



PETRO JACYK
**PROGRAM FOR THE STUDY
OF THE UKRAINE**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2019-2020, the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine (PJP) organized, co-organized, and co-sponsored 9 events on the history, culture, society, politics and political economy of contemporary Ukraine. Unfortunately, some of the plans for promoting and maintaining interest in the Ukrainian Studies were derailed (or realization was postponed) due to COVID-19.

PJP's speakers covered some of the most pertinent topics for today's Ukraine, such as identity formation and identity politics, life in Eastern Ukraine, and important parts of Ukraine's history. PJP has maintained its commitment to supporting events on Holodomor by co-organizing them together with the Holodomor Research and Education Consortium (HREC).

The PJP organized and co-sponsored one panel discussion and 8 lectures and one public meeting. These events either focused on Ukraine exclusively or put Ukraine into a comparative perspective. PJP has again brought to the University of Toronto young and established scholars from Ukraine, the USA, Europe, and Canada for short-and longer term engagements.

The PJP Post-Doctoral Fellow in 2019-2020 was **Dr. Dmitry Halavach**, who recently earned a PhD in history at Princeton University. Dr. Halavach's dissertation, "Reshaping Nations: Population Politics and Sovietization in the Polish-Soviet Borderlands, 1944-1948" is a transnational history of the experience of a European borderland with the Soviet communism, nationalism, and Nazi occupation.

In 2019-2020, PJP hosted two visiting scholars: **Mykola Riabchuk**, Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Political and Nationalities' Studies, Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; and **Magdalena Giebiec**, a PhD student of History at the University of Wroclaw (Poland) and an intern at the Ivan Franko Lviv National University (Ukraine).

Two 2020/2021 visiting scholars will be engaged with PJP and CERES virtually. **Andrey Shlyakhter** is a historian of the Soviet Union and its neighbors who defended his doctoral dissertation at the University of Chicago in October 2020. **Anna Chebotarova** is a research fellow at the School for Humanities and Social Sciences, St. Gallen University (Switzerland), and the coordinator of "Ukrainian Regionalism: a Research Platform" initiative.

PJP continued to develop public awareness about its activities through regular updates on its website, social media, and through the listserv. PJP maintained strong working relations with its long-term partners in Canada and abroad, collaborated with other departments at the University of Toronto, and initiated new partnerships.

MISSION

The Program's mission is to promote scholarly understanding of the government, economy, and society in contemporary Ukraine, as well as the country's history and culture, through

the encouragement and support of collaborative projects — typically involving workshops, conferences, lectures, seminars, and visiting scholars — and through the support of University of Toronto graduate students studying Ukraine. Housed within CERES at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy, the Program draws on the participation of Ukrainianists at the University of Toronto and other universities in southern Ontario; collaborates with other institutions engaged in the study of Ukraine; and seeks additional funding from other sources to maximize the effects of Jacyk Program funding.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAM

The activities and initiatives of the Program are developed by Directors (Dr. Ksenya Kiebuszinski and Professor Lucan Way) and implemented by Program Administrator (Dr. Olga Kesarchuk) and Program Assistants and CERES graduate students Daniela Bouvier-Valenta, Kayla Dinsmore, Catherine Lukits, and Elizabeth Haig.

The Coordinating Committee plays an advisory role and determines Program priorities from year to year.

In 2019-2020, the Committee consisted of:

- Professor Olga Andriewsky, History, Trent University
- Professor Marta Dyczok, History/Political Science, University of Western Ontario
- Very Rev. Peter Galadza, Director of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, University of St. Michael's College in the University of Toronto (joined this year).
- Dr. Ksenya Kiebuszinski, Head, Petro Jacyk Resource Centre & Slavic Resources Coordinator, University of Toronto Libraries
- Professor Taras Koznarsky, Literature/Language, Slavic Department, University of Toronto
- Professor Paul R. Magocsi, History/Political Science, the John Yaremko Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto
- Professor Victor Ostapchuk, Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations, University of Toronto
- Professor Tanya Richardson, Anthropology, Wilfrid Laurier University
- Professor Jaroslav Skira, Historical Theology, University of Toronto
- Professor Peter H. Solomon, Jr., Political Science/Law/Criminology, University of Toronto
- Professor Frank Sysyn, History/CIUS, University of Alberta
- Professor Lynne Viola, History, University of Toronto
- Professor Maxim Tarnawsky, Literature/Language, Slavic Department, University of Toronto
- Professor Lucan Way, Political Science, University of Toronto

The coordinating committee has subcommittees that are responsible for the selection of visiting scholars and postdoctoral fellows.

We are excited that Professor Matthew Light (Criminology) has joined the committee as of summer 2020.

PJP PROFILES

POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN UKRAINIAN POLITICS, CULTURE, AND SOCIETY

In the fall of 2007, CERES announced a generous gift from the Petro Jacyk Education Foundation (PJEF) to fund the Petro Jacyk Post-Doctoral Fellowship in Ukrainian Politics, Culture, and Society at the University of Toronto. The objective of the Fellowship is to support the most promising junior scholars studying contemporary Ukraine and thereby advancing academic understanding of Ukrainian politics, culture, and society. Jacyk post-doctoral fellows have helped maintain the vibrancy of CERES and the Munk School throughout the years and promoted interest in and knowledge of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto.

2019-2020 POST-DOCTORAL FELLOW

Dmitry Halavach



Dmitry Halavach is a historian of the Soviet Union, Russian Empire, and East-Central Europe. His research interests include nationalism, imperial governance, and the impact of war on society. He received his Ph.D. in history from Princeton University in 2019. His dissertation *Reshaping Nations: Population Politics and Sovietization in the Polish-Soviet Borderlands, 1944-1948* is a transnational history of the experience of a European borderland with the Soviet communism, nationalism, and Nazi occupation. As a Petro Jacyk postdoctoral fellow, he worked on turning his dissertation into a monograph and teaching a course on the history of modern Ukraine. Before coming to Princeton Dmitry received MSc in Russian and East European studies from the University of Oxford, MA in Political Science from the Central European University in Budapest, and an undergraduate degree from the Belarusian State University in Minsk.

Below is Dmitry Halavach's report on his activities as a Jacyk fellow.

Research

As a Petro Jacyk postdoctoral fellow, I worked on my research project on the population politics and Sovietization in the Ukrainian-Polish borderlands. It focuses on the 1944-47 population exchange between the Soviet Union and Poland – a massive social engineering project which uprooted over two million people. My project deconstructs the narrative

which pathologizes Ukraine as a place uniquely prone to interethnic conflict and violence. By placing the Polish-Ukrainian population exchange in context, the project highlights the factors which are usually obscured in the conventional story of ethnic politics, such as population fleeing Sovietization. The project looks at the Polish-Ukrainian borderlands in comparison with two other areas – Lithuania and Belorussia. All of them were targeted with the same social engineering tool and subjected to the Nazi occupation and Sovietization. However, the outcomes of the population exchange were different. There was a difference in the thoroughness of the national unmixing. Ukraine and Poland saw the most comprehensive exchange of populations. In the Belorussian-Polish borderlands, most of the Poles stayed in the Soviet Union, and the local authorities attempted to keep the population in order to restore the war-ravaged economy. In Lithuania, the communist authorities focused on the de-Polonization of Wilno but prevented Poles in rural areas from leaving. The variation in the outcomes of these population exchanges created a natural experiment, which allows for investigation into the importance of different factors in national homogenization: Soviet policy, ethnic conflict, consequences of war, long-term historical trends, and the rural-urban divide.

Publications

On the basis of the research project I had carried out at the University of Toronto, I submitted two articles to peer-reviewed journals (*Rites of Passage: The Polish-Soviet Population Exchange in Western Ukraine, 1944-1946*; *Disentangling Populations: Polish Minority in the Postwar Soviet Belarus, 1944-1955*). I am currently revising these papers for publication and addressing reviewers' comments and suggestions. The U of T resources and community were crucial in facilitating this research. I have also prepared and submitted a book proposal and a draft chapter of my dissertation-based monograph to publishing press (preliminary title: *Transferred Lives: Displacement, Identity, and Belonging in the Polish-Soviet Borderlands, 1944-1955*).

The following manuscripts are in progress: *Virtues of Mobility: Class, Ethnicity, and Loyalty in the Soviet Population Politics in the Western Borderlands*; *The Empire of Industry: National Question, Industrial Policy, and the Evolution of Governance in the USSR, 1922-1953*.

Lectures and Conferences

As a fellow, I presented at the ASEES convention and took part in events at the University of Toronto - at Political Science Department, History Department, Anthropology Department, the Munk School, and the Russian Reading Group.

Teaching

During the fellowship, I taught a course *Resistance and Collaboration: War, Occupation, and Dictatorship in 20th century Europe*. By bringing the historical experience of Ukraine into comparative context, the course focused on the impact of war on society and on the choices made by men and women in extreme circumstances of wartime. The Second World War remains the most destructive conflict in human history. It engulfed not only all the great powers but most of the earth, wrought unparalleled destruction, and targeted civilians to an unprecedented degree, with catastrophic consequences. In this course we studied the immense impact of the war and accompanying military occupations on societies. How did

mobilization for total war revolutionize societies? How were combatants and non-combatants transformed by total war? How did people, living in various settings, navigate choices between collaboration and resistance? How and why did a person become a perpetrator? How should we understand the differences between perpetrators and victims, when some people were both at the same time? Was there any logic behind indiscriminate violence? The course tackled these questions by analyzing primary documents, such as diaries, memoirs, and political pamphlets, and by reading works of history, political science, and philosophy.

Research Trips

In December-January 2019-2020, I carried out a research trip to Ukraine where I worked in archives in Kyiv - Central State Archive of Public Organizations (TsDAHOU), Central State Archive of the Supreme Bodies of Power (TsDAVOU), and the State Branch Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine (HDASBU). I read and photocopied many documents which are crucially important to my research about the population exchange between Poland and Ukraine. I also worked with the Soviet-era newspapers in the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine.

2019-2020 VISITING SCHOLARS

Mykola Riabchuk



Mykola Riabchuk is a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Political and Nationalities' Studies, Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and a lecturer at the University of Warsaw and Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv. In 2010-2014, he served as a vice-president of the Ukrainian PEN-center and, eventually, as the president. Dr. Riabchuk penned several books and many articles on civil society, state/nation building, nationalism, national identity, and postcommunist transition in Eastern Europe, particularly in Ukraine. Five of his books were translated into Polish, and one into French (*De la petit Russie a l'Ukraine*, 2003), German (*Die reale und die imaginierte Ukraine*, 2005), and Hungarian (*A ket Ukraina*, 2015). His work was distinguished with a number of national and international awards and fellowships, including Fulbright (1994-96, 2016), Reagan-Fascell (2011), and EURIAS (2013-14). While in Toronto, he worked on the research project "Boundaries of Censorship: Debates on the Freedom of Speech in Ukraine in Today's International Context." Dr. Riabchuk was at CERES in March-May 2020.

In the words of Dr. Riabchuk:

"My research work was partly upset by the quarantine measures introduced in mid-March and the subsequent shutdown of all university facilities. Nonetheless, thanks to the CERES staff and, in particular, to Dr. Ksenia Kebuzinski, I acquired e-access to the library resources that greatly facilitated my research. Even though some important books remained beyond

my reach, I substantially advanced in my work and, believe, will be able to finalize it at the nearest opening.

While the peer-reviewed article on my research topic still requires some further elaboration, I managed to prepare a 'lighter', more popular version of it for the Harriman Magazine (published in the Spring 2020 issue and republished on the PEN Ukraine and Euromaidan websites). I had also a chance to deliver a public lecture online for the members of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and discuss with them my findings and hypotheses at Q & A session. As a follow-up to my past project, I took a part, with Ukrainian colleagues, in the online book-launch of "Interpretations of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict in Western scientific and expert-analytical works" (ed. by Volodymyr Kulyk), and in the Chatham House online discussion on "Victory and Memory: WW2 Narratives in Modern Day Russia and Ukraine." To further benefit from the unique e-library opportunities, I worked also on the English version of my past Ukrainian book "At the Fence of Metternich's Garden. Essays on Europe, Ukraine, and Europeanization" that is forthcoming later this year in the ibidem Verlag. All by all, I feel my stay was rather productive despite force-majeure circumstances and all the related hurdles and inconveniences."

Magdalena Gibiec



Magdalena Gibiec is a PhD student of History at the University of Wroclaw (Poland) and the intern at the Ivan Franko Lviv National University (Ukraine). Currently she is working on the project entitled „Behind the scenes of functioning of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists on emigration in the light of correspondence (1929-1938)”. She conducts research thanks to the support of the National Science Centre (grant PRELUDIUM for years 2019–2021). She has also received fellowships from the German Academic Exchange Service and the De Brzeznie Lanckoronski Foundation. Her research interests focus on the development of nationalism in Europe during the interwar period, formation of national identity as well as national policy towards ethnic minorities in the Second Polish Republic. Ms. Gibiec came to CERES for the winter term as an International Visiting Graduate Student in January-April 2020 and worked under the supervision of Professor Paul Robert Magocsi.

In the words of Ms. Gibiec:

“During my stay at the Munk School as the Petro Jacyk International Visiting Graduate Student I had a chance to advance my research project entitled “Behind the Scenes of Functioning of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists on Emigration in the Light of Correspondence (1929–1938)” which focuses on examining the mechanisms of the functioning of the OUN by depicting its tactics, decision making processes and the efficiency of performed undertakings on the basis of internal correspondence, as well as analyzing (in a qualitative and quantitative manner) networks of contacts within the OUN and with the outside world.

I found many materials for my project in the Robarts Library where I could benefit from books and newspapers that are not available in Poland, especially concerning Ukrainian emigration in Canada and the U.S. However, especially valuable was the chance to travel to different archives in both countries. In Ottawa I have visited Library and Archives Canada (LAC) where among others I found materials connected to the Ukrainian Press Bureau in London. The most fruitful research I conducted in the Immigration History Research Center Archives in Minnesota where I could familiarize myself with interesting yet little-known collections, for example of journalist Evhen Onatskyi. I have also spent one week at Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York and few days at Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in Boston. In all institutions I found materials which go beyond my research project and open up new possibilities for my future scientific work.

I have also found meeting with my advisor Professor Paul Robert Magocsi very enlightening and motivating. Unfortunately, due to outbreak of pandemic COVID-19 during my stay at the Munk School I did not have a chance to use all possibilities that I had during my visit. Especially I regret that my two conference presentations (ASN World Convention at the Columbia University and NESEEEES conference at the New York University) were cancelled, as well as that I could not share my research with bigger audience at the Munk School. I am really grateful for the opportunity to be the part of the Munk School community for a while and that I had a chance to extend my research project for a document found in Canada and the U.S. It will definitely improve my further work regarding Ukrainian studies.”

2019-2020 EXCHANGE WITH KYIV-MOHYLA ACADEMY: STUDENT VISITING CERES

Roman Luybenko



Roman Luybenko was born in 1997 in a small town in Western Ukraine. He moved to Kyiv in 2014 in order to pursue an undergraduate program in sociology at Kyiv Mohyla Academy, one of Ukraine's leading universities. Roman Luybenko defended a thesis on the topic of the relationship of social networking sites' usage and the level of subjective stress among college students. Upon completing his bachelor in sociology in 2018, Roman Luybenko enrolled in a graduate sociology program at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. That same year, he also started applying his academic and sociological skills professionally by working at GfK, an international social and marketing research company, and published an article on the intergenerational differences in values' hierarchies of Ukrainian population cohorts in Kyiv Mohyla Academy's academic journal.

Currently, Roman Luybenko is continuing his studies for the MA in sociology at KMA and working on a thesis that centers on the role of social media in social support exchange. He is also writing a second article, which is based on the results of his research on social networks and stress.

In the words of Mr. Luybenko:

“My exchange semester at the University of Toronto last fall proved immensely beneficial to me. It was an opportunity to not only study at a world-class university but also to hone my research and writing skills as well as visit my first scientific conference.

The courses that I took while at U of T (including Russia's Law and Politics at CERES) were interesting not only thanks to the subject matter and excellent instruction but also because of the opportunity to study and collaborate with many students from a variety of backgrounds; some of those students were PhD candidates which made the interaction extra insightful. I was also fortunate to find classes that closely matched my research interests and allowed me to lay the groundwork for my MA thesis.

Attending Danyliw Seminar in Ottawa was another highly instructive event in terms of getting acquainted with the format of a scholarly conference and being exposed to the research on Ukraine-related topics from an international collective of researchers.

Other highlights of my stay in Toronto included the possibilities to take advantage of the professional development sessions and other extracurricular lectures at Munk School, and the writing tutors at the Graduate Writing Centre.

In short, the whole experience was nothing short of transformational for me, both professionally and personally. I am deeply grateful to Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation for making all this possible.”

2020-2021 VIRTUALLY “VISITING” SCHOLARS

Unfortunately, the global pandemic prevented our 2020/21 visiting scholars **Andrey Shlyakhter** and **Anna Chebotarova** from coming to Toronto in person. However, they will be engaged with the Program and CERES virtually for a period of three months and will have full library access to work on their proposed projects.

Andrey Shlyakhter



Andrey Shlyakhter is a historian of the Soviet Union and its neighbors. His research explores the intersection of economic deviance, borderlands, ideology, and state power. He defended his dissertation, “Smuggler States: Poland, Latvia, Estonia, and Contraband Trade across the Soviet Frontier, 1919-1924,” on October 22, 2020 at the Department of History of the University of Chicago, where he will receive his PhD in December. The dissertation forms part of his postdoctoral book project, *Smuggling across the Soviet Borders: Contraband Trades, Soviet Solutions, and the Shadow Economic Origins of the Interwar Iron Curtain, 1917-1932*. This study uncovers the coevolution of two fundamental features of the Soviet system: the black market and the border. Drawing on archives in (so far) seven countries (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Poland, Latvia, Estonia, and the US), it argues that, by linking

Soviet consumers with the outside world against Moscow's wishes, the ports and distilleries of Riga, Tallinn, and Tartu and the cloth factories of Łódź inadvertently fashioned the foundations of an interwar Iron Curtain. In other words, Stalin did not simply seal the border to keep Soviet citizens in, and subversive ideas out. Even before the Kremlin embraced "Socialism in One Country," the struggle against the contraband trade that blossomed under War Communism and flourished under the mixed-market New Economic Policy (NEP) of the 1920s fostered the border control infrastructure, mechanisms of repression, and economic autarky that would make Stalinist isolation possible.

During his time as a Visiting Scholar, Mr. Shlyakhter will prepare for publication a journal article that grew out of this research, titled "Borderness and Famine: Why did Fewer People Die in Soviet Ukraine's Western Border Districts During the Holodomor, 1932-34?" Drawing on archives and witness testimonies, it demonstrates that the Soviet leadership's relative sensitivity to the welfare of Ukraine's border population led the authorities to reduce the border districts' grain procurement quotas, and to prioritize them in rendering food aid at the expense of the republic's rear areas. Combined with the smuggling of foodstuffs from Poland, such privileging led to markedly higher survival rates among the inhabitants of the republic's border belt. By uncovering and explaining this experience, the article reveals the profound implications of the spatial logic of Stalinism.

In January 2021, Mr. Shlyakhter will join the Kennan Institute of the Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. as a Title VIII Research Scholar. Previously, he served as Director of Education at Hermiona Education, a social enterprise that prepares students across the former USSR for rigorous academic programs in the United States

Anna Chebotarova



Anna Chebotarova (née Susak) is a research fellow at the School for Humanities and Social Sciences, St. Gallen University (Switzerland), and the coordinator of "Ukrainian Regionalism: a Research Platform" initiative. She is Ph.D. candidate at the Graduate School for Social Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, and is affiliated with the Center for Urban History in East-Central Europe (Lviv, Ukraine). She obtained MA in Sociology and Social Anthropology

from the Central European University (Budapest, Hungary) and MA in History and Sociology from Ivan Franko Lviv National University (Lviv, Ukraine). Her research interests include collective memory, Jewish heritage in East-Central Europe, Holocaust memory, heritage studies, qualitative methods of sociological research. As a Jacyk Scholar, Ms. Chebotarova will be working on a project "Competitive, Multidirectional or Agonistic? Holocaust Memory in Ukraine between Cosmopolitanism, Europeanisation, and Nation-Building."

EVENTS BY PJP

In 2019-2020, the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine (PJP) organized, co-organized, and co-sponsored 9 events on the history, culture, society, politics and political economy, and foreign affairs of contemporary Ukraine. The seminars were well-attended by the CERES, Munk, and broader University of Toronto academic communities, and the general public. Unfortunately, some of the planned events had to be cancelled and or event planning was postponed when the global pandemic started in March 2020.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS AND ROUNTABLES

A Panel Discussion: What Does the Election of Volodymyr Zelensky Mean For Ukraine? (May 7, 2019)

On April 21, Ukraine elected its sixth President since independence. Volodymyr Zelensky is the first Ukrainian President without political experience. In addition, outside of Israel, Ukraine is now one of the few countries in the world with a Jewish head of state. This panel addressed the following questions: what does the election tell us about Ukrainian democracy? What are its implications for relations with Russia?

Speakers:

Prof. Marta Dyczok (Western University)

Prof. Oleksandr Fisun (Karazin Kharkiv National University)

Prof. Anna Shternshis (University of Toronto)

Prof. Lucan Way (University of Toronto)

Sponsored by PJP and CERES.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

War in the Backyard: What Everyday Life in Eastern Ukraine Looks Like (September 20, 2019)

Speaker: **Alisa Sopova** (MA candidate in Regional Studies (Russia, Eastern Europe, Central Asia) program, Harvard University)

For nearly five years, the Minsk Agreements have been successful in sustaining violence in Ukraine at a low level. The public awareness of the conflict in which nothing really happens has also been steadily going down. And, when invoked, the war in Ukraine is usually discussed solely in geopolitical or military terms.

Missing from this picture are six million people who live in the war zone in eastern Ukraine. Still dealing with the trauma of direct violence in 2014-2015, they are currently exposed to indirect consequences of war. Disrupted infrastructure, restrictions on movement, diseases, lack of access to basic services, unemployment, and shadow economy – these are the

everyday realities of life in the vicinity of the war in Ukraine. At the same time, these factors shape a unique local culture of resilience. People come up with creative strategies of traveling, safety, parenting, entrepreneurship, and mutual assistance.

Sponsored by PJP, co-sponsored by CERES

Academic Januses: GPU-NKVD Secret Informants at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (1920s–1930s) (October 9, 2019)

Speaker: **Oksana Yurkova** (Leading Researcher at the Institute of History of Ukraine, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine)

In 2015 the decommunization laws in Ukraine gave open access to the GPU-NKVD-KGB archives, and historians immediately seized the opportunity to study new types of secret police documents which had been inaccessible earlier. Among them were the almost unknown dela-formulary, i.e. surveillance files on the Ukrainian scholars who worked at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the 1920s–1930s.

These files were prepared for many years and contained all information about researchers and their milieu. They consisted of several types of documents – track records, questionnaires, characteristics, references, secret police supervisory materials, copies of testimonies of the detainees, copies of opened and inspected correspondence, as well as numerous “bulletins” and “informational messages” from the secret informants.

Despite the fact that there are practically no official archival materials on secret informants (their personal files were either obliterated or moved to Russia), it is very likely that their names can be identified. In her talk, Oksana Yurkova presented her analysis of the surveillance files and discuss the problem of secret informants among Ukrainian scholars in the 1920s–1930s. She also presented her research on deciphering of the academic secret informants’ nicknames.

Sponsored by PJP, CERES, and the Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies (CIUS).

The Ukrainian Bureau in London and Its Documents Related to the Holodomor (November 4, 2019)

Speaker: **Roman Wysocki** (Institute of History at Maria Curie-Sklodowska University, Lublin, Poland)

Dr. Wysocki discussed the activity and archival heritage of the Ukrainian Bureau in London, which was established in 1931 with the aim of informing international opinion about the Ukrainians in Galicia, then part of Poland. Although the office was to exist for about two years, it continued to operate until the outbreak of World War Two. During its existence, the Ukrainian Bureau played a key role in the area of Ukrainian civic diplomacy and disseminating information on the situation in Ukraine, especially on the Holodomor.

Sponsored by PJP, CERES, the Holodomor Education and Research Consortium, and CIUS.

The Battlegrounds of Ukraine: Ongoing Revolution(s) in Identity, Post-Industrialism, and Geopolitics (November 11, 2019)

Speaker: **Mychailo Wynnyckyj** (Associate Professor of Sociology, National University of “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy”, Lecturer at Lviv Business School UCU, and Head of the Secretariat of the National Agency for Higher Education Quality Assurance)

Sponsored by PJP and CERES.

2019 TORONTO ANNUAL UKRAINIAN FAMINE LECTURE “Remembering the Terror-Famine: Memory and Meaning in the Early Years of the Cold War” (December 7, 2019)

Speaker: **Olga Andriewsky** (Associate Professor in the Department of History at Trent University)

As the anthropologist Rubie S. Watson once asked, “How do people remember events that ‘did not occur’? How do people ‘remember what is meant to be forgotten’? This lecture will explore the decade between 1945 and 1955, when the Holodomor was “first remembered”. It will examine the active construction and transmission of a social memory of the Terror-Famine among post-war refugees from the Soviet Union. It will also consider how remembrance of the Holodomor shaped and, in turn, was shaped by the emerging Cold War. After 1945, the Holodomor became part of making the case in the West for legal recognition and assistance for refugees fleeing Communism. As the Cold War escalated, famine survivors were increasingly called on as witnesses in a fierce political debate in the U.S. about the nature of the Soviet Union and U.S. policy towards the Soviet Union.

Sponsored by PJP, HREC, CERES, Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies and Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Toronto Branch.

The last prisoners – soldiers of Ukrainian Halych Army in Polish internment (April 1920 – October 1922) (January 27, 2020)

Speaker: **Wiktor Węglewicz** (Jagiellonian University in Cracow/ Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute)

By the end of April 1920, three brigades of the Red Ukrainian Halych Army were staying on the frontline in the central Ukraine. This were the remains of Ukrainian forces, which after being thrown out from Eastern Galicia in July 1919, merged with the Army of Ukraine People’s Republic and together launched Kyiv offensive during the summer of 1919. However, because of typhus epidemy, the result of which was loss of combat capabilities, Galicians were forced to join the Denikin’s Volunteer Army in November 1919 and eventually crossed over to the side of Bolsheviks. After the riot against Soviets in the end of April, two brigades once again tried crossed over the sides in hope to re-merge with

Petlura's units, whereas third brigade stayed with Soviets until it was crushed near Korosten. Yet Polish military authorities with acceptance from Military Ministry of Ukrainian People's Republic decided to disarm Galician units, put them into temporary camps in the Ukraine, then moved to Galicia, and eventually divided into two parts: vast majority of privates and N.C.Os were released to homes, whereas the smaller part, consisted mostly of officers, were transported to the camp of Tuchola for further internment. They have been staying in the Polish captivity for a few months, usually 8 – 9, though some of them were there for over one year, and the very last of Ukrainians were released only after over two years, in October 1922.

Sponsored by PJP and CERES.

Meeting with Oleg Sentsov (February 3, 2020)

The Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine, CERES, and Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Toronto held an exclusive event with Ukrainian filmmaker and writer Oleg Sentsov in February.

Film director Oleg Sentsov was active in Ukraine's Revolution of Dignity and was detained in Crimea in May 2014 and sentenced to 20 years in a Russian prison on charges of terrorism. On September 7, 2019, Senstov was freed from a Russian penal colony after more than five years of detention as part of a prisoner swap between Russia and Ukraine. He was one of 35 Ukrainian citizens that returned home. He continues to fight for freedom of expression and the freedom of other Ukrainian political prisoners. Oleg was visiting on Toronto on the invitation of the Ukrainian Embassy in Canada.

Sponsored by PJP, CERES and the Department of Slavic Languages & Literatures.

Ukraine's War in the Donbas: Description and Prescription in Conflict Resolution (March 5, 2020)

Speaker- **Jesse Driscoll** (Associate Professor of Political Science at the School of Global Policy and Strategy at the University of California at San Diego)

Jesse Driscoll is an Associate Professor of Political Science at the School of Global Policy and Strategy at the University of California at San Diego. His first book, *Warlords and Coalition Politics in Post-Soviet States* (2015), was published by Cambridge University Press in the Series on Comparative Politics and was honored with the Best Book Award by the Central Eurasian Studies Society and the Furniss Award. He has conducted fieldwork in Tajikistan, Georgia, and Ukraine. He has a book forthcoming from Columbia University Press tentatively titled *Doing Global Fieldwork: A Social Scientist's Guide To Mixed-Methods Research in Difficult Places* and a book under review (co-authored with Dominique Arel) on the causes and consequences of the ongoing war in Ukraine.

Sponsored by PJP and CERES.

STUDENT SUPPORT

In 2019-2020, PJP provided financial support to the following students towards their studies, internships in Ukraine, and research seminar trips through the Petro Jacyk Graduate Scholarship in Ukrainian Studies:

Daniella Budimlic (CERES)

Roman Liubenko (MA exchange student from Kyiv Mohyla University)

Magdalena Gibiec (PhD student from Poland)

Sonya Moore (CERES)

Logan Borges (CERES)

David Howarth (CERES)

Kayla Dinsmore (CERES)

As during the previous years, PJP facilitated and co-funded the visit of CERES students to Ottawa to attend the Danyliw Research Seminar on Contemporary Ukraine at the invitation of Professor Dominique Arel, the Chair of Ukrainian Studies Professor at the University of Ottawa. Five students (four from CERES and one exchange student) attended the seminar on 7-9 November 2019 with the support of PJP and the Chair of the Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa. The students had an opportunity to listen to presentations by emerging and established scholars in Ukrainian Studies on the Holocaust in Ukraine, the Donbas War, a discussion with Anne Applebaum on her book about the Holodomor, and other important topics related to contemporary Ukraine. Attendance of the seminar also allowed U of T students to engage in the discussion and begin establishing professional networks with scholars working in the field of Ukrainian Studies.

PJP has also provided support to the 2019-2020 CERES Graduate Student Conference. This year, the conference was titled “Transcending Borders in Europe and Eurasia,” and included fascinating presentations and discussions from students on Russian- Ukrainian relations, Ukrainian-Hungarian relations, and Ukrainian migrants in the EU.

Three CERES students were planning to do an internship in Ukraine (two at Hromadske TV and one at Hromadske Radio) in summer 2020 with support of PJP. Unfortunately, these plans were derailed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

**PETRO JACYK PROGRAM FOR THE STUDY OF UKRAINE AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO**

(Established at June 7, 2001)

STATEMENT OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND
For the Year Ended April 30, 2020
(with comparative figures for the year ended April 30, 2019)

	2019-2020	2018-2019
	\$	\$
Book value of endowment		
Balance, beginning of the year	601,700.00	601,700.00
Balance, end of the year	<u>601,700.00</u>	<u>601,700.00</u>
Market value of endowment	<u>778,763.35</u>	<u>821,150.24</u>
Units of investment, closing balance	<u>3,480.04</u>	<u>3,480.04</u>

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDABLE FUND
For the Year Ended April 30, 2020
(with comparative figures for the year ended April 30, 2019)

	2019-2020	2018-2019
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of the year	54,299.18	50,879.91
Receipts:		
Distributed investment income from Endowment	29,023.54	28,466.72
Distributed investment income from Expendable	771.00	570.35
	<u>29,794.54</u>	<u>29,037.07</u>
Funds available for spending	84,093.72	79,916.98
Expenditures and transfers:		
Salaries and benefits	1,059.95	1,012.00
Materials and supplies	---	61.05
Travel expenses	4,278.15	17,481.87
Services and other	5,225.48	7,062.88
	<u>10,563.58</u>	<u>25,617.80</u>
Balance, end of the year	<u>73,530.14</u>	<u>54,299.18</u>

Fund 304280
Project number 560007439

Financial Services
July 30, 2020



PETRO JACYK GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP IN UKRAINIAN STUDIES
(Established at June 7, 2001)

STATEMENT OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND
For the Year Ended April 30, 2020
(with comparative figures for the year ended April 30, 2019)

	2019-2020	2018-2019
	\$	\$
Book value of endowment		
Balance, beginning of the year	700,000.00	700,000.00
Balance, end of the year	<u>700,000.00</u>	<u>700,000.00</u>
Market value of endowment	<u>873,802.72</u>	<u>921,362.45</u>
Units of investment, closing balance	<u>3,904.74</u>	<u>3,904.74</u>

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENDABLE FUND
For the Year Ended April 30, 2020
(with comparative figures for the year ended April 30, 2019)

	2019-2020	2018-2019
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of the year	105,366.60	85,126.64
Receipts:		
Distributed investment income from Endowment	32,565.53	31,940.77
Distributed investment income from Expendable	1,558.76	1,116.93
	<u>34,124.29</u>	<u>33,057.70</u>
Funds available for spending	139,490.89	118,184.34
Expenditures and transfers:		
Student awards	<u>19,500.00</u>	<u>12,817.74</u>
Balance, end of the year	<u>119,990.89</u>	<u>105,366.60</u>

Fund 304279
Project number 560007437

Financial Services
September 3, 2020



Glossary for Donor Financial Reports 2019-2020

Endowments: Gifted and restricted funds that are invested for the purpose of funding specific activities at the University in perpetuity such as scholarships and chairs.

Long-Term Capital Appreciation Pool: The University of Toronto's endowments are invested in the University's Long-Term Capital Appreciation Pool (LTCAP). The LTCAP was established in 1991 to pool endowments for investment purposes so as to allow for strategic investing, economies of scale, broad diversification, protection of capital, and stability of income. The LTCAP is a unitized pool. Units of the fund may be purchased at the prevailing market value at the beginning of each month. All units in the LTCAP participate equally in capital growth and distributions of income. Each individual endowment is maintained as a distinct endowed account and all the endowments together, form the LTCAP.

Endowed Account: Established by the University for the donor's designated purpose.

Statement of Endowment Fund: Financial report on the endowed account prepared as at the end of the University's fiscal year, April 30. It states the amount of assets at the beginning and the end of the fiscal period and any contributions received during the period.

Book Value: The nominal amount of dollars contributed to an endowed account recorded at the time of contribution(s). On the date of contribution, funds purchase units of the LTCAP at the prevailing market value. The number of units in the account remains unchanged unless additional capital is contributed.

Market Value: The current value of the endowed account as at a specified date. Market value is calculated by multiplying the number of units in an endowed account by the unit market value. The market value of the LTCAP and the LTCAP unit are determined monthly.

Expendable Account: Each endowment account has an associated expendable account from which funds are available for spending for the designated purpose. Deposits to this account come primarily from the distributed investment income from the Endowment Fund.

Statement of the Expendable Fund: Financial report on the fund balances at the beginning and the end of the fiscal period, distributed investment income from Endowment Fund, and spending during the period.

Distributed Investment Income from Endowment Fund: The dollar amount of payout per LTCAP unit, distributed in each fiscal period, is determined by the Chief Financial Officer and approved by the President of the University. The payout amount for 2019/20 per unit was \$8.34. The distributed investment income to each endowed account is calculated by multiplying the number of units held by the account by the dollar distribution amount per unit, and adjusted for any pro-rated units held in the endowed account for part of the year.