the fullest edition of Hryhorii Skovoroda's works (2011) and Ukrainian translations of several monographs, including George Y. Shevelov's magnum opus *The Historical Phonology of the Ukrainian Language*; Terry Martin's *The Affirmative Action Empire*; John Connelly's *Captive University: The Sovietization of East German, Czech, and Polish Higher Education, 1945-1956*; and Ludwig Janowski's *Uniwersytet Charkowski w poczatkach swego istnienia (1805-1820)* (*Kharkiv University at the Beginnings of Its Existence [1805-20]*). In addition, the KEI co-sponsored a project for the collection of audio and video memoirs of Ukrainian forced labourers in Nazi Germany, a selection of which Kharkiv University and the Kharkiv Society of Victims of Nazism published in 2008.

The KEI has been in the forefront of organizing conferences, symposiums, and seminars dedicated to various problems of national, ethnic, and regional identities, and Ukrainian-Russian relations. Among them were: "Historical Memory and the Self-Identification of Ukrainian Society on the Cusp of the Centuries" (2000); the symposiums "Ukraine in Modern Russian Historiography" and "The Pereiaslav Council of 1654: Myths and Reality" (both in 2004); "Universities and Nation in the Russian

Empire" (2005); "The Phenomenon of Frontier Culture" (2006); "Regional Capitals of Ukraine in Their Search for a New Identity" (2006); "Oral History in Social Studies and the Humanities" (2006); "A Search for Their Own Voice (Methodological Problems of Oral History)" (2009); and "Bulgaria and Ukraine: From Eurasian Empires to the European Union" (2010).

In 2000, the KEI initiated an annual scholarly competition in Ukrainian studies in order to attract talented students who study history, philology, and ethnology. Annually, between 20 and 40 submissions have been reviewed and from four to five winners have been selected.

Since the 1990s, a group of scholars in Zaporizhzhia, united and headed until his premature death by Anatolii Boiko (1960-2010), has actively researched the history and culture of the steppe region of Southern Ukraine. This group formed the base for the Zaporizhzhia branch of the KEI. Source studies dealing with the discovery, analysis, and publication of primary-source materials on the history of steppe Ukraine during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries have been a primary focus of the Zaporizhzhia group. A series of fundamental archeographic publications in Ukrainian initiated by the Zaporizhzhia branch includes ten volumes of the series Source Studies in the History of Steppe Ukraine of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries; twenty-five volumes of the archeographic series Antiquities of Southern Ukraine; the series Zaporozhian Heritage; and ten volumes of the journal *Pivdenna Ukraina XVIII-XIX stolittia (Southern Ukraine in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries)*.

A distinctive aspect of the Zaporizhzhia group's research has been the study of the oral history of steppe Ukraine. The first archeographic expedition to collect oral sources took place in the village of Shyroke in 2000. By 2012 the Zaporizhzhia branch had undertaken eighty-six such expeditions not only in Zaporizhzhia Oblast, but also in Dnipropetrovsk (now Dnipro), Donetsk, Kherson, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Kirovohrad (now Kropyvnytskyi) Oblasts and in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. More than 3,900 people were interviewed during these expeditions, and many artifacts were collected, including dozens of peasant diaries and memoirs, hundreds of letters, thousands of old photographs, and hundreds of antiques, embroidered shirts, *rushnyky*, spinning wheels, beehives, and old trunks.

The Baturyn Project

In 2001 the Canada-Ukraine Archaeological Expedition was founded to conduct annual excavations in the Left-Bank Cossack hetmanate capital of Baturyn. The project was sponsored by the CIUS Kowalsky Program, and as

CIUS director I headed this undertaking. A CIUS research fellow in Toronto, Volodymyr Mezentsev, has been an associate leader of the expedition and the project's Canadian executive director.

The Baturyn expedition was based at the Faculty of History of Chernihiv National Pedagogical University. The late Volodymyr Kovalenko (1954-2016), former chair of the Department of History and Archeology of Ukraine at that university, was the expedition leader until 2011. It is now headed by his former assistant, archaeologist Iurii Sytyi.

Usually eighty to a hundred archeologists, historians, and students from the universities, preserves, and museums of Ukraine in Chernihiv, Kyiv, Nizhyn, Hlukhiv, Baturyn, Sumy, Kharkiv, Luhansk, Donetsk, Melitopol, Lviv, Lutsk, and Chernivtsi, as well as from Toronto, Edmonton, and Montreal, participated in the summer excavations at Baturyn. After the Orange Revolution, the number of expedition personnel increased to 150 in 2005 and to 160 in 2009. Thereafter it was continuously reduced, to 60-75 participants in the years 2011-12.

The Canada-Ukraine archaeological expedition has and will continue to excavate the remnants of Baturyn's ruined town fortifications, hetman's palaces, government buildings, churches, monasteries, dwellings of the Cossack elite and ordinary burghers, workshops, and other structures to examine the architecture, construction and decorative techniques, urban planning, settlement patterns, social structure, crafts, international and domestic trade, material and spiritual culture, art, intellectual and religious activities in the capital, particularly at its zenith during Ivan Mazepa's hetmancy (1687-1709). Special attention has been devoted to exploring the economic and cultural influences on Baturyn from Kyiv, Chernihiv, and Central Europe. Mezentsev has continued to study the hetman capital in a broad comparative analysis with other major Ukrainian towns.

Since 2009, field research in Baturyn has been concentrated on the site of the burned (before 1700) principal residence of Hetman Mazepa, which was the most ambitious palatial court in Ukraine. To date it is the best excavated fortified Cossack elite household. On the basis of archeological and architectural explorations, Mezentsev has prepared and published a series of graphic and computer reconstructions or collages of exterior designs of Mazepa's unique three-story, masonry-built palace, some excavated wooden structures at his villa, and the main church of his capital—the Holy Trinity Cathedral—as well as their ornate decorative and heraldic elements. These archeological and architectural research results have been critical for the rebuilding of these monuments—which President Viktor Iushchenko decreed to be undertaken in 2007. In 2008 the Resurrection Church, a hetman residence and office, a state treasury, and the ramparts of Baturyn's

citadel were reconstructed by state restorers using predominantly our archaeological sources.

Thousands of artifacts uncovered by the expedition have been preserved, exhibited, and studied at the local archeological museum, which was founded in 2009. Since then tourists have been visiting Baturyn's architectural monuments and museums in impressive numbers—from 140,000 to 212,000 per year.

The Kowalsky Program initiated other important projects. It partnered with the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy to research and publish seventeenth- and eighteenth-century texts or religious polemics, didactic-moralistic literature, and sermons. The first task was to publish the selected works of the seventeenth-century archimandrite Inokentii Gizeł' in three volumes (containing his sermons and works and studies about him); they were issued by Svičado (Lviv) during the years 2009-12. In addition, the Kowalsky Program has supported three important journal publications: *Skhid/Zakhid* (Kharkiv), *Kyivs'ka Akademiia* (*The Kyiv Academy*, Kyiv), and *Kur'ier Kryvbasu* (*The Kryvbas Courier*, the only Ukrainian-language literary journal in the Kryvyi Rih region).

Whereas the Kowalsky Program in Kharkiv and Zaporizhzhia was focused on central, southern, and eastern Ukraine, a new program focusing on western Ukraine—the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Modern Ukrainian History, headed by Iaroslav Hrytsak, professor of history at Ivan Franko National University and the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) in Lviv—was launched in Lviv in October 2009. Part of its activity has been devoted to the study of modern Ukraine, with an initial focus on key issues in twentieth-century Ukrainian history; it also took over the publication of the journal *Ukraina moderna* and issued volumes 15-20 by the end of 2012. The Jacyk Program has also undertaken the digitization of two large oral-history collections: several hundred records preserved at the Institute of Historical Research of Ivan Franko National University in Lviv and a significant portion of the collection at the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre (UCRDC) in Toronto (digitized in 2009 and 2010 by Oksana Dmyterko of the Institute of Historical Research).

Lviv's Jacyk Program has supported a Ph.D. program jointly with the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla University and the UCU. Under its auspices, two doctoral students—Vladyslava Moskalets' and Dominika Rank—studied Yiddish and Hebrew and conducted archival research at the Hebrew University (HU) of Jerusalem. A third doctoral student, Kateryna Budzan, conducted research in the archives of the Institute of Church History at the UCU. The Jacyk Program also initiated an exchange program for HU and UCU faculty and students. In March 2010 the first visiting professor from the HU, Ilya Lurye, taught a course on the modern history of East European

Jews to faculty and students of the UCU and Ivan Franko National University. The course has become part of the curriculum of the UCU.

Another focus of the Petro Jacyk Program has been the publication of collections of documents on modern Ukrainian history. One such project is the complete works in three volumes of the famous Galician Ukrainian ethnographer and community figure Fr. Mykhailo Zubryts'kyi (1856-19), containing his ethnographic studies, articles, autobiography, diaries, and correspondence. Volumes 1-2 have been published in Lviv (2013-16), and work on volume 3 is nearing completion; the CIUS's Frank Sysyn is the project's editor-in-chief.

The Lviv program's other documentary publication projects have included memoirs of women who participated in the Ukrainian national movement during the years 1914-45, in co-operation with the UCRDC in Toronto (2013, edited by Iroida Vynnyts'ka [Iroida Wynnyckyj] with a foreword by Hrytsak) and a multi-volume collection of Ivan Franko's correspondence during the years 1875-1916 edited by Hrytsak—one of the richest sources of Ukrainian intellectual history.

During the 2011-12 academic year, the Jacyk Program headed by Hrytsak organized two round-table discussions for Ukrainian teachers of history in Kyiv in October 2011 and March 2012 as a part of an international joint project on "Memories of Wars vs. Wars of Memories" co-funded by the MATRA Fund of the Embassy of the Netherlands. The participants included Timothy Snyder (Yale University), Oleg Budnitskii (School of Advanced Economics, Moscow), Iurii Shapoval (Institute for Political and Ethnic Studies, Kyiv), Vladyslav Hrynevych (Institute for Political and Ethnic Studies, Kyiv), Grzegorz Motyka (Jagiellonian University, Cracow), and Karel Berkhoff (Centre for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Amsterdam).

Fostering Ukrainian Studies in Russia

Through its Kowalsky Program, the CIUS has also attempted to stimulate and develop Ukrainian studies in Russia. It supported archival publication projects there, headed by Tatiana Tairova-Iakovleva, professor of Ukrainian history and director of the Ukrainian Studies Centre at St. Petersburg State University. These projects not only make available new archival materials, but also enable Tairova-Iakovleva to mentor a number of graduate students in Ukrainian history. The first such project dealt with Hetman Mazepa's archive, which was crowned by the publication in Russian of *Get'man Ivan Mazepa* (2007), an invaluable collection of historical documents that Tairova-Iakovleva found in Saint Petersburg in 2004. These documents represent a portion of Hetman Mazepa's archive, which was believed to have

been destroyed during the Muscovite army's sack of Baturyn in 1708. The Kowalsky Program has continued to support this joint project with Saint Petersburg University, and the second volume of the archive was published in 2014.

The second CIUS project in Russia was the compilation of a complete inventory of the Russian Department for Little Russian Affairs (*Malorossiiskii prikaz*, 1663-1722) and publication of the results. The first volume of indices to the *Malorossiiskii prikaz* (fond 229) was published in 2013.

4. MONITORING AND ASSESSING EVENTS IN UKRAINE

Since 1991, CIUS staff have monitored events and developments in independent Ukraine and acted as a resource to inform government, media, and the general public about the situation there. Such activities were most intense during periods of crisis, such as the Orange Revolution during my directorship. For example, in Edmonton Serhii Plokhy, Bohdan Klid, David Marples, and I gave interviews that were broadcast on CBC TV and CBC Radio, and journalists used them for their articles in the *Edmonton Journal* and other newspapers. Marples wrote several commentaries that were published in the *Edmonton Journal* and *Toronto Star*. He and Klid gave public lectures on the events in Ukraine, and I spoke at a rally in front of the Alberta Provincial Legislature on 23 November 2004 that was organized by University of Alberta students to call attention to the serious electoral law infractions and fraud committed during the second round of the 2004 presidential elections in Ukraine. In Toronto, Frank Sysyn, Marko Stech, and Roman Senkus of the CIUS office there gave numerous interviews to CBC TV, CBC Radio, and Voice of America. Sysyn also participated in a forum on the Orange Revolution at St. Vladimir Institute in Toronto. Senkus's e-mail list became a major source and information network for events on the Orange Revolution.

The CIUS was also involved in a joint venture through the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine with the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa and the Kennan Institute in Washington, D.C., to produce a regular bulletin on events in Ukraine related to the 2004 elections. Funding was provided, in part through CIUS's Kowalsky Program, to prepare translations into English of information and articles from Ukraine. The Stasiuk Program also sponsored a seminar on events in Ukraine on 30 November 2004, which I chaired. Marples, Ilya Khineiko, and James Jacuta spoke to a large audience of staff and students at the University of Alberta on the unfolding political crisis in Ukraine.

Informing the scholarly community, government, media, and the general public about events in Ukraine has been the main task of the Stasiuk Program. The program has maintained an archive on twentieth-century Ukraine, undertaken research projects, and sponsored and hosted scholars and lecturers working on contemporary Ukrainian issues. The program has closely monitored current events in Ukraine and maintained files on many topics (the political scene, economic and social issues, the Chornobyl nuclear accident, elections in Ukraine, etc.). From 1994 and until 2014, after I was no longer director of the CIUS, the program was headed by Marples, who had worked on contemporary Ukrainian issues for several years as a CIUS research associate (1986-91) and had become an international authority on Chornobyl and nuclear power in Ukraine and the former Soviet Union. Marples was inundated with media requests on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster in 1996 and again when the nuclear-power plant there was finally closed in December 2000. In March 2001 the Program sponsored a panel on "Kuchmagate" at the University of Alberta, in which three panelists discussed the latest discoveries and ramifications of the Gongadze Affair.

Throughout its existence, the Stasiuk Program has provided readers with commentary and analysis of contemporary affairs in Ukraine. As its director, Marples was involved in most of these activities: presenting papers and taking part in round-table discussions, delivering lectures and giving interviews to the media, posting his own and others' articles on the Stasiuk blog site, and writing articles for various media outlets. In 2013 the Stasiuk blog site "Current Politics in Contemporary Ukraine" reached over 2,000 readers daily.

5. REFORMING UKRAINE

The challenge of newly independent Ukraine extended well beyond academia. The CIUS was expected to provide leadership in assisting Ukraine's transition to a democratic society and a free-market economy. Consequently it initiated several large-scale projects. The first, the Canadian Ukrainian Business Initiative (CUBI), was a high-profile business forum (14-20 June 1997) in which Ukraine's prime minister Pavlo Lazarenko, Canada's minister of foreign affairs Lloyd Axworthy, the premiers of the three Prairie provinces, and more than four hundred business, government, and financial leaders from the two countries took part. Key decision makers in government, banking, and industry led panel discussions on land privatization, political developments, banking and investment, Canada's trade policies, and other issues affecting partnership with Ukraine.

Thereafter the CUBI continued to function as an organization, but the newly created Canada-Ukraine Chamber of Commerce took over prime responsibility for its activities.

The CIUS then undertook what became the very large Canada-Ukraine Legislative and Intergovernmental Project (CULIP). In January 1995 Laurence Decore, then leader of the Opposition in the Alberta Legislature, James Jacuta, and I agreed to prepare a proposal for a project assisting Ukraine in the area of legislative co-operation. That month an advisory committee overseeing the development of the project was formed; it included representatives of Canada's federal and provincial governments, politicians from across Canada, members of the Ukrainian-Canadian community, and business people. The program received ongoing support from its Canadian partners—the governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario, as well as the Speaker's Office of the House of Commons. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) provided the largest portion of the CULIP's funding. Jacuta, then an Edmonton-based lawyer, was the project's director.

Designed by the CIUS, the CULIP promoted the development of a legal and regulatory framework with the Ukrainian parliament. In Canada more than a hundred senior-level advisors from Canadian federal and provincial ministries, agencies and boards such as the National Energy Board of Canada, securities commissions, stock exchanges, professional bodies, and the private sector were recruited to take part in the project. More than four hundred Ukrainian officials took part in twelve seminars in the Parliament of Ukraine that were attended by Canadian experts, and at least forty-three papers on legislative subjects were presented. Over a hundred senior-level Ukrainian officials participated in study tours in Canada ranging in length from two weeks to two months, visiting Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, and other Canadian cities and rural areas. More than twenty proposals, decrees, and draft laws were prepared in the areas of energy regulation and conservation, taxation, budget, agricultural and land reform, investment in oil and gas exploration, securities regulation, stock exchanges, commodities futures, pensions, and social policy.

At the conclusion of the first phase of the CULIP in 1999, having received a positive evaluation by CIDA, the CIUS proceeded to design a proposal for funding the next phase, which was implemented during the years 2000-03. Its Ukrainian partners included the Verkhovna Rada (parliament) and Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the governments of Transcarpathian, Kirovohrad, Lviv and Chernivtsi Oblasts, and non-government organizations, including the Community Energy All-Ukrainian Charity Fund, which was the CULIP's co-ordinator in Ukraine. On the Canadian side the CIUS managed the project, while the Parliament of Canada and the

governments of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan were project partners. CIDA sponsored and provided funding. Again, Jacuta was the project director.

During the three years of its second phase, the CULIP organized tours in Canada for ten teams of Ukrainian specialists to study Canada's legislative and regulatory systems and their underlying principles, and Canadian experts took part in twenty-two seminars, round tables, hearings, meetings, and press briefings in Ukraine, where they shared their law-making knowledge and skills with their Ukrainian counterparts.

A total of 102 Ukrainian experts—parliamentary deputies, members of oblast governments, government administrators, and other specialist—participated in the Canadian study tours, and about a thousand attended the CULIP's working groups, seminars, round tables, and other activities.

In the evaluation of the project at the final seminar, the participants concluded that the CULIP's outcomes had a significant impact on strengthening the development of democratic processes and responsible governance in Ukraine. Subsequently, with Ukraine mired in corruption, one wonders whether such a conclusion was warranted and to what extent these projects had any positive impact. In 2012 I asked Senator Raynell Andreychuk, who had served on the governing board of CIDA project, what she thought. The senator assured me, based on her extensive experience not only in Ukraine but also in Africa, that these projects were the necessary "bricks" constructing a more democratic society in Ukraine. I hope the senator was correct and that our considerable efforts at "reforming" Ukraine have left some mark.

There is little doubt, however, that the CIUS left an imprint when it undertook the Ukraine Transparency and Election Monitoring Project (UTEMP). It was officially launched on 10 September 2004 when Borys Wrzesnewskyj, a Toronto businessman and member of Parliament, visited the CIUS to present a \$250,000 cheque on behalf of his family's charitable foundation, Dopomoha Ukrainsi—Aid to Ukraine. Once again, Jacuta headed the UTEMP on behalf of the CIUS and the non-governmental Community Energy All-Ukrainian Charity Fund was the CIUS's partner in Ukraine.

The UTEMP sent twenty-six people—a good number of them high-profile Canadians—to Ukraine under its auspices. Some, such as Gordon Ashworth, the former national campaign director of the Liberal Party of Canada, were involved in designing and delivering seminars on election laws, policies, and procedures to local election officials and scrutineers. Training sessions were held in Kyiv and regional centres such as Sumy, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Poltava, and Kirovohrad. To complement the training seminars, project staff also designed an informative website and printed and distributed an election newsletter for observers and others.

The UTEMP was involved in training over a thousand local Ukrainian observers. This was useful and needed. However, direct monitoring of the election process by Canadian UTEMP observers turned out to be of crucial importance, especially during the second round of voting on 21 November 2004. Several UTEMP observers made long-term commitments in Ukraine from September on, spending most of their time in regional centres outside of Kyiv. As the election campaign unfolded, they documented many electoral-law violations. Eventually, on 3 December 2004, the Supreme Court of Ukraine ruled that the election on 21 November was invalid.

6. SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITY FIGURES AND STAFF MEMBERS

The CIUS's many initiatives and accomplishments would not have been possible without an unprecedented fund-raising effort. In 1992 most of the budget came from funds allocated by the University of Alberta. By 2012 less than thirty percent of the budget was provided by the university. The rest came from endowments, donations, and grants. Over the years, as CIUS director I pursued a vigorous and coherent fund-raising strategy based on developing a close personal relationship with Ukrainian educational foundations such as the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian Canadian Foundation, the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation, the Ukrainian Studies Fund in the U.S., and the Alberta Ukrainian Heritage Foundation. The second thrust of the strategy was to maintain a close personal relationship with donors, such as the late Peter Jacyk, Nadia Jacyk, Peter and Doris Kule, Daria Kowalsky, Myroslava Mycko-Iwanciw, Mykhailo Samytsia, Fr. Hryhorij Fil', and many others. From 2005 on I was assisted by a part-time CIUS development officer—Anna Biscoe in 2005-07 and Mykola Soroka in 2008-12. CIUS staff, particularly Sysyn, Klid, Stech, and Roman Shiyan, were active and supportive in our fundraising efforts.

During my twenty years as its director, the CIUS endeavoured to integrate and mainstream Ukrainian studies into North American and world scholarship and to provide objective knowledge and understanding of Ukraine to the academic, political, diplomatic, military, and business communities in Canada and the West. It supported research, granted scholarships and fellowships, published scholarly and educational materials, organized seminars, lectures, and conferences, and promoted Ukrainian studies courses at colleges and universities. In order to facilitate language retention, the CIUS provided Ukrainian communities with language curriculums, educational methodologies, textbooks, monographs, public lectures, and conferences. In addition to language and curriculum

development, the CIUS nurtured the Ukrainian heritage in Canada by developing a program to study Ukrainian settlement and community life in Canada and by documenting and preserving a digital record of Ukrainian-Canadian sacral culture in the Prairie communities. In Ukraine, the CIUS promoted and helped to shape the renewal of Ukrainian studies, and it even attempted to assist Ukraine's transition to a democratic society and a free-market economy. The CIUS responded to crises in Ukraine by informing governments, media, academia, and the general public about events in Ukraine.

This record of activities and achievements testifies to the fulfilment of the mission envisioned two decades ago: to make the CIUS the foremost Canadian and leading world research institution dedicated to the discovery, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge about Ukraine and Ukrainians. As such, the CIUS is and will continue to be a fundamental intellectual resource for Alberta, Canada, the international community, and Ukraine.