



HURI

NEWS

Spring 2007

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Institute Moving to New Home

As of 1 March 2007, the Institute will be located at 34 Kirkland Street, a new home after thirty-three years at the 1583 Massachusetts Avenue site. The move is part of a general Faculty of Arts and Sciences plan to bring centers and institutes in international studies closer together within a cluster of centrally located buildings called the Center for Government and International Studies (CGIS). With this move, the Institute will be closer to its constituencies in the Slavic, History, and Government departments. As a member of CGIS, the Institute will have direct access to all the state-of-the-art meeting rooms and reception facilities in the CGIS complex that straddles Cambridge Street near Gund Hall.



A historical landmark with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century components, 34 Kirkland Street is currently undergoing renovation in advance of the Institute's relocation. The tetrastyle Doric portico is sure to become the most recognizable external feature of the Institute's new building, which will house the Institute's staff and visiting fellows on three floors. The first floor will feature a new library cum reading room suitable for the weekly Seminar in Ukrainian Studies. The Institute will formally dedicate its new premises in the spring on a date to be announced. ♦

Serhii Plokyh to Join Harvard History Department

The faculty and staff of the Institute are delighted to announce that Professor Serhii Plokyh of the University of Alberta has accepted an offer from the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to join Harvard's Department of History in the fall of 2007 as the new Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History, the third holder of the endowed chair previously held by the late Omeljan Pritsak and Mykhailo Hrushevsky Research Professor Roman Szporluk.

Plokyh's research and teaching interests cover the spectrum of Ukrainian history and culture, from the Christianization of Rus' to contemporary Ukraine, from history, politics, and historiography to art history, literature, and religion. His major publications include *The Cossacks and Religion in Early Modern Ukraine* (2001), *Tsars and Cossacks: A Study in Iconography* (2002), *Unmaking Imperial Russia: Mykhailo Hrushevsky and the Writing of Ukrainian History* (2005), and *The Origins of the Slavic Nations: Premodern Identities in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus* (2006). ♦

Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute

(before 1 March 2007)
1583 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

(after 1 March 2007)
34 Kirkland Street
Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

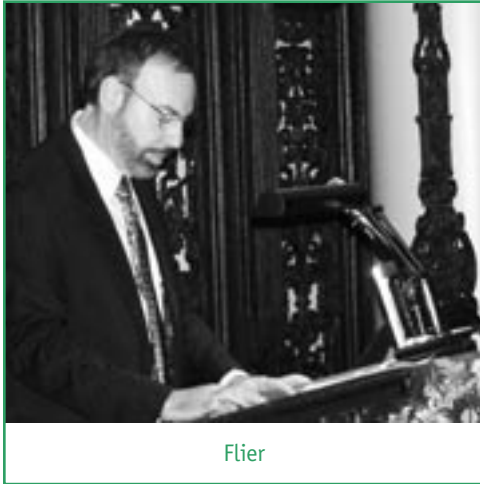
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Harvard Memorial for Professor Pritsak

On 20 October 2006, Harvard University held its official memorial service in the Appleton Chapel of Memorial Church for Professor Omeljan Pritsak, who passed away on 29 May.

Pritsak had served at the University almost twenty-five years, first as professor of Linguistics and Turkology, then as the first Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History, and finally as the first director of the Institute.

For the service, Harvard administrators, colleagues, staff, noted scholars, former students from across North America, and representatives of both the Boston and national Ukrainian communities filled the chapel for the ninety-minute service. Among those present were Harvard professors Horace Lunt and Richard Pipes, who served on the first Ukrainian Studies Committee; Marlena Weintraub, widow of the late Professor Wiktor Weintraub; and Erkut Gömülü, Honorary Consul of Turkey in Boston.



Flier

Professor Michael S. Flier, current director of HURI and Oleksandr Potebnja Professor of Ukrainian Philology, gave opening remarks and also served as master of ceremonies.

"Professor Pritsak will always be remembered for his four hallmarks: erudition, vision, energy, and conviction," Flier pointed out. "He was able to take the vision of a comprehensive approach to Ukraine that had been lacking in contemporary scholarship and make it a reality through sheer perseverance.

"Pritsak was the greatest champion of Ukrainian studies, and his early training in history and Turkology ultimately led him to the conception of Ukraine as a space of multiethnic and multicultural contact that could not be properly understood without the consideration of the history and culture of Ukraine proper as well as all of the lands and peoples that interacted with it," Flier continued.

Understanding deeply how Ukrainian studies had been stifled by various oppressive governments, Pritsak developed a vision of what Ukrainian studies could be in a free academic setting, Flier said. "He envisioned a humanistic approach to Ukrainian studies, coordinated by a research center linked with a mandate for teaching courses in the three areas that he ascertained as crucial: history, literature, and philology. He stressed the need of developing scholarly projects in each area and of publishing the foundational texts crucial to an understanding of the origins and development of Ukrainian history and culture.

"It was Omeljan Pritsak who created the Institute as it exists today, with its seminar series; three endowed chairs; a vibrant series of publications, including the journal *Harvard Ukrainian*

Studies; the Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature; and the more than 80,000 titles of Ucrainica to support teaching and research," Flier said.

"Omeljan Pritsak was not just a dreamer, however," Flier added. "He worked tirelessly with the Ukrainian Studies Fund to raise sufficient capital to make his visions reality. To do this he traveled all over the United States and Canada to share his ideas with the Ukrainian community and to convince them of the urgent need to bring the Ukrainian studies project at Harvard to fruition. And they responded with an unparalleled level of generosity, not equaled before or since by any other Slavic ethnic group.

"Within a few short years, the Ukrainian Studies Fund had raised the necessary endowment to reach the goals that Pritsak had set, and to convince the Harvard administration to support the project," Flier said.

"Professor Omeljan Pritsak dreamed big dreams. He worked long hours. He overcame insurmountable obstacles. His vision realized the words of another scholarly dynamo, the Scottish inventor and physicist Michael Faraday: 'Nothing is too wonderful to be true.'"

Other speakers were Professor Edward Keenan, director of Harvard's Dumbarton Oaks Research Center in Washington, D.C.; George G. Grabowicz, Dmytro Čyževs'kyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature; Roman Szporluk, Mykhailo Hrushevsky Research Professor of Ukrainian History; Richard Frye, Aga Khan Professor of Iranian, Emeritus; Lubomyr Hajda, Associate Director of HURI; Frank Sysyn, Director of the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research; and Rev. Borys Gudziak, Rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv. The speakers paid personal tributes and offered insights into Pritsak's life, work, and unique personality. The chapel organist, Harry Lyn Huff, played selections from J. S. Bach before, during, and after the service.

Following the service a reception (*pomynyky*) was held in the Reading Room of the Harvard Faculty Club with approximately one hundred people in attendance. Michael Flier welcomed everyone and stressed that both the memorial service and the reception were "a celebration of the life and scholarship of Professor Omeljan Pritsak." He then invited others to the lectern to offer additional remarks.



Kohut

Dr. Zenon Kohut, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, spoke first and reflected on Pritsak's enthusiasm and support for his students. He was followed by Dr. Oksana Grabowicz, an anthropologist and associate of HURI, who talked about the support she received from Pritsak in her academic growth and development. Dr. Mübeyyin Altan,

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HURI Hosts Symposium on the Ukrainian Political Situation

The Institute's Seminar in Ukrainian Studies opened its 36th annual session with a two-day symposium on 5–6 October 2006, "Clockwork Orange: Ukraine's Democratic Revolution Comes Full Circle?" The symposium was divided into three sessions. The first session looked at the potential and promise of the Orange Revolution and the crises that bedeviled it in the year following the Maidan and leading up to the election campaign of spring 2006. The second session explored the run-up and results of the March parliamentary election, the failure of the Orange forces to create a working parliamentary majority and the return of Viktor Yanukovich to power; and the third session consisted of an open roundtable discussion, with debates among the panelists and questions from the audience. Presentations were given by George G. Grabowicz (Harvard University); Margarita M. Balmaceda (Seton Hall University); Taras Kuzio (George Washington University); Tammy Lynch (Boston University); Lubomyr Hajda (Harvard University), and younger scholars such as Jessica Allina-Pisano, El'vis Beytullayev, and Mark Andryczyk, all research fellows at HURI. Hajda acted as moderator.

Grabowicz was the first speaker, asking rhetorically, "Was the Orange Revolution really a revolution? Did it accomplish anything?" He then argued that although much was staged and theatrical, the country and society have been fundamentally improved. "Civil society was reinvented as people discovered they had a voice and power. Government officials have begun to act differently, elections were free and fair, and most importantly, the media has changed. It is now much closer to western European media than anything else that can be found in the former Soviet Union," he concluded.

Kuzio examined the internal wrangling for power that went on in the Orange camp during their first year in power. "In retrospect, it is clear that Yushchenko's dismissal of Tymoshenko as prime minister and the memorandum of understanding that he signed with Yanukovich were major setbacks for the Orange coalition," Kuzio pointed out. "It split former allies and destroyed the unity of the two main players, Our Ukraine and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, and it also marked the revival of the fortunes of the Party of Regions and the return of many of its leaders from their self-imposed exile in Russia."

Balmaceda then took up the topic of Ukraine's gas dispute with Russia and examined its impact on domestic Ukrainian politics. She pointed out that the energy sector of the economy is the most lucrative and the most corrupt. The oligarchs and public officials in both countries have made their money by siphoning off funds from energy sales and movement. "It is clear that the energy crisis was provoked to impact the March elections," Balmaceda said, "but it is also clear that those benefiting from the system were acting in their own interests and are trying to preserve their positions. It is also clear that very little changed after the Orange Revolution. Rather than reforming the system, Yushchenko and his people simply angled for their own piece of the pie. What was blatantly corrupt under Kuchma remained blatantly corrupt under Yushchenko."

Hajda provided a retrospective of the constitutional reforms that were voted on 8 December 2004. He pointed out that they "had been pushed by President Kuchma and his allies and had been successfully resisted earlier by the democratic parties in parliament. However, in the midst of the protests on the Maidan and the Orange Revolution, Yushchenko and Our Ukraine unilaterally abandoned their allies and bewildered their supporters by joining the Party of Regions, the Communists, the Socialists, and various Kuchma supporters to vote for constitutional reforms which were highly questionable at best. The move left the Yulia Tymoshenko bloc the sole political group in Parliament opposing the legislation.

"Ironically," Hajda continued, "Yushchenko then ignored the vote and made no preparation for the changes which would take place in January 2006; it seemed that the reforms caught Yushchenko by surprise. Once their true meaning became clear to him, he began to talk about revisiting and/or rescinding them but it was too late. After the March 2006 parliamentary election, Yanukovich and the Party of Regions took full advantage of the new rules of the game to increase their power within the government and to marginalize Yushchenko's."

Lynch and Kuzio then covered the electoral campaign and parliamentary election of 2006 and its aftermath. Kuzio gave an in-depth analysis of the politics of the period, the position

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HURI to Host International Conference on Ukrainian Modernism

As a follow-up to the highly successful exhibition of Ukrainian Modernist art in Chicago earlier this fall and now in New York through March 2007, the Institute will sponsor an international conference, "Ukrainian Modernism in Context: 1910–1930" at Harvard, 13–15 April 2007. The conference is co-organized by Michael S. Flier, and John E. Malmstad, the Samuel Hazzard Cross Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Harvard.

Akin to a workshop, the conference will be devoted primarily to discussion of the papers that will have been circulated to all participants in advance of the April meeting. The international group of invited scholars includes representatives from Ukraine (Dmytro Horbachov, Olha Lahutenko, Vita Susak), the Czech Republic (Oksana Pelenska), France (Jean-Claude Marcadé), Russia (Georgii Kovalenko), and Canada (Irena Makaryk). In

addition to Flier and Malmstad, participants from the United States will include Konstantin Akinsha (correspondent for *Art News*), George G. Grabowicz (Harvard), Halyna Hryn (Harvard), and Myroslava Mudrak (Ohio State University).

Those in attendance will analyze various aspects of Ukrainian Modernism within the Modernist tradition in general, and in its engagement with Russian Modernism in particular. They will address issues that touch upon Modernist painting, sculpture, graphic design, literature, theater, and film. All conference sessions will be held in the Center for Government and International Studies, South Building. The public is cordially invited to attend; please see the Institute's website for the complete conference schedule. ♦

Gudziak Speaks on the Role and Position of the Church in Post-Orange Ukraine

As part of the ongoing series of speakers sponsored by the Ukraine Study Group, Rev. Borys Gudziak, Rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, spoke on “Church and Society in Post-Orange Ukraine” on 30 November 2006. Gudziak holds his doctorate in Slavic and Byzantine Cultural and Ecclesiastical History from Harvard (1992) and is also an alumnus of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute.

Gudziak’s talk focused on the the reemergence and rapid growth of the church after the fall of the Soviet Union, the problems encountered under presidents Kravchuk and Kuchma, the role that the church played during the Orange Revolution in late 2004, and the changes that have occurred since then.

“The 1990s saw the reemergence of religion in Ukraine and throughout the lands of the former Soviet Union,” Gudziak



Gudziak

said. “Churches were full, new churches appeared everywhere, seminaries, convents, and monasteries had more applicants than they could handle. However, the legal status of the church did not change. Religion was still excluded from public life and the barriers remained between church and society, between religion and science.

“However, this all changed with the elec-

tions of 2004. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Moscow Patriarchate) supported Viktor Yanukovich, and its hierarchy actively campaigned for him in Donetsk, Odesa, and even in Kyiv. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church (Kyivan Patriarchate) supported Viktor Yushchenko, while the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was split. The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church officially refused to take sides, but included prayers for a fair election at the end of every liturgy, and more than half its clergy participated in the events on the Maidan. Neither the Roman Catholic Church nor the various Protestant churches took direct stands, but were active in working for free and fair elections particularly in central and eastern Ukraine.

“During the weeks in December on the Maidan, church leaders were visible in society for the first time since the beginning of the twentieth century,” Gudziak said. “Each day began with ecumenical prayer services, and senior representatives of the clergy were clearly visible with each candidate.

“Unfortunately, the promise of the Maidan has been largely unfulfilled. For the churches, however, the picture has changed as a result of what happened. It is now accepted that religion and the churches have a place in society,” Gudziak pointed out.

“From various polls and surveys it is clear that the people of Ukraine look to the churches for moral and social leadership.

Analysis: The Political Scene in Post-Soviet Crimea by El'vis Beytullayev

When in May 1997 the presidents of Russia and Ukraine finally signed the Treaty of Friendship, which formally recognized Ukraine’s territorial integrity, many observers believed that the long-running dispute between the two countries over the status of Crimea and the Black Sea Fleet had at last been resolved. The approval in 1998 of a constitution for the Crimean autonomous republic, for its part, was presented by Kyiv as the finale to the drawn-out struggle over the status of the peninsula. Failing to propitiate Crimea’s Russophone majority, however, the constitution did not reduce their secessionist temptations. Although institutionalizing center-periphery relations, it disregarded the political demands of Crimea’s native Tatars and, by demoting them to a marginal role, deepened the ethnic split on the peninsula. Often interpreted as an act of political expediency, the arrangement raised doubts about its ability to tackle the challenges facing the region and provide long-term stability. Analyses of Crimean politics in the aftermath of the constitutional settlement reveal an unfortunate continuity with the much-troubled period from 1991 to 1998.



Beytullayev

The February 1991 referendum in Crimea restoring its autonomous status was not only a response to the Soviet leadership, anxious to secure a new union treaty, but also a reaction by local Russophones to fears both of “forced Ukrainization” and of the Tatars, who, after forty-five years of exile, were finally allowed to return home. The Tatars denounced the referendum, because the strictly territorial character of the autonomy failed to acknowledge their status as the indigenous nationality—the reason why the Crimean ASSR had existed in the first place. Instead they reestablished their own national assembly, the Kurultay/Mejlis. Having temporarily received a 14-seat quota in the local parliament for the 1994–98 period, the Kurultay faction played a significant role in diffusing the crisis generated by pro-Russian separatist forces led by Crimea’s first (and last) president Meshkov and his Republican Movement. In the absence of a serious democratic or local Ukrainian national movement, the Tatars came to constitute the only organized force determined to defend Ukrainian interests in Crimea.

Kyiv understood the importance of the Tatars in its domestic politics but refrained from acting decisively in their support. This can be explained by the central government’s lack of understanding of Tatar interests, the suspicions that many Ukrainian politicians entertain about the Tatars’ “real intentions,” and fears of alienating ethnic Russian voters. No consensus on the Crimean issue exists, even among members of the party Rukh, the Mejlis’s formal ally.

Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute Gears Up for 2007

The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) is the only program of its kind in North America. Run jointly by the Harvard University Summer School and HURI, it has offered courses since 1971.



Grabowicz

Intensive, proficiency-based Ukrainian language training is the principal focus of the program, with students developing their communications skills in a variety of real-life situations. The program relies on Harvard's extensive resources, including a library of recorded material, video films and programs, access to Ukrainian radio and television news and other programs, regular language labs, and extracurricular activities aimed at creating a near immersion language environment.

Students are required to enroll for eight units of undergraduate or graduate credit, selecting from the following courses offered this summer: Beginning Ukrainian, taught by Alla Parkhomenko (British Council, Ukraine); Intermediate Ukrainian, taught by Yuri I. Shevchuk (Columbia University); Advanced Ukrainian, taught by Volodymyr Dibrova (Harvard University); 20th-Century Ukrainian Literature: Rethinking the Canon, taught by George G. Grabowicz (Harvard University); Ukraine as Linguistic Battleground, taught by Michael S. Flier (Harvard University); and Theorizing Ukraine: Politics, Theory, and Political Theory, taught by Alexander J. Motyl (Rutgers University). Alexander Dillon will return as HUSI director.

Speaking of the upcoming summer program, HURI director Michael Flier said, "As in years past, students have the

opportunity to come to Harvard in the summer to immerse themselves in a unique, intensive Ukrainian experience they will not soon forget."

A wide variety of special events will supplement the Institute's academic offerings. The program for 2007 includes guest lectures by prominent faculty, roundtable discussions with visiting scholars on current events in Ukraine, and cultural presentations such as screenings of Ukrainian films and readings by noted Ukrainian authors.

HUSI was launched in 1970 by Professor Omeljan Pritsak to maintain and strengthen a solid foundation of Ukrainian studies in the

West and to open the course offerings at Harvard to college students from other institutions. Over the years, HUSI's mission has expanded, and, while still supporting Ukrainian studies in the West, it has become truly global in scope, attracting students from North and South America, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Europe. In its 36-year history HUSI has welcomed more than two thousand students and boasts many outstanding alumni.

To apply, students must be 19 years old or have completed one year of college. Exceptional high school students may be considered through the Secondary School Program. Applicants should consult the HUSI website (www.huri.harvard.edu/husi.html) for materials and submission instructions.

Students with demonstrated financial need may qualify for fee reductions, but must apply by April 16 for consideration. ♦



Flier



Motyl

Summer Research Travel Grants Available

Every summer, the Institute offers Harvard undergraduate and graduate students an opportunity to travel abroad to conduct research projects focusing on Ukraine. Selected on the merit of proposed projects, recipients of HURI Summer Research Travel Grants are awarded stipends of up to \$2,000 for graduate students and \$1,500 for undergraduates to defray the cost of travel and research expenses.

Interested students are invited to apply for travel grants through the Office of Career Services' Summer Research Travel

Grants Common Application. This form is available at the OCS Fellowships Office and on the OCS website at www.ocs.fas.harvard.edu/students/fellowships/SRTG.htm. Completed applications must be delivered to the Fellowships Office, Office of Career Services, 54 Dunster Street, Cambridge, by noon on Tuesday, 27 February 2007. Application proposals will be reviewed by HURI's selection committee, and decisions will be announced by early April. ♦

Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute

Seminars in Ukrainian Studies

Spring 2007

Unless otherwise noted, all seminars take place from 4:00 to 6:00 PM
in Room S-050, Center for Government and International Studies (CGIS),
Harvard University, South Building, 1730 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02138

Program subject to change. For updates, please check the HURI website: www.huri.harvard.edu

- Monday, February 12
CGIS S-250
Porté Room
The Traditional Scheme of 19th-Century Ukrainian History and the Problem of Rational Restructuring of the History of Eastern Europe
Roman Szporluk, Mykhailo Hrushevsky Research Professor of Ukrainian History, Harvard University
- Monday, February 19
Holiday: Presidents' Day. No seminar.
- Monday, February 26
Moving Day for the Institute. No seminar.
- Monday, March 5
Marching Forward into the Past: The Search for Historical Roots in Yushchenko's Ukraine
Olena Rusina, Senior Research Associate, Institute of Ukrainian History, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; Fulbright Visiting Scholar, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, March 12
West European Art in the Khanenko Museum: The Fate of a Dispersed Ukrainian Collection
Konstantin Akinsha, Correspondent, *ARTnews*, Budapest; Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellow, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, March 19
TBA
- Monday, March 26
Spring Recess. No seminar.
- Monday, April 2
Censorship of Ukrainian Publications in the Russian Empire, 1847-1876
Johannes Remy, Lecturer in Russian and East European Studies, Department of History, University of Helsinki; Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellow, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, April 9
Underground Upturned: Manipulation of Memory and the Soviet Quest for Legitimacy in Western Ukraine
Tarik Amar, Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellow, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, April 16
The Issue of the "True Faith": Some Problems in Russian-Ukrainian Ecclesiastical Contacts in the Seventeenth Century
Tatiana Oparina, Associate Professor of History, Novosibirsk Pedagogical University; Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellow, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, April 23
"Movo ridna, slovo ridne": How the Galician Ruthenians Were Taught to Become Ukrainians
Michael Moser, Associate Professor, Institute of Slavic Studies, University of Vienna
- Monday, April 30
Ivan Franko's Reception of Shevchenko
George G. Grabowicz, Dmytro Čyževs'kyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature, Harvard University
- Monday, May 7
CGIS S-020
Belfer Case Study Room
Vasyl and Maria Petryshyn Memorial Lecture
Title TBA
Tatiana Tairova-Iakovleva, Professor of Ukrainian History and Director, Center for Ukrainian Studies, St. Petersburg State University

HURI Names New Programs Administrator

The Institute has chosen Tamara Hutnik Nary as its new programs administrator. Nary is a veteran HURI staffer, having worked at the Institute since 1996, first as the Institute's liaison to the Ukrainian Studies Fund and then as HURI's coordinator for special events and visiting scholars.

As programs administrator, Nary is responsible for the administration of the Institute's scholarly programs, including conferences, memorial lectures, seminars, symposia, as well as the administration of visiting scholar and student programs. In the summer, Nary will act as the administrator for the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (of which she herself is an alumna). As such, she will work with the HUSI director to ensure students'

transition into the program and will attend to all the day-to-day matters which result in a successful program.

Nary holds a Master's degree in history from the University of Connecticut, Storrs, and taught high school for nine years prior to her work at HURI.

We welcome Tamara in her new role. ♦



Nary

Olha Aleksic Named New Librarian at HURI

Institute Director Michael S. Flier announced the appointment of Olha Aleksic as the new Petro Jacyk Bibliographer for Ukrainian Collections in November 2006.

In making the announcement Flier said, "Our library holdings in Ucrainica are extraordinarily rich and varied, attracting scholars from all over the world. The Institute's library holds serials, monographs, and various reference materials in Ukrainian and Slavic studies, which help support Ukrainian studies courses offered by the departments of History and Slavic Languages and Literatures as well as the Harvard Summer School. In addition to the print collections, the library also oversees archival and manuscript collections, microfilm and microfiche editions of rare publications, audio and visual material, and ephemera that bear witness to the Ukrainian experience throughout the twentieth century at home and in emigration. The Ukrainian Collection housed in the Harvard College Libraries consists of 80,000 individual book and serial titles in the humanities and social sciences. Most of the collection is housed in Widener Library, Harvard's main research library."

Former Jacyk Bibliographer Ksenya Kiebusinski added, "The HURI collections now have a virtual presence and the print holdings—books and serials—are included in the Harvard OnLine Library Information System (HOLLIS). Citations from Ukrainian journals of literary criticism are regularly added to the Modern Language Association's International Bibliography in order to make this scholarship accessible worldwide."

Olha Horodytska Aleksic is a Lviv native. She graduated from the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv with a degree in English Language and Literature. Following graduation, Aleksic worked as an instructor and translator at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv. After coming to the United States, she earned a Master's in theological studies from the Harvard Divinity School and a Certificate in Eastern Christian Studies from Saint Paul

University in Ottawa. She is currently completing a Master of Science at the Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science in Boston.

"One of the first major projects I will be tackling and I am very excited about," Aleksic said, "is the research, preparation, and mounting of a special exhibit in Harvard libraries in 2009 commemorating the 300th anniversary of the Battle of Poltava and hetman Ivan Mazepa. Harvard's collections are unique on the American continent in that they hold several original documents signed by Mazepa that will form the centerpiece of the exhibit."

The Petro Jacyk Bibliographer for Ukrainian Collections position at HURI was funded by a gift from Petro Jacyk in 1979. Aleksic's responsibilities include collection development, acquisitions, preservation, reference services, bibliographic instruction, and management of special collections, as well as the technical processing of materials, including cataloging. Aleksic is also responsible for acquiring materials in Ukrainian and other languages published in Ukraine; imprints of the Ukrainian émigré communities; and materials from the Ukrainian diaspora. She advises on Ukraine-related material published outside Ukraine and within the diaspora communities. Finally, Aleksic fills in lacunae of older and out-of-print materials.

All of HURI's collections as well as those housed in Widener will be fully searchable in the Online Archival Search Information System (OASIS) by the end of June 2007. Researchers may also learn about the history and scope of the collections by visiting the library's webpages at www.huri.harvard.edu/library.html. A guide to Ukrainian Special Collections at Harvard University will be published in the Harvard Library Bulletin within the next few months.

Aleksic can be reached at oaeksic@fas.harvard.edu. ♦



Aleksic

Jacyk Fellow Arriving in Spring

The Institute has selected musician and musicologist Virko Baley as the Petro Jacyk Distinguished Research Fellow for 2006–2007. A composer, performing artist, and teacher, Baley holds the position of Distinguished Professor of Music at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. In addition, he is an old friend of the Institute, having taught in our own summer program. Baley composed the score for the Ukrainian film *Swan Lake: The Zone*, which won two awards at the Cannes International Film Festival in 1990, the first time a Ukrainian film ever received a prize there.

Baley will be in residence for five months during the Spring Term to conduct research on the history of twentieth-century Ukrainian music. During his tenure he also plans to complete the short vocal score for a work in progress, the opera *Hunger* (Red Earth) on a libretto by Bohdan Boychuk. *Hunger* is based on the Great Famine in Ukraine in 1932–33 and commemorates the 75th anniversary of this tragic event. HURI has conducted



Baley

extensive research on this period of Ukrainian history and supports Baley's efforts to mark this event and to expand the knowledge of Ukrainian music in the West. ♦



Scott

HURI Welcomes New Financial Associate

In early January the Institute welcomed M. J. Scott as the new financial associate. Scott has many years of experience at Harvard, having previously served as Administrative Officer for the Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies and as Program Coordinator for the Committee on the Degree of Ph.D. in History and East Asian Languages. Scott is a native of Salinas, California, and earned her degree in liberal arts at the University of the Pacific in Stockton, California. At the Institute she is responsible for preparing all of the Institute's financial transactions and overseeing our endowments. We are delighted that Scott is joining the HURI community. ♦

Orange Symposium *continued from page 3*

of the various parties, and the way that they approached the campaign.

Kuzio then looked at President Yushchenko's record in office and said that basically nothing was accomplished during his first year. Yushchenko and his party looked to the March parliamentary elections as a further mandate. They campaigned on Yushchenko's name and appeals to memory of the Maidan and managed only 14 percent of the vote; later, as a result of the deal brokered with the Party of Regions, his support dwindled to a mere 6 percent. Kuzio reported that the most important Kyivan paper, *Dzerkalo Tyzhnia*, said of Yushchenko that "he has long proven to be helpless as a manager, reformer, and legislator...he has demonstrated his impotence as an organizer and plotter...his real influence on the government's policy and the parliament's lawmaking work tends to be nil."

Lynch looked at the relative strengths of the various parties in the new parliament and emphasized that the various Orange factions together formed the largest single bloc, with 42 percent of the total. However, because of the factions' failure to unite, Yanukovich and the Party of Regions were able to cut deals and

put together their own coalition that included the Communists (who, however, are rapidly losing ground and might not even make the required minimum in the next Parliament) and the Socialists, who defected from the Orange alliance. She went on to say that the Party of Regions already was trying to undo some of the results of the Orange Revolution, pointing out that the media have begun to self-censor and that the independently run Channel 5 has already disappeared from Odesa. Most disheartening is that as pre-Orange Revolution habits reasserted themselves, many people have begun to resign themselves to the new—or rather, old—reality.

Hajda brought the symposium to a close by summing up that although the picture was far from promising, it was too early to judge what the outcome would be. "Perhaps the most important changes occurred not in politics but in society, accelerating its transformation. It is unlikely that the situation could ever return to what it was before the Orange Revolution. But while the people of Ukraine seem to have evolved substantially, the politicians, unfortunately, as yet have not." ♦

Pritsak Memorial *continued from page 2*

Pritsak's last doctoral student at the Institute for Oriental Studies at the Academy of Sciences in Kyiv, co-founder and president of the International Association of Crimea and former editor of the *Crimean Review*, spoke of Pritsak's abiding interest in and support for the Crimean Tatars. He also pointed out that Pritsak's academic career came full circle when he began to reestablish the Oriental Institute in Kyiv with its branch in Crimea in the years before his death.

Pritsak's widow, Larysa Pritsak, a historian of Cossack Ukraine

in her own right, came to the lectern last. She thanked everyone present for their kind words and tributes and then announced that Pritsak's entire library with its collections of books, manuscripts, art, and correspondence, would be transferred to the National University of "Kyiv Mohyla Academy" and housed in a specially prepared repository. She hopes that this gift will enable the university to establish a research center to serve as the foundation for a department of Oriental studies. ♦

Gudziak *continued from page 4*

Religious leaders are more trusted than anyone else in the country. And this is in a country that is the most secularized in all of Europe," Gudziak remarked.

"Ukraine is a society with major problems," Gudziak said. "As a result of the Orange Revolution the way has been cleared for

the churches to reach out to society. The way that they do it will not only impact society but will also determine their own status for the foreseeable future."

Meetings of the USG will resume in the Spring Term; check the Institute website for topics and times. ♦

Post-Soviet Crimea *continued from page 4*

The highly anticipated advent of democratic forces to power after the 2004 presidential elections did not break this pattern and undermined the Tatars' hopes for change. While the events of the Orange Revolution left Crimea largely unperturbed, they put the pro-Yushchenko Tatars firmly at odds with Crimea's Russophone majority. The local government saw little change as familiar figures continued to dominate Crimea's politics. The newly elected president, for his part, demanded that the Mejlis renounce its "aspirations" to create a Tatar state in Crimea; Tatar leaders responded yet again that the Kurultay's "Declaration of National Sovereignty," issued on the eve of the Soviet collapse, aimed to contain pro-Russian separatist forces and that its goal was to establish a national-territorial autonomy within Ukraine.

Most of the political and socioeconomic problems related to the Tatars' repatriation thus remain unresolved. Inheriting the Crimean Tatar problem from the Soviet empire, Ukraine was forced to assume sole responsibility for financing their repatriation. Yet only a small portion of the \$300 per capita allocated for the needs of repatriates reached its destination. Out of 257,754 Tatars living in Crimea (2001 census), only 3,093 families were provided housing by the government; 36,221 families resettled at their own expense; 19,407 people lived in dormitories and rented quarters. Many Tatars lived in unfinished houses or temporary shelters. At present only 58 percent of Tatar compact settlements are provided with electricity; 81 percent lack running water; 95 percent are without paved roads and gas heat; sewage systems are absent.

Contrary to popular assumptions that the Tatars' primary concern is material survival, recent studies show that they give high priority to sociocultural issues and put special emphasis on native-language education. There are, however, only 14 schools offering education in Crimean Tatar for a total of 4,170 children. The Tatars' campaign for recognition of their status as the peninsula's indigenous people has also been vehemently

opposed by the local elites, whose attitude is conditioned by an obstinate blend of fears that the returnees would demand the return of their property and a belief in Slavic racial superiority—well-expressed in a widely held view that the Tatars should have stayed in Central Asia with "their own kind." Paranoia fostered through propaganda warning of ongoing Tatar land seizures, which in reality constitute only one-fourth of all illegal land grabs in Crimea, may also be explained as an attempt to restrain the Tatars' growing presence. Experts agree that if one can speak about a potential conflict, the focus should be on the Tatars, whose demographic strength and disenchantment with the current state of affairs are both growing.

The 2003 Russian-Ukrainian dispute over Tuzla Island in the Azov straits and the resumed attempts of politicians in Moscow to declare the 1954 transfer of Crimea to Ukraine illegal have shown that not everyone in Russia accepts the loss of Crimea. The gas dispute of early 2006, which generated concerns over the status of the Black Sea Fleet, articulated the sensitive link between economic issues in Russian-Ukrainian relations and the old territorial question. Responding to rumors that Ukraine might revise the Black Sea Fleet's lease contract, Russia's Defense Minister Ivanov said this might lead to renunciation of the 1997 treaty by which Russia recognized Ukraine's 1954 borders. The same agreement was mentioned by Foreign Minister Lavrov in his recent address to the Duma regarding Ukraine's bid for NATO membership, the success of which, in the minister's view, would mark "a colossal shift in the global geopolitical balance" and affect Russia's national interests. Thus, the Russian military presence and the mobilization of audacious pro-Russian forces in Crimea would only facilitate Russia's endeavors to prevent such a shift.

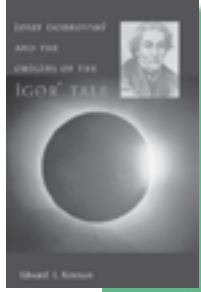
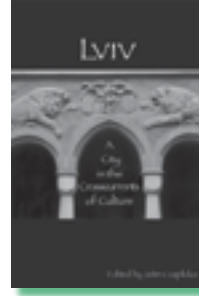
Crimea, with its complex mix of historical associations and ethnic grievances, economic interests and geopolitical aspirations, remains a potential flashpoint and a challenge to the statesmanship of Ukraine's leaders. ♦

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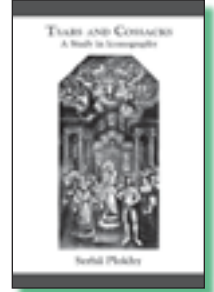
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