Zaporizhia Branch of the Kowalsky Institute: In memory of Professor Anatolii Boiko

Since the 1990s, a group of scholars in Zaporizhia headed by Anatolii Boiko has been actively researching the history of the steppe region of Ukraine. The sad news of the sudden death of this very talented historian and expert in source studies and archaeography was a blow to the whole Ukrainian academic community.

Professor Boiko was head of the Department of Source Studies, Historiography, and Special Historical Disciplines at Zaporizhia National University. He also headed the Yakiv Novytsky Zaporizhia Scholarly Society and the Zaporizhia branches of the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Source Studies (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) and of the Kowalsky Eastern Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Directing all these institutions, Dr. Boiko supervised many important projects, the final products of which found their way to both the scholarly community and broader audiences.

Source studies, which deal with the discovery, analysis, and publication of primary source materials on the history of steppe Ukraine of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, are one of the main scholarly endeavours of the Zaporizhia group. Such intensive work in Zaporizhia can be explained by the fact that steppe Ukraine, as compared with other regions of the country, has been least studied and needs a revision of the conceptual approaches that prevailed before 1991. Among these is the assumption that prior to 1775 the region was wild and undeveloped.

A series of fundamental archaeographic publications was initiated by the Zaporizhia branch. Ten volumes have been published in the series “Source Studies in the History of Steppe Ukraine of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries”:

- Pravoslavna tserkva na pivdni Ukrainy (The Orthodox Church in Southern Ukraine)
- Kan­tseliariia Novoserbs’koho korpusu (The Chancellery of the New Serbian Corps)
- Formuvannia mytnoї merezhi Pivdennoї Ukraїny (1775–1819) (The Formation of the Customs Offices Network in Southern Ukraine, 1775–1819)
- Stepova Ukraїna u Zakonodavchii komisiі 1767 roku (Steppe Ukraine at the Legislative Commission of 1767)
- Materialy do istorii administratyvnoho ustroiu Pivdennoї Ukraїny (druha polovyna XVIII–persha polovyna XIX st.) (Materials on the History of the Administrative System in Southern Ukraine in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries)
- Opysy Stepovoї Ukraїny ostannoї chverti XVIII–po­chatku XIX stolittia (Descriptions of Steppe Ukraine of the Last Quarter of the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries)
- Memuary ta shchoden­nyky (Memoirs and Diaries) (in several books) and others.

Twenty-five volumes have been published in the archaeographic series continued on page 4
Looking Back: Two Decades at CIUS

As I was writing this column, I realized that it is my last as director of CIUS. By the time the next Newsletter appears, there should be a new director in place, and by then I would have served as director for almost two decades (eighteen years as director and one year as acting director). It was a period of many transformations, accomplishments, and, surprisingly, few defeats.

When I arrived in March 1992, everyone at CIUS was working at fever pitch. As Ukraine gained its independence, CIUS became a clearing house of information for the Canadian government and for Western academic, political, and business elites. New opportunities presented themselves for undertaking academic projects in Ukraine. At the same time, CIUS had to fulfill its mandate in Canada by continuing projects such as the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, the curriculum for bilingual schools, and providing resources for the Ukrainian community.

It was clear that the demands of newly independent Ukraine were overwhelming the Institute. If CIUS was to achieve measurable long-term results, it needed greater systematization, with a clear delineation of priorities, functions, and responsibilities. Thus, Dr. Frank Sysyn, Dr. Danylo Husar Struk, and I worked out a plan for a fundamental reorganization of CIUS into separate components, each with its own director, personnel, allocated funds, and programs. In essence, we created a template not only to serve current needs but also to take on new projects in an orderly and consistent manner.

The seeds planted in the early 1990s were carefully cultivated for the next two decades. CIUS promoted Ukrainian studies by awarding undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate scholarships, fellowships, and grants. It became a leading publisher and developer of publications in Ukrainian studies. Its Ukrainian Language Education Centre developed, published, and distributed an outstanding Ukrainian language acquisition program. Not only did CIUS research, organize and publish the five-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine, but it continued the project as an Internet publication.

Without doubt, CIUS has become a leading centre for the study of Ukrainian history. Much activity was centred on the translation, editing, and publication of Mykhailo Hrushevsky’s classic ten-volume History of Ukraine-Rus’. The Hrushevsky Translation Project required extensive research, as each volume was provided with an updated scholarly apparatus and an in-depth analysis by a leading historian. Other history projects included the researching, writing, and publication of a comprehensive multi-volume interpretative history of Ukrainians in Canada, the development and completion of a Historical Dictionary of Ukraine, the initiation and publication of fundamental works on Russo-Ukrainian relations, the support of publications and centres of historical study in Ukraine, and the participation of CIUS scholars in the national and international development of Ukrainian historical studies.

In undertaking this leadership role, CIUS fostered the expansion and globalization of Ukrainian studies. It initiated or participated in major projects with Columbia, Cologne, Bar Ilan, Vienna, Harvard, Munich, St. Petersburg, Cambridge, and East China Normal universities. It was through CIUS that the University of Alberta became a focal point of Ukrainian studies beyond Canada and established an international reputation in the field. The University of Alberta acknowledged the stature of CIUS by recognizing it as a centre of research excellence in 1998 and as part of an emerging area of research excellence in Central and East European Studies in 2001.

The challenge of newly independent Ukraine extended well beyond academia. CIUS was expected to provide leadership in assisting Ukraine's transition to a democratic society and a free-market economy. Thus, CIUS initiated several large-scale projects. Through a series of conferences, the Canadian Ukrainian Business Initiative attempted to establish contacts between Ukrainian and Canadian businesses. Two large-scale projects funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) attempted to reform the legislative process in Ukraine. Senior parliamentary, government, and other Ukrainian participants came to Canada in order to gain broad knowledge of Canadian public-policy approaches and processes. Another effort, the Ukrainian Transparency and Election Monitoring Project, sent Canadians to Ukraine in 2004 in order to give seminars on election laws,
Considering the current difficulties in Ukraine, one may question the impact of these projects. Recently I asked the opinion of Senator Raynell Andreychuk, who served on the governing board of the CIDA project. She assured me, on the basis of her extensive experience not only in Ukraine but also in Africa, that these projects are the necessary “bricks” for the construction of a more democratic society. I certainly hope that the senator is correct and that our considerable efforts to “reform” Ukraine have had some effect.

In academic matters, however, there is little doubt that CIUS has left a considerable imprint. In fact, it has helped shape the emergence of post-communist Ukrainian studies. In Lviv, our close relations with the Ivan Franko and Ukrainian Catholic universities was further reinforced by the establishment of the Jacyk Program for the Study of Modern Ukrainian History and Society, including sponsorship of the journal *Ukraina moderna*. In Kyiv, CIUS is collaborating with the Kyiv Mohyla Academy National University and with the institutes of History and Ukrainian Archaeography of the National Academy of Sciences. The shaping of Ukrainian studies in eastern Ukraine has been the primary focus of the Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine. The Program’s Kowalsky Eastern Institute of Ukrainian Studies, housed at the Karazyn National University in Kharkiv, has been engaged in numerous research projects, conferences, and scholarly publications. Its Zaporizhia branch continues to carry out one of the most extensive oral-history projects in Ukraine. The annual archaeological excavations in Baturyn have become widely known in Ukraine and in the diaspora. In addition, the Program currently supports three important journal publications: *Skhid-Zakhid* (Kharkiv), *Kyivs’ka Akademiiia* (Kyiv Mohyla Academy), and *Kur’er Kryvbasu* (the only Ukrainian literary journal in the Kryvyi Rih region).

The many initiatives and accomplishments of CIUS would not have been possible without an unprecedented fund-raising effort. When I came to CIUS, most of the budget came from funds allocated by the university. Currently, less than 30 percent of the budget is provided by the university: the rest comes from endowments, donations, and grants. Over the years, CIUS has pursued a vigorous and coherent fund-raising strategy based on developing a close personal relationship with Ukrainian educational foundations and major and minor donors. This was not an easy task for me, for I admit that even today I am a bit uncomfortable asking for money. The response from the foundations and the community, however, has been outstanding. We are privileged to be working in a field that enjoys such broad support. It is the donors who make us feel that what we are doing is vital to the maintenance of Ukrainian culture and identity. Such support has gone far to ameliorate the many financial crises of the last two decades.

It is my belief that the seeds of academic ambition and restructuring planted in the early 1990s have come to fruition. The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is now indeed the foremost Canadian and a leading world research institute dedicated to the discovery, preservation, and dissemination of knowledge about Ukraine and Ukrainians. I am grateful that I was able to participate in the shaping of the Institute’s multifaceted programs and activities. Needless to say, CIUS could not have achieved its current stature without excellent colleagues and staff. CIUS was blessed by a resourceful and hard-working staff that was able to adjust to changing priorities without losing sight of long-term goals. I thank not only them but also my family, friends, and donors who have given me such support. I wish the new director every success and offer any assistance that I can provide when he or she faces the challenges of a new generation and era.
Zaporizhia Branch
Continued from page 1

“Antiquities of Southern Ukraine,” which is not limited to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These include Kherson ta ioho meshkantsi (Kherson and Its Inhabitants) by I. Vekslers, Khronika pro tatars’ku zemliu (Chronicle about the Tatar Land), Khronika pro levropeis’ku Sarmatiiu “moldavs’ku ta tatars’ku chastynu” (Chronicle about European Sarmatia: The Moldavian and Tatar Part) by Alexander Guagnini, Zapysky huliaipol’s’ko ho anarkhista Vol’demara Antoni (Notes of the Huliaipole Anarchist Voldemar Antoni), and Lysty Zenona Kuzeli do Mykhaila Hrushevskoho (Zenon Kuzelias’ Letters to Mykhailo Hrushevsky) and others.

Besides the series publications, source materials have been published in other editions, including the highly acclaimed journal Pidviednna Ukraїna (Southern Ukraine, ten issues to date) and numerous separate collections.

Anatolii Boiko was instrumental in founding other important series of publications. Among them is “Zaporiz’ka spadshchyna” (Zaporozhian Heritage), which publishes research results in the form of brief monographs. The following books have been published in this series: Kozatstvo Pivdennoї Ukraїny ostannoi chverti XVIII stolittia (Cossacks of Southern Ukraine in the Last Quarter of the Eighteenth Century) by Roman Shiyan, Zaporiz’kyi zymivnyk (The Zaporozhian Settlement) by Oleksandr Oliinyk, Pokhodzhennia ta istoriia naszy Sich (The Origin and History of the Name “Sich”) by Vasyl Nimchuk, Otaman Ivan Sirko by Yurii Mytsyk, Yakiv Novyts’kyi ta ioho imenyti predky (Yakov Novytsky and His Noble Ancestors) by Arkadii and Borys Brovko, Dmytro Iavornyts’kyi by Svitlana Abrosymova, Tserkva v dukhovnomu sviti zaporiz’koho kozatstva (The Church in the Spiritual World of the Zaporozhian Cossacks) by Ihor Lyman, and Velkykyi Kordonlevro fak factor stanovlennia ukrains’koho kozatstva (XVI st.) (The Great European Frontier as a Factor in the Formation of Ukrainian Cosackdom in the Sixteenth Century) by Serhii Lepiavko, and others.

A distinctive aspect of the Zaporizhia group’s research is the study of the oral history of steppe Ukraine. The first archaeological expedition to collect oral historical sources took place in the village of Shyroke in 2000. Since then, the Zaporizhia branch has made 86 such expeditions not only in the Zaporizhia region but also in the Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kherson, Mykolaiv, Odesa, and Kirovohrad regions, and in the Crimea. More than 3,900 people were interviewed during these expeditions, and many artifacts were collected, including peasant diaries, memoirs, letters, old photographs, antiques and articles of clothing—shirts, rushnyky, spinning wheels, beehives, and old trunks, to name a few.

The oral history collection is clearly of great importance, as it provides an alternative to source materials of the Soviet period. It has allowed us to consider the events of 1932–33, World War II, and other important twentieth-century developments from a different perspective and penetrate the inner world of their eyewitnesses. The results of these expeditions were presented in the multi-volume Usna istoriia Stepovoї Ukraїny (Oral History of Steppe Ukraine). To convey the authenticity of the recorded oral testimony, it is being presented in three formats: (1) recorded texts adapted to the contemporary Ukrainian language; (2) discs with original transcripts; and (3) recorded audio files with photographs of interviewees and places where the recordings were made.

Before this publication, there was a long period of theoretical discussion, consideration of research methods, and preparation and publication of oral historical sources. Prominent experts in archaeography, folklore studies, and source studies were invited to hold round tables on these issues. A conference was held on “Oral History in Scholarly Research,” and the presentations were published. Theoretical and practical principles of oral history were presented in Usna istoriia: teoriia ta praktyka (Oral History: Theory and Practice) and Pravyla vydanntia usno­istorychnykh dzerel (Guides for the Publication of Oral History Sources), published by the Zaporizhia branch.

The legacies of two prominent researchers of the Zaporozhian territory are being presented in Tvory iakova Novyts’koho v 5 tomakh (The Works of Yakiv Novytsky in 5 Volumes) and Tvory Dmytro Iavornyts’koho v 20 tomakh (The Works of Dmytro Yavornytsky in 20 Volumes). Four volumes of each series have appeared to date.

Even this brief survey of the activities of the Zaporizhia group of scholars headed by Anatolii Boiko shows that their achievements are impressive. Dr. Boiko’s memory lives on in the thought and activity of his students and followers, who are proud to carry on his legacy. We now have an established Zaporizhia school of research on the history of southern Ukraine of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that has taken its rightful place in contemporary Ukrainian historiography.
New Publications

New study of the evolution of modern Ukrainian identity

The making of modern Ukrainian identity is often reduced to a choice between “Little Russia” and “Ukraine.” In the collection of essays Making Ukraine: Studies on Political Culture, Historical Narrative, and Identity, published in 2011 by CIUS Press, Zenon E. Kohut shows that the process was much more complex, involving Western influences and native traditions that shaped a distinct Ukrainian political culture and historiography. The author stresses the importance of the early modern period, in which the Ukrainian elite adapted the legacy of Kyivan Rus’ to its conception of Cossack Ukraine as its fatherland. The development of Ukrainian historiography, from the seventeenth-century Synopsis and the Cossack chronicles to the twentieth-century state school, is analyzed in detail. Among the topics singled out for attention are the struggle for Cossack rights and liberties, the ambiguous role of the concept of Little Russia, the development of a stereotypic image of Jews, and post-independence relations between Ukraine and Russia. The book offers a rewarding and richly nuanced treatment of a contentious subject.

The author, Zenon E. Kohut, is professor of history and director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. Formerly a senior research analyst at the Library of Congress and editor of the American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies, Dr. Kohut is a renowned specialist in the history of Ukraine and Ukrainian-Russian relations. His monograph Russian Centralism and Ukrainian Autonomy: Imperial Absorption of the Hetmanate (1988, Ukrainian translation 1996) and subsequent articles on Ukrainian history have received international recognition and acclaim. Making Ukraine is available in paperback ($34.95) and hardcover ($59.95).

Book on Ukrainians in Argentina

Argentina, the eighth-largest country in the world, is a nation that has benefited substantially from immigration. Indeed, some 30 percent of the Argentine population in 1914 was classified as foreign-born. Between the 1890s and 1940s, tens of thousands of immigrants from Ukraine pulled up stakes to settle in that Southern Hemisphere republic. Ukrainians formed the largest Slavic contingent of immigrants to Argentina and established significant communities in the provinces of Misiones, Chaco, Mendoza, and Buenos Aires.

Ukrainians in Argentina, 1897–1950: The Making of a Community describes the cultural, political, religious, and other organizations developed by the immigrants. The book is based on archival research conducted in Ukraine and Argentina; it also draws on the immigrant press. The account is chronological, beginning with the first (pre-1914) wave of Ukrainian settlement and closing with the third wave, which came after World War II. Two chapters are devoted to case studies of two organizations founded in the interwar period. Through its examination of ties with Ukrainians elsewhere in Latin America, the book offers insights into organized Ukrainian life in neighbouring Paraguay and Uruguay.

The author of the study, Dr. Serge Cipko, is coordinator of the Ukrainian Diaspora Studies Initiative at CIUS. He is the author of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral, Edmonton: A History (1902–2002) and co-author (with Glenna Roberts) of One-Way Ticket: The Soviet Return-to-the-Homeland Campaign, 1955–1960. He is also co-editor (with Natalie Kononenko) of Champions of Philanthropy: Peter and Doris Kule and Their Endowments.

Ukrainians in Argentina is available in paperback ($29.95) and hardcover ($59.95).
The “Special Files” of Stalin and Molotov is a collection of 131 Soviet documents preserved in the State Archives of the Russian Federation in Moscow that deal with various aspects of Ukrainian resistance to the Soviet occupation of western Ukraine in the years 1944–48. These formerly unpublished secret documents, collected and prepared for Joseph Stalin by the Soviet commissar of internal affairs, Lavrentii Beria, were meant to provide the Soviet dictator with systematically organized information concerning the struggle of the armed Ukrainian anti-Soviet resistance, especially the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), and the repressive measures of the Soviet government, army, and secret police (NKVD) against the Ukrainian insurgents and population. The documents contain extensive statistical data that reveal the staggering proportions and scope of this war. They illuminate both the major operations and tactics used by the insurgenst in their military and sabotage activities and the scope and methods of the Soviet campaign of terror.

The documents are published in the original Russian, with introduction and commentary in Ukrainian. Every document is supplied with a title specifying its ordinal number, type, addressee, author, content, date, and registration number. The exhaustive personal and geographic indexes help guide the reader through the many names and locations related to these historical events.

**Selected works of Hryhorii Skovoroda**

In 2011 CIUS Press and Maidan Publishers in Kharkiv co-published a historic edition of works by Ukraine’s most famous philosopher of the eighteenth century, Hryhorii Skovoroda. Compiled and edited by Leonid Ushkalov, professor at the Hryhorii Skovoroda National Pedagogical University of Kharkiv and one of Ukraine’s foremost authorities on Ukrainian baroque culture, this book is the first scholarly edition of all extant writings by Skovoroda.

Hryhorii Skovoroda: povna akademichna zbirka tvoriv (Hryhorii Skovoroda: A Complete Scholarly Collection of Works) is a 1,400-page volume that contains the Skovoroda’s poetry, fables and philosophical treatises, dialogues, and parables, as well as translations, letters, and miscellaneous writings. Dr. Ushkalov checked all texts against Skovoroda’s original manuscripts, supplied detailed notes and commentaries, and translated his Latin writings into contemporary Ukrainian. His preface and substantial introduction to the book present a survey of Skovoroda’s life and ideas. The publication was made possible by a generous donation from Mrs. Daria Mucak-Kowalsky of Toronto and was facilitated by the cooperation of the Kowalsky Eastern Ukrainian Institute at the V. Karazin National University of Kharkiv. To make this historic edition available to scholars...
and students in Ukraine, CIUS Press, via the League of Ukrainian Philanthropists in Kyiv and the Kowalsky Institute, is distributing free copies to libraries and universities in Ukraine.

The book is available in hardcover for $119.95.

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**Important book on Ukrainian-Russian relations from CIUS Press**

CIUS Press has reprinted a highly acclaimed out-of-print book on Ukrainian-Russian relations in historical perspective:

**Andreas Kappeler, Zenon E. Kohut, Frank E. Sysyn, and Mark von Hagen (eds.), Culture, Nation, and Identity: The Ukrainian-Russian Encounter (1600–1945), 382 pp., $34.95 (paperback), $59.95 (hardcover).** This is a collection of sixteen articles developed from presentations at four chronological symposia on the Ukrainian-Russian encounter from the early modern period to World War II. Historians and Slavists from Canada, Germany, Russia, Ukraine, and the United States employ diverse methodologies to examine the many spheres in which Russians and Ukrainians interacted. The book, of great value to historians and students of national identity alike, includes studies on Russian national identity, Ukrainians in the ethnic hierarchy of the Russian Empire, the failure of the “Little Russian solution,” and many other topics.

**Book on Ukrainian-Jewish Relations**

**Peter J. Potichnyj and Howard Aster (eds.), Ukrainian-Jewish Relations in Historical Perspective, 3rd ed., 537 pp. $34.95 (paperback), $64.95 (hardcover).** The book contains papers from a historic conference on Ukrainian-Jewish relations held at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada in October 1983. This was the first major effort to address the complexities of these relations in a broader academic context. Ambitious in scope, the conference brought together a sizable group of eminent North American and Israeli scholars who addressed the highly complex history of relations between Jews and Ukrainians. The essays in this collection, which reflect the dynamic and often controversial nature of the conference, range in time from the seventh to the twentieth century and cover subjects in both Eastern Europe and Canada. The select bibliography has been updated for this third edition.

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**Journal of Ukrainian Studies**

**Volumes 33–34 (2008–9) of the Journal of Ukrainian Studies is now available at CIUS. This 628-page quadruple issue, titled Tentorium honorum, is a collection of thirty-three essays presented to Professor Frank E. Sysyn on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. It also includes a biographical essay about Professor Sysyn, a select bibliography of his works, and thirty-four reviews of books in the field of Ukrainian studies.**

**Price:** $65 in Canada and U.S. $75 elsewhere, including shipping and handling. A special edition without the book reviews is also available in paperback for $39.95 and hardcover for $69.95 (plus GST in Canada and shipping). To place an order by mail, telephone, fax, or e-mail, please contact: Journal of Ukrainian Studies, CIUS, 4-30 Pembina Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 2H8

e-mail: jus@ualberta.ca

To order current, forthcoming, or back issues on-line, go to: www.ciuspress.com/journal-of-ukrainian-studies
New index to Hrushevsky’s  
*Istoriia Ukraïny-Rusy*

Mykhailo Hrushevsky. *Istoriia Ukraïny-Rusy: heohrafichniy ta etnichnyi pokazchyk*. Lviv, 2010. 469 pp. $44.95 (hardcover). Published by the Lviv Institute of Archaeography and Source Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research at CIUS, this book is a comprehensive index of toponyms and ethnonyms appearing in the 10-volume (in 11 books) Ukrainian original of Mykhailo Hrushevsky’s *Istoriia Ukraïny-Rusy* (as printed in New York by Knyho-Spilka between 1954 and 1958 and reprinted in Kyiv in the early 1990s). This meticulously compiled index lists every reference in the *Istoriia* to countries, regions, cities, towns, and settlements; seas, rivers, lakes, mountains, lowlands, and other geographic regions; city districts, streets, churches, landmarks, and kurhans; as well as tribes, peoples, ethnic groups, and inhabitants of particular towns and settlements. The index, compiled by Iryna Skochylias and Nadiia Khalak under the editorship of the late Professor Yaroslav Dashkevych, was published with the financial support of the Theodore and Magdalena Butrey Fund at the Petro Jacyk Education Foundation (Toronto, Canada).

New book on diplomatic relations in seventeenth-century Eastern Europe

623 pp., plus 80 pp. of illustrations. $79.95 (hardcover). The publication of this book was assisted by CIUS and the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Source Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

In this book, Yaroslav Fedoruk, a senior scholar at the Mykhailo Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Source Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv), analyzes one of the most important developments in Central and East European diplomatic history of the mid-seventeenth century—the Vilnius negotiations between Muscovy and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, which took place from 22 August to 3 November 1656. In particular, the monograph analyzes the influence of these negotiations, to which the Cossack delegation was not admitted, on Cossack Ukraine and the policies of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. The Vilnius negotiations are presented in the book as an antecedent to the Treaty of Andrusovo (1667) and the Eternal Peace (1686) between Muscovy and Poland, as a result of which Ukraine was divided along the Dnipro River.
Eleven years into the new millennium, the need to provide Ukrainian language education for our children remains. They are now travelling more frequently to Ukraine, whether with family to visit relatives or on school exchanges. Their interaction with relatives and others in Ukraine for personal or work-related reasons will require a sound knowledge of the Ukrainian language. This need motivates the work of the Ukrainian Language Education Centre.

We are also motivated by the fact that we now know it can be done! Ukrainian bilingual programming can ensure that 90 percent of grade 12 students learn to function in Ukrainian sufficiently well to attend a Ukrainian university. We know this because ULEC, as part of the Ukrainian Language Education Consortium, has worked for five years with examiners at the Preparatory School of the Ivan Franko National University in Lviv, using their university exam to test whether students in the Ukrainian bilingual program meet university entrance requirements for foreign students in the Ukrainian language. All five annual reports show that 90 percent of grade 12 students from the bilingual program in Edmonton and area meet these requirements.

This year Dr. Nataliya Tsisar came from Lviv and administered the exam as part of a project that also includes research on criteria that make a text more or less readable in Ukrainian.

For more than twenty years ULEC has ensured that effective learning materials for teaching Ukrainian are developed, published, and made available to teachers. This year we published the *Nova 3 Dialogue Workbooks* online, as well some components of the *Budmo* series for high school students. The latter is a Canada Ukraine Foundation project developed with the support of Alberta Education. Teachers and students all over the world are able to access these materials as they are posted. This is also true of the oomroom website and forum (www.oomroom.ca).

**Experience has made it apparent that improvement in Ukrainian language learning materials and approaches will not happen without research.** That is why this year ULEC has continued to promote research on the teaching of grammar and finding criteria that make Ukrainian texts more and less readable. Both are key to improving Ukrainian language acquisition and ensuring its accuracy.

ULEC also ensures that learning material dealing with key events in Ukrainian-Canadian and Ukrainian history is made available to students in Ukrainian. This year, with the support of the Alberta Foundation for Ukrainian Education, a Ukrainian translation of Marsha Skrypuch’s *Prisoners in the Promised Land: The Ukrainian Internment Diary of Anya Solonituk*, the diary of a little Ukrainian girl who found herself in a World War I internment camp shortly after immigrating to Canada, has been completed. ULEC is also preparing a resource on the Holodomor for grade 6–12 students compiled and written by Valya Kuryliw of Toronto for publication in English, French, and Ukrainian. ULEC also cooperated with the League of Ukrainian Canadians to bring Marsha Skrypuch to talk to students about her new book, *Stolen Child*, about the little-known kidnapping of Aryan-looking Ukrainian children during World War II to be brought up in Germany.

Over the past year ULEC has been busy collaborating on three teacher workshops. In the fall of 2010 ULEC organized a webinar on school budgeting for the Ukrainian National Federation Ridna Shkola Revival Project. Dr. Vitaliy Shyyan of ULEC and Oksana Levytsky organized a two-day seminar in Toronto at which Dr. Olenka Bilash of the Faculty of Education at the University of Alberta showed teachers how to use Nova materials in grades 1–3. A number of other valuable sessions were held on the use of games, religious education, cultural resources, and other topics. The third in-service (Edmonton), with presenters Valya Kuryliw and Dr. Bohdan Klid of CIUS, was held for the community, high school social-studies teachers, and social-studies consultants on how to teach the Holodomor. This in-service completed groundwork for the preparation of additional materials about the Holodomor that specifically address...
the Alberta social-studies curriculum at the high school level. The National and Alberta branches of the National Holodomor Education Committee were co-sponsors.

**ULEC has also been involved in Ukrainian community issues.** In November ULEC participated in the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. Dr. Vitaliy Shyyan chaired the session on Holodomor education and participated in sessions on education in Canada and Ukraine. ULEC headed the formation of the Alberta branch of the National Holodomor Education Committee.

The urgent need to address enrolments in the bilingual program led ULEC, together with the UCC-Alberta Provincial Council, to call parental councils and other community activists to a series of meetings that led to the organization of a joint marketing program. Further meetings will be held to ensure that students in rural areas are given the opportunity to study Ukrainian up to grade 12.

ULEC also participated with the Canada Ukraine Foundation in reviewing proposed legislation on higher education in Ukraine in order to contribute to ongoing discussion of the matter among Ukrainian university educators and administrators. Moreover, ULEC submitted papers to two language conferences held in Ukraine this year.

**ULEC is heading into a fund-raising campaign** to ensure that its core staff of three can continue its work. The ULEC endowment fund recently experienced a reduction of income, while salaries and benefits have increased. This has threatened funding for core staff. Cutbacks would simply gut our ability to function and carry out the work described above. We therefore need to expand the ULEC fund-raising campaign to provide for the necessary staff, thereby ensuring the timely development of Ukrainian language education in Canada.
The Danylo Husar Struk Programme in Ukrainian Literature passed an important milestone this year. After twelve years of existence with modest activity, the Struk Programme has finally acquired a stable, permanent source of funds. This year it will be funded from income generated by its own Danylo Husar Struk and Oksana Pisetska Struk Endowment Fund, a fund of $100,000 that was transferred last year from the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies to CIUS. Two years ago an opportunity presented itself for a possible match of the funds at the University of Alberta, and, with hope for such an outcome, the sum was increased to the current level and transferred to Edmonton.

The establishment of secure financing for the programme creates an opportunity (and perhaps an obligation) to review its aims and goals. Danylo Struk’s legacy involved three essential elements: a deep personal attachment to Ukrainian literature, a profound respect for the value of education, and an abiding loyalty to his adopted culture, the North American world of English-language scholarship. These values established the objectives of the Struk Programme. Its essential mission is the dissemination of knowledge about Ukrainian literature in the context of the North American English-language scholarly environment. This diffuse goal has been pursued in a variety of ways. The annual English-language Struk Memorial lecture has been the mainstay of programme activity. This event was conceived as a vehicle for the presentation of new, original English-language scholarship about Ukrainian literature. The list of previous speakers includes the most prominent figures in Ukrainian literary scholarship. This record of achievement is enhanced by a comprehensive website that contains complete audio transcripts and selective video transcripts of the lectures. The second aspect of the programme’s activity has been the gathering and preparation for publication of the literary criticism of prominent Ukrainian scholars in the diaspora. Thus far, websites have been created containing the works of two scholars, Danylo Struk and Bohdan Rubchak. The establishment of programme funding will now allow these two projects to move forward toward eventual book publication. The long-term goal of the Struk Programme is to become a catalyst and centre for the development of original literary scholarship, particularly English-language work that will help promote university-level courses in Ukrainian literature. This ambitious goal will no doubt require greater resources than the existing funds provide, but with effective management and the support of the Ukrainian community, it can certainly be achieved.

This year’s annual Danylo Husar Struk Memorial Lecture was held in Toronto on 14 May. The twelfth lecture was delivered by Dr. Marko Robert Stech, Danylo Husar Struk’s former student, now well known in Toronto for his courses on Ukrainian Culture within the European Context at York University, his roles as director of CIUS Press and project manager of CIUS’s Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine and Hrushevsky Translation Project, and his weekly segment “Eye on Culture,” which airs on the Kontakt Ukrainian television program on Saturdays.

The title of Dr. Stech’s talk was “Mykola Kulish and the Devil: Exploring the Revolution as a Demonic Phenomenon.” His lecture challenged the conventional national and social reading of Kulish’s plays. The speaker argued that the key to an understanding of Kulish’s works lies in an examination of his religious symbols. He explored these images in two of Kulish’s early plays, Otak zahynuv Huska (Thus Perished Huska) and Khulii Khuryna. A complete audio and video transcript of the lecture is available on the Danylo Husar Struk Programme website: www.utoronto.ca/elul/Struk-mem/mem-lect-archive.html.
In 2010, the Canada-Ukraine archaeological expedition resumed its excavations of Hetman Ivan Mazepa’s residence in the Baturyn suburb of Honcharivka. Before 1700, Mazepa commissioned the construction in Honcharivka of a masonry palace, state treasury, and quarters for guests, Western specialists, and servants, as well as other service buildings, storage facilities, and defences.

Last summer, the archaeologists almost completed excavations of the palace’s foundations and wall debris. This three-storey structure, constructed and embellished in Western baroque style and enhanced by artistic glazed ceramic ornamentation of the Kyivan architectural school, was unrivalled in the Cossack land. Archaeological investigations have shown that Mazepa’s palace was looted and burned during the destruction of Baturyn by Muscovite troops in 1708.

Around the palace, the team unearthed remnants of a log guest house and what appears to have been a wooden court church. A rare seventeenth-century copper pendant cross used by church hierarchs was found nearby.

The researchers have detected no traces of military actions or human remains in Honcharivka. They believe that the Baturyn garrison did not defend this suburban castle against the tsarist army but concentrated on protecting the sturdier Baturyn fortress.

The archaeological and historical exploration of Mazepa’s palace court has enriched our knowledge of the fortification, architecture, decoration, and planning of villas constructed for Cossack hetmans. As a result of the decade-long Canada-Ukraine excavations, the Honcharivka site has become the most thoroughly studied hetman’s residence in Ukraine to date.

Since 2001, the Baturyn project has been sponsored by CIUS, the Shevchenko Scientific Society of America (NTSh-A), and the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies (PIMS) in Toronto. The project is headed by Professor Zenon Kohut, the director of CIUS and a renowned historian of the Hetmanate. Professor Orest Popovych, the president of NTSh-A, is its patron and academic advisor.

Last summer, about 100 students and scholars from Chernihiv, Nizhyn, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv (Ukraine), Toronto and Edmonton (Canada) took part in the Baturyn excavations. Dr. Volodymyr Kovalenko (Chernihiv University) leads the expedition. Dr. Volodymyr Mezentsev (CIUS) is its associate leader and Canadian executive project director. Professor Martin Dimnik (PIMS), a noted historian of Kyivan Rus’, and Huseyin Oylupinar, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Alberta, also participate in the Baturyn research.

Volodymyr Mezentsev
CIUS, Toronto
Recently the Kowalsky Eastern Ukrainian Institute (KEUI) at the Karazin National University of Kharkiv, supported by the Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine at CIUS, announced the results of the eleventh annual competition of student papers in various fields of Ukrainian studies, with the conferral of a number of Kowalsky awards. The list of winners of this year’s competition, with their photographs, is available at the new KEUI website: http://keui.wordpress.com/.

The new Internet site is more interactive, informative, and current than the previous one. News of Ukrainian scholarly and public life is not only being posted on the web but also e-mailed to users. The site also features guidelines and programs for the teaching of Ukrainian history in schools developed by a group of historians led by Professor Natalia Yakovenko.

A film depository has been established at KEUI, forming the basis for a Ukrainian cinema club. It currently has more than 300 films, mostly documentaries, on a variety of Ukrainian topics. In order to donate new films, share information and contacts, and request advice, please contact Natalia Aksionova, director of the film depository at the D. I. Bahalii Centre for Ukrainian Studies (Natalja.V. Aksjonova@univer.kharkov.ua).

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The Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies (CFUS) has long been the most generous donor to the IEU, contributing a total of more than $200,000. At its 2011 annual meeting, the CFUS Board of Directors decided to continue its support of the project by pledging three further annual grants of $25,000 each.

Moreover, having recognized the great importance of the IEU project, the CFUS Board of Directors decided to send a strong message to the Ukrainian community in support of the IEU. In order to encourage further support, CFUS pledged to match any donation by another organization or individual up to $10,000 per year.

Support the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine in order to provide the world with accurate information about Ukraine and Ukrainians!
The focus of the program over the past year was Sanctuary: The Spiritual Heritage Documentation Project. This is a major undertaking to photograph every Ukrainian church in the three prairie provinces—not just the exterior, but every icon and every furnishing. The project is led by three professors from the University of Alberta: John-Paul Himka (director of the Research Program), Natalie Kononenko (Peter and Doris Kule Chair of Ukrainian Ethnography), and Frances Swyripa (Department of History and Classics).

In summer 2010 an expedition went north to Alberta’s Peace River country and photographed in some two dozen localities, mainly rural. This area is rather thinly settled, and Ukrainian settlement started late (late 1920s and 1930s). Quite a few churches were closed as descendants of the Ukrainian settlers moved to the cities. Some churches are now in ruins and at the mercy of the elements.

Still, there were many interesting finds. Two churches were adorned with paintings that came all the way from Mount Athos: a small Orthodox family church in Hotchkiss had icons painted in 1953, and the Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Church in Spirit River (Devale), an iconostasis from 1970.

Embroidery found on the expedition was of exceptional quality.

The team was also impressed by how much “recycling” of church furnishings occurred up north. When the Ukrainian Catholic church in Hotchkiss was closed, its iconostasis ended up in a new church in Manning. (The old church in Hotchkiss is now a ruin, its interior totally covered with graffiti.) Pews from Royce are now in Hines Creek, and so on.

Afterwards, in Edmonton, Grande Prairie, and Winnipeg, participants showed slides of the treasures and tragedies of Ukrainian sacral culture in the north.

Research Program on Religion and Culture

John-Paul Himka receives J. Gordin Kaplan Award

Dr. John-Paul Himka, professor of history in the Department of History and Classics, University of Alberta, and director of the CIUS Research Program on Religion and Culture, has been honoured with the J. Gordin Kaplan Award for Excellence in Research, the most prestigious research award conferred by the University of Alberta. As noted at the Celebration of Research and Innovation at the U of A on 22 March 2011, Professor Himka has gained international recognition in three main areas: Ukrainian history, with an emphasis on socialism and nationalism in the nineteenth century; Eastern Christianity from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; and the history of the Holocaust in Eastern Europe. He has published four monographs and more than 50 papers, as well as co-editing three collections of articles. His works are essential reading for anyone interested in the history of Eastern Europe and, indeed, of Europe as a whole. Two Kaplan awards are presented annually to recognize outstanding work in distinct fields of research: for excellence in the general area of humanities, social sciences, law, education, and fine arts, and for excellence in the sciences or engineering.
Ukrainian Canadian Studies at CIUS: A Multifaceted Endeavour

The mission of the Kule Ukrainian Canadian Studies Centre is to conduct, sponsor, support, and disseminate research on the history of Ukrainians in Canada, who are currently marking the 120th anniversary of the arrival of the first Ukrainian settlers in British North America. To this end, all three associates of the Centre, Andrij Makuch, Jars Balan, and Dr. Serge Cipko, are actively engaged in investigating a wide variety of topics in the field of Ukrainian Canadian studies. Dr. Cipko is also conducting research on the world-wide Ukrainian diaspora. In 2011 they published articles in academic journals and books on topics that included Ilya Kiriak (Illia Kyriak), Rev. Ahapii Honcharenko, William Kurelek, the Lobayites, and the 1950s campaign to convince Ukrainians who had immigrated to Canada to return to the Soviet Union.

The Centre’s staff also follows current developments in the Ukrainian Canadian community and diaspora, building files on issues and events for immediate analysis and future reference. Some of this information is presented in summary form in the e-bulletins Field Notes from Ukrainian Canada and Ukrainians Abroad: News and Views (www.ualberta.ca/~cius/ukrcan/uc-home.htm), which are received by a growing list of subscribers. It should be noted that all three Centre associates are also active members of the Ukrainian Canadian community. As such, they remain true to the founding spirit of CIUS, which has contributed in many practical ways to the development of organized Ukrainian Canadian life. In essence, the Kule Centre is not only responsible for documenting the history of Ukrainians in Canada but also helps apply that historical knowledge in order to maintain and develop the Ukrainian presence in Canada.

Lectures on Ukrainian Genealogy

Lectures on Ukrainian genealogy by John Pihach of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, attracted enthusiastic audiences in Edmonton. In his presentation on 31 March in the CIUS lecture series, “Austrian Records for the Galician Records for Researching Galician Family History,” Mr. Pihach spoke about records created during the period of Austrian rule over Galicia and Bukovyna (1772–1918) that provide ample information for Ukrainians, Poles, Germans and others with roots in Galicia who wish to acquaint themselves with the daily lives of many generations of their ancestors.

On 1 April Mr. Pihach gave a second talk, “From Your Home to the Ancestral Home: Discovering Your Ukrainian Roots,” an event organized jointly by the Alberta Society for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies and the Alberta-Ukraine Genealogical Project. He advised the audience on searching family documents and histories, institutional records, maps, and available electronic resources.

Mr. Pihach is a well-known genealogist and the author of a CIUS best-seller, Ukrainian Genealogy: A Beginner’s Guide. In gathering materials for his research, he made many trips to archives in Ukraine, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Austria.
During the 2010–11 academic year, the Hrushevsky Translation Project made major advances toward completing the publication of Mykhailo Hrushevsky’s *History of Ukraine-Rus’* in English translation, as described elsewhere in this newsletter.

In late October and early November 2010, the director of the Centre, Dr. Frank Sysyn, who was on sabbatical this academic year, gave a workshop for the Ukrainian studies program at Cambridge University on the Khmelnytsky Uprising as a seventeenth-century “revolution” and delivered a lecture at the Department of Slavonic Studies on the political and religious thought of the Rev. Mykhailo Zubrytsky. He also delivered this lecture at his alma mater, the School of Slavonic Studies, University College London. In April 2011 he lectured on Zubrytsky’s view of Austria at a workshop in the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and took part in a panel discussion of Larry Wolff’s new book, *The Idea of Galicia*, at the annual conference of the Association for the Study of Nationalities in New York. He presented a paper on the Khmelnytsky Uprising in the context of European revolts at an international conference on Ukraine and Europe held in Gargnano, Italy, in May.

During the 2010–11 academic year the Centre’s Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Modern Ukrainian History and Society in Lviv, headed by Dr. Yaroslav Hrytsak, organized two workshops: a joint session of historians and teachers that began the all-Ukrainian “Initiative for Historical Reconciliation” (14–15 January 2011) and an international workshop for doctoral students of East European Jewish history (27–30 June 2011). A new issue of *Ukraina moderna* (vol. 18, 2011) focusing on peasant studies has been published. The Program has completed work on a volume of Ukrainian women’s memoirs of World War II, to be published later this year in cooperation with the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre (UCRDC) in Toronto. Work has also advanced on projects to publish a vast collection of Ivan Franko’s correspondence and the works of the Rev. Mykhailo Zubrytsky. Vasyl Sokil of the Institute of Ethnography, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, has undertaken to compile a volume that will include Zubrytsky’s autobiography, diaries, correspondence, and materials about him, as well as a complete bibliography of his works compiled by Hryhorii Demian. The Program continued its work on digitizing archives in Lviv and Toronto, with Oksana Dmyterko returning to the UCRDC in the fall of 2010 under the auspices of the John Kolasky Memorial Endowment Fund. The joint doctoral program of the Kyiv Mohyla Academy National University and the Ukrainian Catholic University has initiated a seminar and new courses on methodology and the history of historical studies.

New volume of Hrushevsky’s *History of Ukraine-Rus’* in press

In press for publication in early 2012 is volume 6 of Mykhailo Hrushevsky’s *History of Ukraine-Rus’.* This volume focuses on economic, cultural, and national life in the Ukrainian lands from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century. The volume, sponsored by Dr. Jeanette Bayduza and the late Dr. Peter Jacyk, was translated by Leonid Heretz and edited by Myron M. Kapral and Frank E. Sysyn, with the assistance of Uliana M. Pasicznyk.
On 27 March, more than 140 people paid tribute to Dr. Maria Fischer-Slysh, a sponsor of the Hrushevsky Translation Project (HTP), at the launch in Toronto of the newly published volume 9, book 2, part 2 of Mykhailo Hrushevsky’s *History of Ukraine-Rus*. This volume, dedicated to the memory of her parents, Dr. Adolf and Olha Slyz, is the first of two Hrushevsky volumes that she is sponsoring. A retired pediatrician, Dr. Fischer-Slysh is well known for her philanthropy, which has benefited scores of educational, religious, cultural, and social initiatives in Canada and Ukraine.

Letters of tribute and thanks were read from Rev. Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, and Professor Ivan Myhul, rector of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich. Greetings were extended by other organizations benefiting from Dr. Fischer-Slysh’s generosity and personal endeavours, including the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, the Baturyn restoration project at CIUS, the publishers of *Litopys UPA*, the Canadian Friends of Ukraine, the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation (Nadia Jacyk), the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, and Plast (Dr. Luba Komar). Dr. Daria Darewych, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Canada, which co-sponsored the event, awarded Dr. Fischer-Slysh an honorary membership in the society. Dr. Fisher-Slysh’s niece, Dr. Olga (Oka) Hrycak, and her brother, Volodymyr Slyz of New York, congratulated their relative on behalf of her extended family.

Marta Daria Olynyk of Montreal, who translated the volume, discussed its scholarly importance and the purpose of the English translation. Dr. Marko Robert Stech, executive director of CIUS Press and program manager of the HTP, noted the professional expertise that goes into the preparation of each volume and the importance of public support for the distribution of the *History*. Dr. Frank E. Sysyn, director of the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research at CIUS and editor in chief of the Hrushevsky series, spoke of the donors who have made the HTP possible, beginning with the Centre’s founding benefactor, the late Peter Jacyk, and including the estate of Edward Brodacky of Great Britain. He also noted the contributions of its consulting editor, the Kyiv historian Yaroslav Fedoruk, and its managing editor, Myroslav Yurkevich. Dr. Sysyn noted the importance of the volume in facilitating broad scholarly inquiry into Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky’s post-Pereiaslav diplomatic relations and negotiations with foreign powers.

In April Dr. Sysyn spoke at launches of the new volume at the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York and at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.
The Stasiuk Program had a busy year in a number of different areas. Its blog site on Current Politics in Ukraine (https://ukraineanalysis.wordpress.com/) provided bimonthly analyses of events in Ukraine for a wide international readership. The Program contracted Ukrainian publicist Mykola Riabchuk to write monthly pieces, which also appeared subsequently in a number of outlets, including Kyiv Post and The Ukrainian Weekly. Stasiuk Program director Dr. David Marples contributed articles from his regular column in the Edmonton Journal. The site reached a daily peak of 445 views in mid-March 2011, and 3,000 in May 2011, making it one of the most popular sites on Ukrainian politics worldwide.

On behalf of the Program, Dr. Marples gave numerous lectures and radio and television interviews on the 25th anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster. These included talks at the Munk School, University of Toronto (12 April), to Alberta biology and chemistry teachers at the University of Alberta (6 May), and at the Ukrainian Studies Program, University of Tokyo (24 May). He was also a keynote speaker at the University of Toronto’s Faculty of Medicine Symposium “Chornobyl 25—Lessons for the Future” on 7 May at the Hospital for Sick Children. He gave radio interviews to CBC affiliates in St. John’s, Montreal, Sudbury, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver, and was a featured interviewee on the popular John Gormley Show in Saskatchewan (25 and 26 April). On April 25, he was a guest on the “Steve Paikin Agenda” on TV Ontario, available at www.youtube.com/watch?v=JevTU_kmfwg.

With the assistance of the Stasiuk Program, Dr. Marples has also published a book with the Heritage Press, Saskatchewan, entitled Holodomor: Causes of the 1932–1933 Famine in Ukraine, based on his 2010 Mohyla Lecture at Thomas More College (University of Saskatchewan), a volume in the Homeland Series edited by Bohdan S. Kordan.
Ukraine’s former ambassador Yuri Scherbak speaks in Canada on Ukraine under Yanukovych

From 23 October to 7 November 2010 Dr. Yuri Scherbak, Ukraine’s former ambassador to Canada (2000–3), visited Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Edmonton for a series of presentations and meetings sponsored by CIUS in partnership with the Ukrainian Canadian Congress-National. Dr. Scherbak’s presentations addressed two main subjects: domestic developments and policies of Ukraine since independence and Ukraine’s geopolitical role today.

Hosted in Toronto by Marika Szkambara of UCC-Toronto, Dr. Scherbak spoke at the University of Toronto’s Munk School of Global Affairs on “Contemporary Ukraine: Dreams and Realities,” sponsored by the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine. He said that under the Yanukovych administration Ukraine is sliding down a slippery slope toward dictatorship. Freedom of the press, human rights, personal freedoms, and Ukrainian language and identity are in danger of slowly disappearing. Dr. Scherbak also spoke before Ukrainian community audiences, gave interviews, and met activists, including Nadia Jacyk, president of the Petro Jacyk Education Foundation, and the Toronto businessman Erast Huculak. Dr. Scherbak also met with Lloyd Axworthy, president of the University of Winnipeg, who served as Canada’s minister of foreign affairs when Dr. Scherbak was Ukraine’s ambassador to Canada. He met two ministers of the Manitoba Provincial Government, Hon. Rosann Wowchuk and Hon. Christine Melnick. The Winnipeg visit was coordinated by the Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies (Dr. Roman Yereniuk, acting director) and assisted by the Department of German and Slavic Studies, as well as the Office of International Relations at the U of M, Oseredok, and UCC-Manitoba.

In Edmonton, Dr. Scherbak, hosted by CIUS with the support of UCC-Alberta, spoke twice at the University of Alberta, co-hosted by CIUS and the Department of Political Science. He was joined by Derek Fraser, Canada’s former ambassador to Ukraine and now senior research fellow at the Institute for Global Studies, University of Victoria, BC. They complemented each other’s presentations well, pointing to the danger that the Yanukovych regime’s policies pose to Ukraine’s fledgling democracy and ultimately to its status as a sovereign country.

On 6 November both former ambassadors, joined by Canada’s current ambassador to Ukraine, Daniel Caron, and Ukraine’s current ambassador to Canada, Ihor Ostash, spoke at a plenary session before delegates and guests of the XXIII Congress of Ukrainian Canadians. In his speech Dr. Scherbak reiterated many of his concerns and called on Ukrainian Canadians not to succumb to fatigue with Ukraine but to remain engaged, vigilant, and vocal. Dr. Scherbak and Derek Fraser also attended a general meeting of the Canada Ukraine Foundation, at which Mr. Fraser agreed to join the CUF Board of Directors.

Dr. Yuri Scherbak was also Ukraine’s ambassador to Israel, the United States, and Mexico. A medical doctor, he is also a well-known writer and political activist. His documentary novel Chornobyl was published in several languages (English translation, 1989). His most recent book, Україна в зоні турбулентності: демони мyunulo i tryvohy XXI stolitlia (Ukraine in a Zone of Turbulence: Demons of the Past and Alarms of the Twenty-First Century), was published in 2010.
The student exchange program between the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv (Lviv University) and the University of Alberta (U of A) entered its fifth year in the fall of 2010. In the 2010–11 academic year, there were three exchange students from Lviv University’s Law Faculty—Marianna Hnatyshyn, Mykhailo Lavrys, and Andriy Vynnychuk—studying at the U of A. No exchange students from the U of A studied at Lviv University in 2010–11.

Mr. Lavrys plans to specialize in international law, so most of the courses he took at the U of A complemented his program of study and specialization. These included courses in Public International Law, Intellectual Property, and International Business Transactions. Ms. Hnatyshyn took a course in Contemporary Issues in Health Law because such a course was not offered at her university. She also took courses in International Human Rights Law and Public International Law, which complemented courses taken at her home university. Both students took the Basic Oil and Gas Law course to see what the approach to this topic would be in Alberta, which has a well-developed oil and gas industry. In summarizing their experiences, they mentioned that studying law at the U of A was very valuable, both for the information obtained and because the system of jurisprudence based on English common law, unlike normative law in Ukraine, offered a different approach to legal analysis and understanding. They stressed this conclusion at a forum with two U of A students who had taken courses in Lviv.

Called “Ukraine and Canada as Witnessed by Students,” this was the second forum organized by CIUS and the Alberta Society for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies for participants in the exchange program. In their joint presentation, Mykhailo Lavrys and Marianna Hnatyshyn spoke about their university and faculty, comparing it with their experience in Edmonton. They noted that the program of study at Lviv University permits little choice, while at the U of A they could choose electives and take courses unavailable at home.

Commenting on the differences between students in Ukraine and Canada, Ms. Hnatyshyn and Mr. Lavrys said that at Lviv University students study in groups of 25–30 for five years, forming friendships that last for many years. The Ukrainian students noted that the Canadian approach to university learning is more individual and competitive. They also found Canadian professors more open than their Ukrainian counterparts, who are more traditional in their teaching methods.

Susanna Lynn (Modern Languages and Cultural Studies) and Jordan Vincent (History and Classics) are U of A students who have studied in Lviv. Ms. Lynn took a summer course, while Jordan spent a semester there. The Canadian students spoke appreciatively of their personal impressions of Lviv’s rich cultural life, architectural gems, and historical buildings. Everyday socializing with Lviv residents, attending plays and concerts, and going to cafes and restaurants greatly helped them improve their spoken Ukrainian.

The exchange program between the U of A and Lviv University offers students the opportunity to study abroad, take specialized courses, improve their language skills, and learn about the culture of the host country. In 2006 CIUS launched an appeal for the establishment of an endowment fund to sustain the program by offering scholarships to help defray some of the expenses of studying abroad. To date, CIUS has received many small donations totalling more than $15,000. The short-term goal is to increase the capital to $30,000, earnings from which could fund one scholarship of $1,000 per year. The long-term goal is to reach $100,000, which could provide two annual scholarships of about $1,800 each. CIUS regards the creation of an endowment fund as one of its priorities and encourages community support for the program. (If writing a cheque, please specify that it is in support of the student exchange program.)
CIUS Seminars and Lectures at the University of Alberta (2010–11)

23 September. Bohdan Kordan (Department of Political Studies, St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan), “Assessing the Multiculturalism/Immigration Policy Nexus in Saskatchewan.”

6 October. John-Paul Himka (Research Program on Religion and Culture at CIUS, and Department of History and Classics, University of Alberta) and Frances Swyripa (Department of History and Classics, University of Alberta), “Treasures and Tragedies: Ukrainian Sacral Culture in the Peace River Country.”

4 November. Yuri Scherbak (Ukraine’s former ambassador to Canada) and Derek Fraser (Canada’s former ambassador to Ukraine), “Ukraine’s Geopolitical Role Today.” Co-sponsored by the Department of Political Science, University of Alberta.


2 December. Lyubov Zhyznomirska (Department of Political Science, University of Alberta), “Mobility and Security in the EU’s Neighbourhood: The Case of Ukraine.”

28 January. Tetyana Dzyadyvych (Department of Literature and Foreign Languages, Kyiv Mohyla Academy National University), “World War II through Women’s Personal Narration.”

17 February. Natalie Koononenko (Kule Chair of Ukrainian Ethnography at the Kule Centre for Ukrainian and Canadian Folklore, Modern Languages and Cultural Studies, University of Alberta), “Group-sourcing Ukrainian Folklore: Involving the Community in Research.”

11 March. Oleh Ilnytzkyj (Department of Modern Languages and Cultural Studies, University of Alberta), “Shevchenko and Gogol’ (Hohol‘): The Ukrainian Intelligentsia in Imperial Culture.” (Forty-fifth annual Shevchenko Lecture)


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Volodymyr Dylynsky Memorial Lecture emphasizes historical knowledge

On 6 May 2011, Professor Alexander Motyl of Rutgers University delivered the sixth annual Volodymyr Dylynsky Memorial Lecture, sponsored by the Wolodymyr Dylynsky Memorial Endowment Fund at CIUS, the CIUS Toronto Office, and St. Vladimir Institute in Toronto, which generously hosted the lecture.

On 25 November 2010, during a state visit to Kyiv, President Shimon Peres of Israel advised Ukrainians to “forget history.” In his lecture Professor Motyl stated that in order to forget history, one must first remember it, and to remember it one must first have a history—a recorded narrative relating the nation’s development over time. He argued that histories can never be full or final accounts produced from some transcendental vantage point. Multiple, incomplete histories of anything are as inevitable as multiple lines intersecting a single point. Dominant historical narratives are therefore histories that correspond to, reflect, embody, or incorporate present-day norms, views, and concerns. The inevitability of dominant narratives therefore transforms non-dominant narratives into upstarts that threaten to upend the only “correct” way of seeing things. Although Ukrainian historians have produced histories at least since the nineteenth century, they never had the status of dominant narratives. As a result, Ukraine became independent in 1991 in a historiographic setting of dominant non-Ukrainian narratives. The immediate task before historians of Ukraine, therefore, is to produce national narratives in the same manner as other voiceless groups, such as women and African Americans, produced women’s history and black history in opposition to dominant ways of interpreting history. It is only after such Ukrainian national narratives become available that Ukrainians will be able to transcend and “forget” their history.

Holodomor demography research team presents new findings

The 2010 Annual Ukrainian Famine Lecture was delivered by the Ukrainian-American demographer Oleh Wolowyna at the University of Toronto on 9 November. His presentation, titled “Demographic Assessment of the Holodomor within the Context of the 1932–33 Famine in the USSR,” was notable for the solid treatment of its two main points: it established a thoroughly credible figure for Holodomor mortality and clearly demonstrated that famine conditions in Ukraine were exceptional as compared with other parts of the USSR. The lecture was a product of Dr. Wolowyna’s participation in a Holodomor research project undertaken in 2008 with a small group of demographers (including Omelian Rudnytsky, Nataliia Levchuk, and Pavlo Shevchuk) at the Institute of Demography, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

Stressing the need for a solid figure of Famine victims, Dr. Wolowyna took great care to clarify his methodology. Defining Famine losses as direct and indirect (i.e., lost births), the team established a final figure of 4,890,700 representing total losses. The speaker displayed a graph of mortality in Ukraine, southern Russia, and Belarus showing that the figures for Ukraine were exceptional and much higher than in other parts of the USSR: 118/1,000 in Ukraine, 22/1,000 in Russia overall, and 45/1,000 in southern Russia, including the heavily Ukrainian-populated Kuban.

Dr. Wolowyna and his colleagues plan to continue their research and will be publishing some of their results in the near future. In time, their research materials, including data and unique scanned documents, will be posted on the Internet and deposited at the Harvard University Library.

The lecture was sponsored by CIUS; the Centre for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies; the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine; the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies; and the Toronto Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.
In Memoriam

Вічна їм пам’ять!

Yaroslav Isaievych (1936–2010)

Yaroslav Isaievych passed away in Lviv on 24 June 2010. A student of Ivan Krypiakevych, he was a long-serving director of the Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies, a full member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, chair of the National Committee of Historians of Ukraine, and a prominent expert in cultural studies.

Yaroslav Isaievych was born on 7 March 1936 in Verba near Dubno into a family of teachers. His father, Dmytro Isaievych, was a member of the Ukrainian Central Rada, served as a diplomat of the Ukrainian People's Republic, and collaborated with Mykhailo Hrushevsky.

Isaievych grew up in his mother's home in Stryi near Lviv. A student at Lviv University, he was supervised by Dmytro Pokhylevych, Yaroslav Kis, and others. At the age of 25, he defended his candidate thesis on the history of early modern Drohobych from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. From 1958 he worked at the Institute of Social Sciences under the directorship of Professor Krypiakevych and was elected director of the institute in 1989. He defended his doctoral thesis in Moscow in 1978, as it was difficult to “get through” in Ukraine at the time.

As president of the International Association for Ukrainian Studies (1993–2002), Isaievych participated in many international events and projects. He was a visiting professor at Harvard University. He visited CIUS twice and worked on the Hrushevsky Translation Project (vol. 3). In 2006, CIUS Press published a revised and expanded English translation of his book, Voluntary Brotherhood: Confraternities of Laymen in Early Modern Ukraine.

At his institute he founded and edited the serial Україна: культурна спадщина, національна сидомість, державність (Ukraine: Cultural Legacy, National Consciousness, and Statehood), a continuation of Hrushevsky’s scholarly legacy. An initiator and co-author of Історія української культури (History of Ukrainian Culture) and an encyclopedist by God's grace, he filtered time and history through his versatile knowledge, always valuing “how” over “what.” He was the first genuine academician to address many issues of Ukrainian history. A friendly and supervisor and advisor of great renown. A teacher.

Volodymyr Pryshliak

Yaroslav Dashkevych (1926–2010)

Yaroslav Dashkevych, one of the most prominent historians in contemporary Ukraine, passed away on 25 February 2010. He was born in Lviv on 13 December 1926, the son of Roman Dashkevych and Olena Stepaniv. During World War II he studied at the Lviv Medical Institute and later at the Faculty of Philology of Lviv University. From 1944 to 1949 he worked at the Lviv Academic Library. He began publishing scholarly works at the age of twenty. Arrested in 1949 by the Soviet authorities and charged with nationalist activity, Dashkevych was imprisoned in Zolochiv and later imprisoned in a concentration camp at Spassk near Karaganda in Kazakhstan. After his release in 1956, he studied the history of Armenian colonies in Ukraine and gained recognition after the publication of his book, Армійські колонії на Україні в історичних і літературних джерелах X–XIX ст. (Armenian Colonies in Ukraine in Sources and Literature from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century), in Yerevan in 1963. With the assistance of Omeljan Pritsak, many of his articles in Armenian studies were published in European journals over the next twenty years. These publications brought incessant official pressure, and Dashkevych was often dismissed from his jobs in Ukraine. In the 1970s there was an abortive attempt to invite him to Harvard University as a visiting professor.

In this period Dashkevych collaborated with the Polish scholar Edward Tryjarski on the monograph Kamennyie
In Memoriam

All members of CIUS staff are saddened by the passing of our major benefactors: Justine Fedeyko (1914–2011), a founder of the Fedeyko Family Endowment Fund, Petro Malofij (1921–2011), a founder of the Petro Malofij Endowment Fund, and Peter Ukrainetz (1924–2011), who contributed generously to various projects.

Many members of our community have paid tribute to the memory of a friend, associate, or loved one who has passed away by making a donation to CIUS. We remember those in whose memory gifts have been received between 1 August 2010 and 31 July 2011:

Eugene Charko
Jean Elchuk
Damian Hornjatkevyč
Ann Kawulych
Robert Eugene Miskew

Maria Pasicznyk
Victor Pedenko
Maria Parashczak Snihurowycz
Anna Sykelyk
John Zin

With the passing of Yaroslav Dashkevych, Ukraine has lost an uncompromising patriot, social activist, erudite scholar, and teacher. Земля Йому пухом і вічна пам’ят’!

Yaroslav Fedoruk

Yar Slavutych (1918–2011)

The Ukrainian Canadian community lost a colourful and extremely productive poet, literary critic, philologist, editor, publisher, and educator on 4 July 2011 with the death of Yar Slavutych (the adopted name of Hryhorii Zhuchenko) at the age of 93. A native of Blahodatne (Kherson oblast, southern Ukraine), Professor Slavutych was a famine survivor who immigrated to North America after the Second World War. Upon completing a Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1955, he taught Ukrainian at the United States Army Language School in Monterey, California. He then moved to Edmonton in 1960 to pursue a career in the Slavic Department at the University of Alberta. In addition to authoring numerous books of poetry, a bibliography and many articles on Ukrainian Canadian literature, he issued a journal,

Pivnichne siaivo (Northern Lights), and produced a Ukrainian language textbook that was widely used for many years outside Ukraine. Dr. Slavutych was especially proud of his 1955 book Rozstriliana muza (The Executed Muse), which documented the tragic fates of Ukrainian writers and critics persecuted by the Soviet regime. Dr. Slavutych worked actively with CIUS and served as a language consultant to ULEC for the Nova series.
John Kolasky Memorial Fellow, 2010–11

Kyrylo Halushko, an ethnosociologist in the Institute of Sociology, Psychology and Management at the M. P. Drahomanov National Pedagogical University (Kyiv), was the 2010–11 John Kolasky Memorial Fellow at CIUS. The fellowship is awarded to scholars from Ukraine to conduct research and study in Canada.

Professor Halushko visited Edmonton and Toronto from 1 March to 1 May 2011 to conduct research on globalization and the transformation of Ukrainian national identity. He worked mainly at the University of Alberta Library, gathering print and electronic resources for his topic. He also worked in the university’s map collection, focusing on the collection of the late Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky, from which he photographed old maps depicting the territory of today’s Ukraine.

In Edmonton, Dr. Halushko gave two lectures on “Official Attitudes to the Politics of History in Ukraine and Russia, 2005–2010: Concepts, Discussions, and Textbooks.” He analyzed and compared Ukrainian and Russian state policies and ideologies with regard to recent history, focusing on the official interpretation of Ukrainian-Russian relations within the context of broader political and ideological trends. The first lecture was delivered in English on 7 April at a CIUS-sponsored seminar at the University of Alberta and on 14 April in Ukrainian to a gathering of Ukrainian seniors, co-organized with the Alberta Society for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies. Dr. Halushko also lectured on this topic at the University of Toronto under the sponsorship of the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine at the Centre for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies.

Kyrylo Halushko is the author of Konservator na tli epokhy: Viacheslav Lypynsky i suspilna dumka ievropeiskykh “pravykh” (A Conservative in His Time: Viacheslav Lypynsky and the Social Thought of the European Right, 2002), a study of the well-known Ukrainian conservative political thinker and historian. In late 2010 his book on Ukrainian nationalism for Russian readers, Ukrainskii natsionalizm: likbez dla russikh (Ukrainian Nationalism: ABC for Russians), was published in Kyiv.

The Holodomor Reader

Although the amount of material concerning the Holodomor is huge and steadily growing, there is no sourcebook on the Ukrainian famine of 1932–1933 for English-language students and scholars. The Holodomor Reader, forthcoming from CIUS Press, is meant to fill this gap. Compiled, edited and with an introduction by Drs. Bohdan Klid and Alexander Motyl, The Holodomor Reader is an unprecedented collection of materials, including survivor accounts, journalistic reports, documents, scholarly articles, and literary works. It will be useful to students and scholars, who may not be familiar with the full range of materials on the Holodomor, and to non-specialists, who need one indispensable guide to the Ukrainian genocide. This volume is available for financial sponsorship. For information, please contact the CIUS development officer, Mykola Soroka, by telephone (780-492-6847) or e-mail (msoroka@ualberta.ca).
Focus on CIUS Donors

Roman Kolisnyk’s new fund and bequest

In March 2011, Roman Kolisnyk of Toronto established the Roman and Halia Kolisnyk Endowment Fund at CIUS with a donation of $15,000. The purpose of the fund is to support English and French translations and publications (print and electronic) of Ukrainian literary works, literary memoirs, diaries, and correspondence of Ukrainian-Canadian and other diaspora authors. Mr. Kolisnyk has also made a bequest that will make it possible to accomplish the fund’s objectives in the future.

Roman Kolisnyk belongs to a generation of Ukrainian emigrants who, faced with the horrors of war and communist terror, had no choice other than to fight back and then leave their homeland. His persistence, friendliness, and drive for self-improvement through education and creative work helped him overcome many difficulties and gain recognition as a writer, translator, publicist, editor, scholar, and community activist.

Roman Kolisnyk was born in 1923 in Tovstenke (present-day Chortkiv raion in Ternopil oblast). His father, Semen, worked in Canada from 1913 to 1921. After graduating from the Chortkiv secondary school, Roman joined the Galicia Division with his whole class. His elder brother, Antin, died fighting in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. Roman attained the rank of second lieutenant. Wounded at the front, he was interned in a US Army POW camp.

After gaining his freedom in 1947, Kolisnyk lived in Munich, a major center of Ukrainian emigrant life. There he enrolled in the Ukrainian higher school of economics and worked for the newspaper Ukrains’ka trybuna, for which he began writing reports.

In 1949 Kolisnyk moved to Australia. In 1957 he settled in Canada and reunited with his friends and relatives. In 1960 he married Halia Soltykevych, the daughter of an Orthodox priest from Konotop. She became his first and most exacting critic. Halia Kolisnyk passed away in 2007.

In Canada, Kolisnyk worked as an administrator of the newspapers Vil’ne slovo and Novyi shliakh, where he was also a columnist. He continued his studies, obtaining a diploma in management accounting from McMaster University. He then worked in the Ontario provincial government, from which he retired as a financial manager.

His humorous stories, columns, reports, and articles appeared in various newspapers and magazines in Canada, the U.S., and other countries of the diaspora, as well as in Ukraine after it became independent. In 1986 Kolisnyk published his first collection of humorous stories, Tiazhko buty politychnym emigrantom, under the pen name Walter Cap. It was followed by collections of humorous pieces: Naikrashchi khloptsi z Dyvizii (1993) and Vid Adama do Leonida II (1996); reports: O, Ukraina, o, liuba nen’ko and O, Ukraina, o, bidna nen’ko; memoirs and observations: Dovkola svitu (1982); speeches: Vid z’izdu do z’izdu, vid iuvileiu do iuvileiu (2001); memoirs: Maizhe, ale ne zovsim (2002); war memoirs: Mashervuut’ dobrovoltsi (2003); the novel Ostan­nii postril (1989); the story “Erika” (2009); and a translation of selections from John Steinbeck’s Russian Journal (2010). Kolisnyk also wrote poetry and a number of works in English.

He edited the journal Koordynator for the Ukrainian Cooperative Council of Canada (1985–90) and the veterans’ journal Visti kombatanta (from 2000). Kolisnyk translated Sie wollten die Freiheit by Wolf-Dietrich Heike with his own detailed commentary (published under the title Ukrains’ka dyviziia “Halychyna” in 1970). He wrote and published the documentary study Viis’kova uprava ta Ukrains’ka dyviziia “Halychyna” (1990; 2d ed., 2009), based predominantly on minutes of meetings of the military administration. Overall, Kolisnyk has more than 800 literary and scholarly works to his credit.

A generous man and a community activist, Kolisnyk has belonged to various organizations, worked with the Jewish-Ukrainian Society, and supported dissidents and democratic change in Ukraine. He is a member of the National Writers’ Union of Ukraine and the recipient of numerous awards. The Ternopil regional museum houses his personal archive (1,500 items), including his correspondence with prominent scholars, writers, and politicians from Ukraine and the diaspora. The most important items in this collection will soon be published by the museum.
New Endowments

February 1927 in Vivsia, Berezhany county, Ukraine. He was educated in Berezhany and Rimini, Italy. In 1944 he joined the Galicia Division, later the First Ukrainian Division of the Ukrainian National Army. He came to Toronto in 1952. Marika Babij (née Malinowich) was born on 26 October 1928 in Weston, Ontario. She worked as a secretary and enjoyed painting landscapes. They married in Toronto in 1958 and raised three children. In partnership with his wife, Mr. Babij founded Jessmar Developments Ltd., a commercial development company. He was Canadian national president of the Brotherhood of Veterans of the First Ukrainian Division of the Ukrainian National Army from 1986 until his death in 2010. He chaired the publication committee for the book Berezhans'ka zemlia, vol. 2 (The Berezhany Land, 1998). Mr. Babij was awarded the Gold Cross by the Brotherhood of Veterans in 1989, the Shevchenko Medal by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress in 1995, and the Diploma of an Honorary Citizen of Berezhany in 2004. Marika passed away on 12 May 2008. Levko passed away on 9 January 2010. The fund supports programs and grants related to the study of twentieth-century Ukrainian history, especially Ukraine in World War II.

The Peter Salyga Endowment Fund was established in August 2010 with a bequest of 20% from his estate, $50,920. Peter Salyga was born on 17 March 1908 in Viktoriv near Halych (now Ivano-Frankivsk oblast) in the family of Oleksa and Theodosia (Kuzmych). He obtained degrees in law from the University of Lviv (1935) and later in social work from the University of Manitoba (1958). Mr. Salyga worked as a social worker in the Manitoba Department of Health and Social Development. A member of many Ukrainian organizations, Mr. Salyga was active in the Ukrainian community. The fund supports the publication of and regular updates to the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine, as well as other publications of CIUS in English and Ukrainian. Peter Salyga died on 1 May 1997.

The Levko and Marika Babij Memorial Endowment Fund was established in May 2011 by Marko Babij, Roman Babij, and Nadia (née Babij) Gogus in memory of their parents, Levko and Marika Babij, with a donation of $50,000. Levko Babij was born on 16 Your fund will perpetuate your memory and promote Ukrainian studies
Edward Brodacky (1926–2007)

In the fall of 2010 the Hrushevsky Translation Project received a substantial donation from the estate of Edward Brodacky (United Kingdom). The donation, intended to ensure financing for the publication of seven volumes of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's *History of Ukraine-Rus’*, starting with volume 9, book 2, part 2, will be noted in all subsequent volumes.

Edward Brodacky was born on 13 October 1926 in the village of Połoski (Polosky) in the Biała Podlaska county of eastern Poland. He attended primary school in his home village and secondary schools in Biała Podlaska and Sambir. In 1944 he joined the Galicia Division, the bulk of which surrendered to the British army at the end of World War II. In 1947, following initial internment in Italy as a member of the division, he was transferred to Britain. After three years of contract employment, he began studying for a university entrance examination and was admitted to the Catholic University of Leuven in Belgium, where he studied political science and economics (1953–59). In 1957 he was elected head of the National Union of Ukrainian Students in Belgium, and in the following year he became president of the Central Union of Ukrainian Students, the umbrella organization of Ukrainian student associations in the diaspora. After his return to Britain, he taught French at a London grammar school until his retirement. He was also an active member of the Ukrainian community in London and a generous supporter of Ukrainian causes. Edward Brodacky died in London on 25 July 2007.
Awards

Scholarships, Fellowships, and Grants Awarded (2011–12)

Undergraduate Scholarships

Leo J. Krysa Family Undergraduate Scholarship
James Gacek, Department of Arts, University of Manitoba

Steven Kobrynsky Memorial Scholarship
Dominika Lirette, Faculty of Arts, University of Alberta

The Ivan Franko School of Ukrainian Studies Ukraine Travel Award
Evan Horbay, Faculty of Arts, University of Alberta
Dominika Lirette, Faculty of Arts, University of Alberta
Stephan Pacholok, Faculty of Science, University of Alberta

Undergraduate Scholarships Awarded in Ukraine

Dmytro and Stephania Kupiak Fund
Two graduates of the Busk State Secondary School now enrolled at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv were awarded scholarships.

Petro Malofij Endowment Fund
Seven scholarships were given to students from Sniatyn raion, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, studying at the Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi.

Graduate Scholarships

Marusia and Michael Dorosh Master’s Fellowship
Maria Melenchuk, Department of History, University of Saskatchewan. “Ukrainian Ostara-beiters in Canada: Personal Life Experience and Historical Memory.”

Helen Darcovich Memorial Doctoral Fellowship
Roman Ivashkiv, Department of Modern Languages and Cultural Studies, University of Alberta. “Translating Play in Postmodernist Fiction: A Study of the Contemporary Ukrainian, Russian, and American Novel.”
Maria Sonevitsky, Department of Music, Columbia University. “Wild Music: Musical Exoticism in Two Ukrainian Borderlands.”
Oleksandra Shchur, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. “Post-Soviet Women Writers and the National Imaginary, 1980s–2000s.” (Honorary fellowship)
Neporany Doctoral Fellowship

Anastasiya Salnykova, Department of Political Science, University of British Columbia. “Deliberative Democracy in Ukrainian Transition: Effects of Electoral Systems and Crucial Events on Elite Discourses.”

Post-Doctoral Fellowship

John Kolasky Memorial Fellowship

Oksana Dmyterko, Institute of Historical Research, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv. To digitize the oral history archive at the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Centre under the aegis of the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Modern Ukrainian History and Society.

Yaroslav Fedoruk, Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Source Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv. To work on a project related to the Bohdan Khmelnytsky period.


Research Grants


Yulia Fediv, Department of International Relations, Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi. “Ukraine in the Policies of the European Powers, 1914–1923.” Celestin and Irena Suchowersky Endowment Fund, Teodota and Iwan Klym Memorial Endowment Fund, and CIUS Exchanges with Ukraine Fund

Vira Frys, Humanities Faculty, Ukrainian Catholic University. “Manuscript Books in Ukraine from the Fourteenth to the Sixteenth Century.” Wolodymyr Dylynsky Memorial Endowment Fund and Mykhailo Onufriiovych Samytia Endowment Fund


Natalia Havdyda, Faculty of Coordinating Work with Foreigners, Ivan Puliui Ternopil National Technical University. “Literary and Painting Discourse in the Works of Bohdan Lepky.” Remeza Family Endowment Fund

Larysa Holovata, Centre for Independent Historical Studies, Lviv. To organize a conference on “National Book and Manuscript History.” Stephen and Olga Pawliuk Endowment Fund and Rev. Dmytro and Stephania Baziuk (Rudakewycz) Memorial Endowment Fund

Yaroslav Hrytsak, Institute of Historical Research, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv. To support the institute’s publishing and scholarly activities. Petro and Ivanna Stelmach Endowment Fund

Hryhorii Huseinov, Kur’ier Kryvbasu. To support the publication of the journal. Michael and Daria Kowalsky Endowment Fund


Myron Kapral, Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Source Studies, National Acad-

Ivan Katchanovski, School of Political Studies, University of Ottawa. To work on the second edition of the Historical Dictionary of Ukraine. John Kolasky Memorial Endowment Fund

Viktoria Konstantinova, Faculty of Social and Humanities Studies, Berdiansk State Pedagogical University. “Images of Southern Cities as Witnessed by the Ukrainian Population: The Reception of ‘Non-Ukrainian Urban Space’ of the Region, 1861–1933 (Based on Materials of Oral History Expeditions and Written Sources).” Dr. Ivan Iwanciw and Dr. Myroslawa Mysko-Iwanciw Ukrainian Studies Endowment Fund and Tymofiy and Evhenia Taborowskyj Endowment Fund

Volodymyr Kravchenko, Kowalsky Eastern Ukrainian Institute, Vasyl Karazyn Kharkiv National University. To support publishing and scholarly activities of the Kowalsky Institute. Michael and Daria Kowalsky Endowment Fund

Andriy Kruhlashov, Department of Political Science and State Management, Yuriy Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi. “Political Manipulation in Presidential Election Campaigns in Ukraine.” Celestin and Irena Suchoversky Endowment Fund, Teodota and Iwan Klym Memorial Endowment Fund and CIUS Exchanges with Ukraine Fund


Irena Makaryk, Department of English, University of Ottawa. To support the publication of Modernism in Kyiv. Danylo Husar Struk and Oksana Pisetska Struk Endowment Fund


Volodymyr Mezentsev, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Toronto. To support the Baturyn Archaeological Project. Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine and Marusia Onyshchuk and Ivanko Kharuk Memorial Endowment Fund


Natalia Shlikhta, Department of History, Kyiv Mohyla Academy National University. “Survival Tactics in the Soviet Period: The Ukrainian Exarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church, 1945–1971.” Father Hryhorii Fil’ and Olga Fil’ Endowment Fund and Research Program on Religion and Culture Endowment Fund

Pavlo Sodomora, Department of Latin, Lviv National Medical University. “Ukrainian Literature in Translation: The Reception of the Old Greek Epos.” Danylo Husar Struk and Oksana Pisetska Struk Endowment Fund


Tatiana Tairova-Yakovleva, Department of History, St. Petersburg University, Russia. To publish the inventory of the Little Russian Office held in the Central Russian Archive of Older Documents. Nestor Peczeniuk Memorial Endowment Fund and Vasil Kravchenko Endowment Fund

Your donations to CIUS help us promote scholarship in Ukraine

Thank you for your support!
Charitable donations are crucial to the support of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Overall, about two-thirds of our budget and consequently our activities are funded by interest earned from endowment funds and through direct contributions from donors. Through the generosity of our donors we are able to maintain the programs and projects run by scholars at CIUS. Donor support has also allowed us to provide annually scholarships, fellowships and grants to dozens of students and scholars from all parts of the world working in many fields of Ukrainian studies. Donor support also allows us to publish books and a scholarly journal, develop materials for Ukrainian-language education, organize conferences, lectures, and seminars. They also help us to contribute to the cultural and educational development of community groups, and to foster and support international links of mutual benefit to Canada and the world, especially with Ukraine. We thank all our donors for their generosity and trust in CIUS. Through their donations, they will be remembered by future generations.

Donations from both Canada and the United States are eligible for tax deductions. If you would like to make a gift to CIUS or establish an endowment, please contact Mykola Soroka, CIUS Development Manager, at msoroka@ualberta.ca, phone: (780) 492-6847 (use the form on the centre page), or you can donate to the general donation account online at http://www.giving.ualberta.ca. You can send us a cheque, enrol in a deduction program, leave a bequest in your will, transfer part of your stock portfolio, and donate property or your life insurance.

Listed in order of establishment, amounts include all donations received by 31 July 2011.

Krysa Family Scholarship Endowment Fund: $32,682
The first endowment fund at CIUS was established by the Leo J. Krysa Family Foundation in December 1981. A minimum of one undergraduate scholarship is offered in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies annually.

CIUS Endowment Fund: $813,741
Established in September 1986 with bequests from the estates of George Deba (Vancouver) and Katherine Miskew (Edmonton), as well as many contributions from individuals and organizations in Canada and the United States. The fund supports a broad range of CIUS projects and activities. In April 1996, a $10,000 bequest from the estate of Steven Kobrinsky of Canora, Saskatchewan, established the Steven Kobrinsky Memorial Scholarship, awarded every two years to an undergraduate who excels in the study of the Ukrainian language.

Volodymyr and Daria Kubijovyč Memorial Endowment Fund: $436,748
Established in November 1986 with a bequest from the estate of Professor Volodymyr Kubijovyč and matched two-to-one by the government of Alberta. The fund supports encyclopedia projects of CIUS, including initially the Entsyklopediia ukraïinoznavstva and the Encyclopedia of Ukraine and currently the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

Petro Malofij Endowment Fund: $152,058
Established as the Marusia Onyshchuk and Ivanko Kharuk Memorial Endowment Fund in December 1986 by Petro Malofij (Edmonton), the fund was renamed in 2011 to honor its founder. The fund provides scholarships for students from the Sniatyn region studying at the Yurii Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi in the fields of history, political science, law, and economics.

Stephania Bukachevska-Pastushenko Archival Endowment Fund: $300,430
Established by Stephania Bukachevska-Pastushenko at the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies in Toronto with an initial gift of $100,000. The fund was matched two-to-one by the government of Alberta after its transfer to CIUS in January 1987. Income from the fund supports archival research, cataloguing of existing collections, and publication of research aids.

Ukrainian Language Education Centre Fund: $600,825
This fund, established by the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton in April 1987 and matched two-to-one by the government of Alberta, made it possible for the Ukrainian Language Education Centre to undertake...
its activities. It supports the development, publication, and implementation of the Nova resource series for students and teachers in bilingual schools, as well as the professional development of teachers.

Michael and Daria Kowalsky Endowment Fund: $2,000,724
Established by Daria Mucak-Kowalsky and Michael Kowalsky (1908–2000) of Toronto in December 1987 to fund academic research, scholarships, and scholarly publications. The government of Alberta matched the initial donation of $100,000 two-to-one. In 1998–2000, the Kowalskys increased the capital of their endowment by $1,650,000 and redirected it to use for the newly established Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine. This includes funding for the Kowalsky Eastern Institute of Ukrainian Studies, founded at the V. N. Karazin National University of Kharkiv in 2000.

Petro Czornyj Memorial Endowment Fund: $30,000
Established in June 1988 with a $10,000 bequest and matched two-to-one by the government of Alberta from the estate of Petro Czornyj (Toronto), initially the fund supported work on the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, and today it provides grants to scholars from Ukraine.

Cosbild Investment Club Endowment Fund: $105,546
Established in June 1988 by individual contributions from a private Toronto investment club, the fund supports scholarly publications in Ukrainian studies. The initial donation of $33,500 was later augmented by club members and matched two-to-one by the government of Alberta.

Peter Jacyk Endowment Fund: $3,013,779
Established by Peter Jacyk (1921–2001) of Mississauga, Ontario, in June 1988 with his initial contribution of $1,000,000 and matched two-to-one by the government of Alberta. Accrued interest supports the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research at CIUS. Its major project is the English translation of Mykhailo Hrushevsky’s fundamental ten-volume History of Ukraine-Rus’. Research grants are also awarded to scholars in Ukrainian studies.

Stasiuk Family Endowment Fund: $1,496,595
Established in July 1988 with a $350,000 bequest from the estate of Eudokia Stasiuk (Toronto) and matched two-to-one by the government of Alberta, the fund supports the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine and CIUS publications.

Anna and Nikander Bukowsky Endowment Fund: $117,680
Established by Anna and the late Nikander Bukowsky (Saskatoon) in November 1988 with an initial donation of $10,000; augmented by $50,000 in February 1993 and $51,200 in May 1994. Supported scholarly research and publications in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies until 1996, the fund, at the request of the donor, now supports the Research Program on Religion and Culture (formerly, the Ukrainian Church Studies Program).

Nestor and Zenovia Salomon Memorial Endowment Fund: $26,667
Established by Wasyl and Halyna (née Khomyn) Salomon (Toronto) in December 1988 in memory of their relatives Nestor Salomon and Zenovia Salomon (née Lopushanskyi). The initial gift of $15,000 was designated for the support of Ukrainian language and literature projects.

Juchymenko Family Endowment Fund: $5,000
Established by Ivan Juchymenko (Islington, Ontario) in January 1989 to fund scholarly research in Ukrainian history, with emphasis on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Alexander and Helen Kulahyn Endowment Fund: $50,000
Established by Alexander and Helen Kulahyn (Sardis, B.C.) in May 1989 to provide research grants and scholarships to junior and senior scholars in the field of Ukrainian legal studies.

Dmytro Stepovyk Ukrainian Studies Endowment Fund: $4,700
Established by Dmytro Stepovyk (Kyiv) in May 1989 to fund scholarly research and publications in Ukrainian art history.

Helen Darcovich Memorial Endowment Fund: $298,833
Established by Dr. Vlas Darcovich (Edmonton) in July 1989 in memory of his wife, Helen (Olena), née Michalenko, to support Ph.D. students writing dissertations on a Ukrainian or Ukrainian-Canadian topic in pedagogy, history, law, the humanities and social sciences, women’s studies, or library
science. A minimum of one doctoral fellowship is awarded annually.

**Dr. Ivan Iwanciw and Dr. Myroslawa Mysko-Iwanciw Endowment Fund: $128,929**

Established by Dr. Myroslawa Iwanciw (née Mysko) of Elmwood Park, Illinois, in August 1989. Until 2001, income funded a scholarly exchange between York University (Toronto) and an institution in Ukraine. It now funds scholarships for students at the Kyiv Mohyla Academy National University.

**CIUS Exchanges with Ukraine Endowment Fund: $36,006**

Established by individual donors from all parts of Canada in November 1989. The fund was created to foster the development of academic exchanges with Ukraine.

**Marusia and Michael Dorosh Endowment Fund: $100,075**

Established by the late Michael Dorosh (Toronto) in November 1989 to provide fellowships for students pursuing a master’s degree in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies. A minimum of one fellowship is awarded annually.

**Petro and Ivanna Stelmach Endowment Fund: $150,000**

Established by Petro and Ivanna Stelmach (1924–2008), Mississauga, in November 1989 to provide research grants and scholarships in Ukrainian studies. Since 1993, the fund has been used to support the Institute for Historical Research at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv. Two annual scholarships for history students at Lviv University were initiated in 1995.

**Oleh Zujewskyj Endowment Fund: $20,000**

Established by Dr. Oleh Zujewskyj (1920–1996) of Edmonton in December 1989 to support the publication of literary works by Ukrainian writers living outside Ukraine.

**Tymofij and Evhenia Taborowskyj Endowment Fund: $20,500**

Established by the late Tymofij and Evhenia Taborowskyj (Toronto) in April 1990 to fund the research and publication of works by scholars in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies.

**John Kolasky Memorial Endowment Fund: $751,938**

This fund was originally established in May 1990 as the Ukraine Exchange Fellowship Endowment Fund by the late John Kolasky (Surrey, B.C.), Pauline and the late Peter Kindrachuk (Vernon, B.C.), William and Justine Fedeyko (St. Albert, Alberta), and many organizations and individuals from across Canada. It provides fellowships for Ukrainian scholars and professionals to conduct research and study in Canada.

**Vasil Kravcenko Endowment Fund: $10,000**

Established by the late Dr. Vasil Kravcenko (Hanover, Germany) in February 1991 to fund scholarships and research grants for scholars in Ukrainian studies.

**Nestor Peczeniuk Memorial Endowment Fund: $82,000**

Established by Jaroslawa and Sonia Peczeniuk (Sudbury, Ontario) in December 1991 to provide research grants for scholars in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies.

**Wolodymyr Dylynsky Memorial Endowment Fund: $54,175**

Established by Myron Dylynsky (Toronto) in December 1991 to provide research or publication grants in Ukrainian studies to scholars affiliated with academic, cultural, and educational institutions in Lviv. Until 2007, the endowment also received matching funds from Xerox Canada.

**Mykola Klid Memorial Endowment Fund: $61,150**

Established in December 1992 by Maria Diakunyk (Kitchener, Ontario) and her three children, Dr. Bohdan Klid (Edmonton), Myroslav Klid (Mississauga, Ontario), and Maria Zadarko (Kitchener) to fund fellowships and research grants in Ukrainian studies.

**Teodota and Iwan Klym Memorial Endowment Fund: $35,353**

Established in April 1995 with a bequest from the estate of Teodota Klym (Edmonton) to support CIUS scholarly activities, including fellowships, publications, and the organization of conferences, primarily in co-operation with the Yurii Fedkovych National University of Chernivtsi.
Research Program on Religion and Culture Endowment Fund: $45,021
Formerly named the Ukrainian Church Studies Program Endowment Fund, the fund was established in November 1995 with a bequest from the estate of Harry Bratkiw (Edmonton) and donations from St. John's Fraternal Society (Edmonton) and St. Andrew's College (Winnipeg) to offer fellowships, supports independent research, and facilitates research and publication by scholars in the field of religious studies.

Shwed Family Endowment Fund in Memory of Ostap and Vera Shwed: $32,700
Established originally as the Ostap Teofil Shwed Memorial Endowment Fund in April 1996 by Vera Shwed and her four sons, Eugene, Dennis, Philip, and Mark, the fund was renamed by the sons in honour of the family and in memory of their parents following the death of their mother. It supports projects at the Ukrainian Language Education Centre that promote teacher professional development and the improvement of language courses.

Stephen and Olga Pawliuk Endowment Fund: $50,000
Established in August 1996 by Olga Pawliuk (Toronto), initially to support the Hrushevsky Translation Project and then to support research and publishing in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian history.

Stelmaschuk Extension Education Endowment Fund: $30,400
Established in October 1996 with a $10,000 donation from Professor Paul Stelmaschuk and Mrs. Anna Stelmaschuk (Kelowna, B.C.) and $10,000 from the late Mrs. Nancy Shemeluck-Radomsky (Edmonton) and Mrs. Mary Orchuk, and $1,000 from Mrs. Jean Naciuk. The fund supports extension education in Ukraine by assisting Ukrainians engaged or planning to work in this field. It can also be utilized by distance-learning workers from Canada to help educate prospective extension workers in Ukraine.

Michael Zacharuk Memorial Endowment Fund: $10,000
Established in November 1996 by the late Mary Zacharuk (Two Hills, Alberta) in memory of her husband, Michael (1908–1996), to support scholarships and publications in Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies.

Remeza Family Endowment Fund: $100,000
Established in December 1998 by Sylvester Remeza (1914–2002) of Ottawa, the fund supports research and publications pertaining to the work and legacy of Bohdan Lepky.

Dmytro and Stephanie Kupiak Fund: $50,000
Established in December 1998 by Stephanie Kupiak (Milton, Ontario), the fund offers scholarships to graduates of the Busk State Secondary School who study economics, political science, law, and international relations at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

Celestin and Irena Suchowersky Endowment Fund: $86,000
Established in September 1999 by Dr. Celestin (Mykola) Suchowersky (1913–2008), the fund supports educational and scholarly activities of qualified natives of the Bukovyna region of Ukraine, primarily to come to study at a Canadian university in the disciplines of Sociology, Psychology, Economics, or Ukrainian Studies.

Fedeyko Family Endowment Fund: $102,439
Established in November 2000 by William and Justine Fedeyko (St. Albert, Alberta) the fund supports the Ukrainian Canadian Program by funding scholarly research, conferences, community outreach activities, and the publication of works in this field.

Established in December 2000 by Daria Mucak-Kowalsky (Toronto) with the primary purpose of offering scholarships to graduate students in Ukraine and Canada in selected disciplines, first of all students at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, the Ivano-Frankivsk National University, the Kyiv Mohyla Academy National University, any Canadian university, with preference to students at the University of Alberta.

Michael Kowalsky and Daria Mucak-Kowalsky Encyclopedia of Ukraine Endowment Fund: $170,000
Established in April 2004 by Daria Mucak-Kowalsky (Toronto), the fund supports the preparation, editing, and
Endowments

Mykhailo Onufriiovych Samytsia Endowment Fund: $215,000
Established in November 2005 by Mykhailo Onufriiovych Samytsia (1920–2009) in memory of his father, Onufrii Ivanovych Samytsia; his mother, Anastasia Dmytrivna Samytsia (née Stoianovska); and his wife, Maria Hryhorivna Samytsia (née Sharyk), with a donation of $208,500 from Mykhailo Samytsia and $5,000 from the estate of Maria Samytsia. The fund is designated in support of students and the scholarly and research activities of CIUS.

Dr. Ivan Iwanciw and Dr. Myroslawa Mysko-Iwanciw Ukrainian Studies Endowment Fund: $57,105
Established by Dr. Myroslawa Iwanciw (née Mysko) of Elmwood Park, Illinois, in April 2006 in support of CIUS activities, with priority to Ukrainian students and scholars conducting research in Ukrainian studies.

Peter and Doris Kule Endowment for the Study of the Ukrainian Diaspora: $213,150
Established in September 2006 by Drs. Peter and Doris Kule (Edmonton) with an initial donation of $100,000 and matched by the Government of Alberta. Additional contributions have been received from individuals and organizations. The fund supports the work of the Ukrainian Diaspora Studies Initiative at the Kule Ukrainian Canadian Studies Centre.

Ivan Franko School of Ukrainian Studies Endowment Fund: $119,464
Established by the Ivan Franko School of Ukrainian Studies (Edmonton) in October 2006 to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary, with an initial donation of $75,000. The amount was later increased by additional funds from the school and individual donors. The fund provides travel grants to post-secondary students who wish to continue their studies in Ukrainian at universities in Ukraine.

Ivan and Zenovia Boyko Endowment Fund: $30,000
Established by Ivan and Zenovia Boyko (Edmonton) in January 2007 as a tribute to the memory of Mr. Boyko’s mother, Kateryna Boyko (née Shchybylok), and as a gift to the Boykos’ grandchildren, the fund supports the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine Project and promotes computer-based access to information about Ukraine and Ukrainians.

Stephen and Olga Pawliuk Ukrainian Studies Endowment Fund: $50,000
Established in January 2006 by Olga Pawliuk in support of the scholarly and research activities of CIUS, with priority to online computer-based initiatives.

Mykhailo, Volodymyr and Olia Halchuk Memorial Endowment Fund: $50,000
Established by Jaroslav Halchuk (St. Catharines, Ontario) in July 2007 in memory of his sons, Mykhailo and Volodymyr, and his wife, Olia, to support the scholarly, student and research activities of CIUS.

Peter and Doris Kule Ukrainian Canadian Studies Centre Endowment Fund: $905,000
Established by Drs. Peter and Doris Kule (Edmonton) in August 2007 to support the Ukrainian Canadian Program, now known as the Kule Ukrainian Canadian Studies Centre at CIUS, and facilitate the expansion of the Institute's multifaceted commitment to documenting and sharing the wealth of the Ukrainian Canadian experience.

Rev. Dmytro and Stephania Baziuk (Rudakewycz) Memorial Endowment Fund: $7,000
Established by Myron and Luba Baziuk (Edmonton) in August 2007 in support of the study of Ukrainian intellectual and cultural life in western Ukraine, with emphasis on the history of Lviv and the Lviv region; women's studies in western Ukraine, and scholarly publications in the aforementioned areas. The fund also supports students from the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv who have been selected for the University of Alberta student exchange program.

Eugene and Olena Borys Endowment Fund: $25,000
Established by Oksana Boszko, Roman Borys, Adrian Borys, and Marko Borys in January 2008 in support of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine and other encyclopedia projects in all forms: print, electronic, and other media, under the direction of CIUS.

Michael Kowalsky and Daria Mucak-Kowalsky Ukrainian Diaspora Endowment Fund: $30,000
Established by Daria Mucak-Kowalsky in January 2008 to...
conduct research and publish materials of the Kule Ukrainian Canadian Studies Centre at CIUS dealing with the most recent (“fourth wave”) Ukrainian emigration to Canada.

**Father Hryhorij Fil and Olga Fil Endowment Fund: $35,050**

Established by Father Hryhorij Fil and the late Olga Fil (Redwater, Alberta) in November 2008 to support research and publication of historical works and religious sources on topics in Ukrainian history or related topics in Ukrainian studies, such as Ukrainian literary history and the history of the Ukrainian language in Canada, as well as to support research and publication of liturgical books, religious literature, and studies on church affairs and religion.

**Walter Litynsky and Irene Litynsky Endowment Fund: $10,020**

Established in February 2009 with a bequest from the estate of Walter and Irene Litynsky (Windsor, Ontario), the fund supports research and publishing in Ukrainian and Ukrainian Canadian history.

**Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Modern Ukrainian History and Society Endowment Fund: $1,000,000**

Established in February 2009 by a donation of $500,000 from the Petro Jacyk Education Foundation and matched by the Government of Alberta, the fund supports the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Modern Ukrainian History and Society, a collaborative project between the University of Alberta and two major universities in Lviv: the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv and the Ukrainian Catholic University. Under the auspices of the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research at CIUS, the program focuses on modern Ukraine by publishing the journal *Ukraina moderna*, cataloguing and digitizing major collections of oral history, and supporting the research work and education of promising younger historians in Ukraine and Canada.

**Danylo Husar Struk and Oksana Piseńska Struk Endowment Fund: $101,010**

Established in November 2009 by transferring the Danylo Husar Struk Memorial Fund at the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies (Toronto) in the amount of $100,000. The fund supports the Danylo Husar Struk Program in Ukrainian Literature at CIUS by providing grants to established scholars for the critical analysis of Ukrainian literature, sponsoring research, scholarly writing, and translation of Ukrainian literature, organizing workshops, public lectures and readings on Ukrainian literature, and supporting publications in Ukrainian literature.

**Dr. Wasyl and Parasia Iwanec (Krysa) Endowment Fund: $25,000**

Established in July 2010 by Parasia Iwanec (St. Catharines, Ontario) in memory of her late husband, Dr. Wasyly Iwanec (1905–1979) with a donation of $25,000. The fund supports research and publications at CIUS and provides scholarships and bursaries for students and research grants for scholars in Ukrainian studies.

**Alberta Ukrainian Heritage Foundation Endowment Fund: $45,495**

Established in August 2010 by a donation of $25,000 from this Edmonton-based foundation. The fund is under the direction of the Kule Ukrainian Canadian Studies Centre at CIUS. Additional donations have been received from the Foundation, Sophia and Peter Kyforuk, and Octavia Hall. The fund supports scholarly research on Ukrainian-Canadian history, the preparation of books on Ukrainian-Canadian subjects, sponsorship and participation in academic conferences, and the development of databases in Ukrainian-Canadian studies.

**Peter Salyga Endowment Fund: $50,920**

Established in August 2010 with a bequest of 20 percent of his estate (Winnipeg, Manitoba), $50,920. The fund supports the publication of and regular updates to the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine, as well as other publications of CIUS in English or Ukrainian.

**Roman and Halia Kolisnyk Endowment Fund: $15,000**

Established in March 2011 by Roman Kolisnyk of Toronto with a donation of $15,000. The purpose of the fund is to support English and French translations and publications (print and electronic) of Ukrainian literary works, literary memoirs, diaries, and correspondence of Ukrainian-Canadian and other diaspora authors.

**Levko and Marika Babij Memorial Endowment Fund: $50,000**

Established in May 2011 by Marko Babij, Roman Babij, and Nadia (née Babij) Gogus in memory of their parents, Levko and Marika Babij, with a donation of $50,000. The fund supports programs and grants related to the study of twentieth-century Ukrainian history, especially Ukraine in World War II.
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The following donations have been received between 1 August 2010 and 31 July 2011 from 238 benefactors.

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