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A guide to Ukrainian special collections at Harvard University

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Ukrainian Research Institute

Manuscripts and Archives

The chronological extent of the Institute's manuscript and archival collections ranges from 1860 to the present. The collections include personal documents, correspondence, telegrams, minutes, financial and administrative records, manuscripts, publications, press clippings, and photographs. The predominant languages of the various documents are Ukrainian and English, although some of the documents are written in other European languages. The collections are a particularly important historical resource for the study of Ukraine during the revolutionary years 1917 to 1921 and Ukrainian refugee and émigré life in Europe and the United States following World War II. The papers and archives are also useful for studying Ukrainian cultural life from the viewpoint of individual lives and institutional activities.

Several collections provide insights into the immediate post-World War I period in Ukraine. The Yaroslav Chyz collection includes telegrams relating to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in early 1917 and the ensuing hostilities that enveloped Eastern Europe. Another collection useful for the study of Ukrainian history and politics from 1917 to 1921 is that of Stepan Dushenko. The Czuczman, Hanydziuk, and Solowij collections contain postage stamps and/or paper currency issued by the government of the Ukrainian state from 1918 to 1920. The Victor Peters collection includes research material for his book on Nestor Makhno. His notes trace the history of Makhno's anarchist movement during the Ukrainian revolutionary ferment. The Jan Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz collection contains documents regarding the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) under the command of Symon Petliura and, subsequently, the Government-in-Exile. It is also a good source for studying Ukrainian political refugee life of members of former Ukrainian diplomatic and economic missions of the UNR. The notebooks of Ivan Liubus′ko contain articles from the American newspapers *Ameryka* and *Bat'kivshchyna*, as well as excerpts from books, about the Ukrainian revolutionary period that he copied in longhand over a ten-year period beginning in 1969. The Antin Podufalyi papers include documents issued to him by the UNR, Poland, and France. Another collection of interest for this period of Ukrainian history is the biographical sketch of Andrii Livyts′kyi, former head of the Government-in-Exile of the UNR, written by Stepan Vytvyts′kyi.

The period leading up to and including World War II is best documented by the records of the hetmanite movement and the papers of Mykola Lebed′. The hetmanite

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collection includes correspondence from 1926 to 1932 between leading members of the movement who went on to establish the Ukrainian Union of Agrarians-Statists, an émigré conservative monarchist organization founded in Vienna by Viacheslav Lypyns′kyi which stood in direct opposition to the Government-in-Exile of the UNR. The Lebed′ collection is comprised of correspondence, documents, photographs, newspaper clippings, and publications dating roughly from the 1930s to 1990s that pertain to his involvement in various Ukrainian political and civic organizations, including the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UVHR), and the Prolog Research Corporation. These organizations were engaged at various times in struggles against occupying forces in Western Ukraine, including the Polish inter-war regime, the German and Soviet Armies during World War II, and, subsequently, the Soviet post-war regime.

The experience of Ukrainian displaced persons (DP) following World War II can be traced in several of the other collections held by the Institute. The Volodymyr Nestorovych collection includes a scrapbook he kept during his years as bookkeeper for the World's YMCA-YWCA for displaced persons in the British zone of Germany. It includes photographs of joint conferences of Ukrainian YMCA-YWCA leaders from the American and British zones. The archive of the Ukrainian Council for Physical Culture (RFK) consists of a photo album containing images of various Ukrainian DP sports clubs in Germany. Additional material regarding Ukrainian DP sports clubs can be found in the records of the Berchtesgaden (Orlyk) DP Camp, which also include documents from the "Zaporizhzhia" sports club in the Aschaffenburg DP Camp and the RFK. The Ukrainian student movement archives consist of records of the Central Union of Ukrainian Students, the Union of Ukrainian Student Associations of Germany, and the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America. The Bohdan Kozak collection includes letters and photographs relating to the Ukrainian Catholic chapel of Chrzanowo in northeastern Poland, the only chapel to have mass celebrated in the Ukrainian Catholic rite in Warmia diocese.

Additional collections held by the Institute document Ukrainian émigré life in the United States. The two largest collections are the papers of Bohdan Krawciw and Mykhailo Bazhans′kyi. The Krawciw papers consist of clippings, notes, and correspondence related to his work in the United States as a member of the editorial boards of the newspapers *Ameryka* and *Svoboda*, the journal *Suchasnist′*, and the *Entsyklopediia ukraïnoznavstva*. The papers of Bazhans′kyi contain material related to his work as a journalist and as an active member of the Ukrainian community in Detroit and of the Ukrainian scouting organization Plast.

A number of smaller collections should also interest scholars working on local history of Ukrainian immigrants. The Dmytro Bratush collection provides information about organizations such as the Ukrainian Socialist Radical Party, Defense of Ukraine,

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and Prosvita Society, as well information about Ukrainian community life in Rochester, New York. The archives of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart in Boston contain information on the establishment of the church and the subsequent conversion of the parish to the Orthodox creed. The Petro Moroz collection is also useful for studying the Ukrainian community in the Boston area, particularly the development of its Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Aspects of the Ukrainian community in Chicago may be studied by looking at the Alex J. Zabrosky papers. The Stefania Halychyn collection mostly relates to her activities as organizer and president of the Ukrainian Gold Cross in the United States. The Ievhen Kulchyts′kyi collection spans the first fifty years of Plast and covers some of its activities in Ukraine, the United States, and Canada. The activities of professional organizations in the United States, such as the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and the Ukrainian American Association of University Professors, are documented by circulars and other printed matter in the Alexander Smakula papers. The organizational life of Ukrainian-Americans can also be studied by examining the papers of Joseph Lesawyer, a community leader active for many years in the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and the archives of Defense of Ukraine, Branch 11, Buffalo, New York, the Ukrainian Cultural Society in Detroit, Michigan, the Ukrainian Knowledge Society (Prosvita) in New York City, and the Ukrainian Technical Institute in New York.

The Institute holds few records relating to Soviet Ukraine. It does, however, have copies of documents gathered and written by the International Commission of Inquiry into the 1932-33 Famine in Ukraine. This collection contains testimonies of famine eyewitnesses and prominent international experts of Stalin's terror policy, as well as documentary evidence, including diplomatic reports, publications, and Soviet decrees. Besides this collection, the library has a memoir of the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine written by Ivan Tsven′. The period of Soviet Ukraine in the early 1970s is covered by photographs originally printed in the journal *Po Radians′kii Ukraïni*. The Kostiantyn Morozov interviews document the demise of the Soviet Union and the formation of Ukraine. They provide detailed reminiscences of the period from 1988 to early 1992, when he came to Ukraine as the commander of the Soviet 17th Air Army and ended up the first minister of defense of independent Ukraine. A report written by Tatiana Vlasova and Iurii Lositsky examines the changing cultural and architectural policy towards the historic Podil district in Kyiv during the second half of the twentieth century.

Papers that are of a more cultural interest include those of Zenon Kuzelia. Much of the collection of this bibliographer, editor, and journalist is comprised of correspondence from his years in Berlin from 1920 to 1945. The Zinovii Lys′ko collection provides insights into the experiences and problems Ukrainian composers and musicologists faced working outside Ukraine. The collection includes correspondence with noted

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composers, conductors, musicologists, and musicians, as well as Lys′ko's musical scores and writings. The Mykola Ponedilok collection gives a sense of post-World War II émigré life among Ukrainian writers, journalists, and literary scholars. Other collections of writers held by the library include manuscripts of Andrii Shelest, Kostiantyn Vanchenko, Mykhailo Iurchenko, and Igor′ Pototskii, as well as correspondence, documents, poetry, and other writings of Kost′ Vahylevych. Mary Lesawyer's papers help track the numerous Ukrainian musical productions given throughout North America. The bulk of the Theodore Wacyk collection includes photographs of his art work and family, as well as original charcoal and ink drawings, pastels, and oil paintings. The library also holds illustrations by Mykola Butovych. The material in the Volodymyr Sichyns′kyi collection reflects his career as a prolific scholar of Ukrainian architecture, art, and graphics, while that in the Augustin Stefan collection reflects his scholarly work on Carpatho-Ukraine. The archives of the Conference on Ukrainian Economics, the Permanent Conference on Ukrainian Studies, and the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies document the vast scholarship on Ukraine in a wide range of disciplines.

Collections of a more personal nature include those of Myroslav Kotys and Volodymyr Solowij, who trace their family history in their respective memoirs. The Konstantyn Schynkar collection consists of notebooks of Ukrainian poetry that he collected from 1915 to 1917 while living in New York City. The correspondence in the Stepan Salyk collection consists of letters from the pedagogue and writer Mykhailo Lomats′kyi. The letters discuss not only personal matters and Lomats′kyi's work on Hutsuls, but also reflect general émigré concerns. The Kalenik Lissiuk collection consists of his correspondence with members of the Republican National Committee and The John Birch Society, as well as an autograph book containing signatures of various prominent Ukrainians. Besides these personal papers, there are miscellaneous documents from the families Alchevs′kyi of Kharkiv, Piotrowski of Vilnius, and Kalytovs′kyi of Detroit, Michigan, and correspondence of Myroslav Sichyns′kyi and Mykola Davyskyba of Boston.

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Personal Papers

Autographs.

1946-1946. 24 documents.

This autograph collection consists of letters and postcards written by Ukrainian scholars and cultural figures, including Serhii Iefremov, Nataliia Kobryns′ka, Bohdan Lepkyi, and Stephan Smal-Stockyj, among others. Much of the material appears to have been collected by Denys Luk'ianovych.

Alchevs′kyi family.

Documents, 1902. 2 items.

Oleksii Alchevs′kyi (1835-1901) and Khrystyna Alchevs′ka (1841-1920) were prominent Kharkiv residents. Oleksii was a merchant and banker who financed a number of coal-mining and metallurgical firms in the Donbas. His wife Khrystyna was an educator and writer. She ran a private Sunday school for women (1862-1919) and did much to promote Ukrainian culture and language, particularly the works of Taras Shevchenko. In 1899 the couple erected on their Kharkiv property a statue of Shevchenko. Their fortunes turned soon after with Oleksii's bankruptcy and resultant suicide. The family property was sold in 1902.

The papers include two documents: an act confirming the sale of the Alchevs′kyi family property in Kharkiv to N.P. Shabel′skii, an act regarding the preservation of the commemorative bust of Taras Shevchenko sculpted by Vladimir Beklemishev for the Alchevs′kyi family in Kharkiv.

Mykhailo Bazhans′kyi (1910-1994).

Papers, 1920 –1980. 56 linear ft. Partial inventory.

A journalist, editor and writer, Bazhans′kyi was born in Sniatyn. There, in 1922 and 1923, he helped organize the local Plast Ukrainian Youth Association and would remain involved with the scouting organization his entire life. He also belonged to the underground Ukrainian Military Organization. For his revolutionary activities, Bazhans′kyi was arrested and held as a political prisoner in Kolomyia and Lviv in 1927 and 1928. He emigrated to Czechoslovakia upon release and lived there until 1939. He studied language and literature at the Ukrainian Free University and journalism at the Higher Political School in Prague. In the years 1938 and 1939 he played a role in the building of the Carpatho-Ukrainian state. After brief periods in Czechoslovakia,

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Lviv, Ukraine, German prison camps, and, following World War II, in Aschaffenburg, Germany, Bazhans′kyi immigrated to the United States in 1949 and settled in Detroit, Michigan. He was a prominent leader in the city's Ukrainian community. Throughout his life he served on various editorial boards, published several journals and books—including *Mozaïka kvadriv v'iaznychnykh*, a memoir from his days in German concentration camps—and contributed numerous articles to Ukrainian periodicals devoted to the study of literature, culture, and scouting. He was also a book collector and a great supporter of the library collections at Harvard University.

The papers include correspondence, manuscripts and typescripts, Bazhans′kyi's notes, clippings, and other material related to his publication activities, and fliers, brochures, and newsletters from the various Ukrainian organizations with which he was involved. Much of the material relates to Ukrainians in Prague, the organization Plast, the Ukrainian community in Detroit, and his involvement with the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University.

James D. Bratush (1893-1982).

Papers, 1921-1948. .5 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00007).

Dmytro Bratush was born in Koniushky, Rohatyn county. He emigrated to the United States in 1910 and settled in Rochester, New York. There he actively participated in American and Ukrainian political and social life, serving as both ward and county committeeman of Rochester's Seventeenth Ward for 27 years. He was also a leader in the Ukrainian Democratic Club, and co-founder and president of the Ukrainian Civic Center. Bratush was involved in other Ukrainian educational, political and cultural societies, such as the Federation of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Reading Club, Defense of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Central Relief Committee, and the Prosvita Society.

The Bratush papers consist of material about Rohatyn, Ukraine, and Rochester, New York, as well as about Ukrainian cultural, political, and social organizations, such as the Ukrainian Socialist Radical Party, Defense of Ukraine (Oborona Ukraïny), and Prosvita Society. The papers are comprised of correspondence from Ukrainian civic, community, or political leaders, and some correspondence from family members.

Mykola Butovych (1895-1961).

Illustrations. 1 folder (10 items).

Graphic artist and illustrator, Butovych was born in Petrivka in the Poltava region. As a child he made the acquaintance of an artist and bibliophile who inspired a lifelong

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interest in art, history, and folklore. In the 1920s Butovych studied art in Prague, Berlin, and Leipzig. He then worked as a graphic artist in Prague, Lviv, Western Europe, and, from 1947, in the United States. His work includes illustrations for books, book covers, and ex-libri.

The illustrations are a series of ink and watercolor illustrations of Ukrainian Cossacks of various ranks.

Yaroslav J. Chyz (1894-1958).

Papers, 1912-1983. 1.25 linear ft., plus 1 oversized framed item. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00008).

A military and civic leader, Chyz was born in Dubliany, near Lviv. He served as an intelligence officer in the Austrian Army, and then, after the Revolution of 1917, helped organize the Sich Riflemen. In 1921 he joined the Ukrainian Military Organization, but soon thereafter was forced to seek asylum in Prague. He immigrated in 1922 to the United States, where he was editor-in-chief of *Narodnya Volya*, a member of the Common Council for American Unity, an adviser to the United States government on foreign language press and ethnic affairs, and an organizer of the Nationalities Committee of the President's People-to-People Program.

The Chyz papers provide insights into events relating to the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in early 1917 and the ensuing hostilities that engulfed Eastern Europe. The bulk of the collection consists of telegrams that were recorded by Chyz from March 1917 to March 1918, when he was a lieutenant in the radio-intelligence corps of the Austrian Army. The rest of the collection relates to Chyz's active involvement in the press, organizations, and cultural and civic affairs of American nationality groups in his work for the Common Council for American Unity.

Vasyl Czuczman (1887-1970).

Currency, 1918-1920. 1 folder (16 pieces).

The Czuczman collection consists of paper currency issued by the government of the Ukrainian state from 1918 to 1920.

Mykola Davyskyba (1894-1978).

Correspondence, 1936-1964. 1 folder.

Davyskyba was a resident of Mattapan, Massachusetts, and served as the president of the Boston branch of the Ukrainian National Association.

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The correspondence to Davyskyba includes letters from the Ukrainian Invalids' Aid Society in Lviv, Ukraine, the Ukrainian National Association, and other organizations.

Stepan Dushenko (1919-1995).

Papers, 1947-1978. .5 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

Dushenko was born in Galicia. He was a contributor to *Svit molodi*, a supplement to *Zhinocha dolia*, a semimonthly women's magazine published in Kolomyia from 1925 to 1939. With the outbreak of World War II, Dushenko immigrated first to Germany and then to the United States. He contributed regularly to the Ukrainian periodicals *Vil'ne slovo* and *Narodna volya*.

The Dushenko papers contain correspondence with Ukrainian community, political, and military leaders. Several of Dushenko's correspondents were closely involved with the Ukrainian National Republic; others were involved with Ukrainian community organizations in North America. The collection overall is a good source for the study of Ukrainian history and politics from 1917 to 1921 and post-World War II émigré life in the United States.

Sylvestr Haievs′kyi (1876-1975).

Papers, 1945-1946. 1 folder (7 letters).

Literary scholar, educator, and church figure, Haievs′kyi was born in the village Mykhyryntsi in Volhynia gubernia. He studied education in Zhytomyr (1896), and philology in Kyiv (1913). During the 1920s and 1930s, Haievs′kyi taught at Kyiv and Kamianets-Podilskyi universities, as well as at a number of pedagogical institutes throughout Ukraine. In the late 1920s he also worked for the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. He was arrested in 1932 and spent several years in Central Asia. Haievs′kyi returned to Ukraine in the late 1930s, but left during the Nazi occupation of Kyiv in 1942. That same year he was consecrated bishop of Lubni Eparchy. He was in Germany from 1943, and from 1949 in Australia, where he served as bishop and archbishop of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Ukrainian Orthodox church for Australia and New Zealand (1953-1962).

The papers are comprised of letters written by Sylvestr Haievs′kyi to historian Dmytro Doroshenko. The letters concern church life in displaced person camps in Germany following World War II. The primary focus is on the activities of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) among Ukrainian émigrés, including the establishment of the Theological Academy in Munich in 1946 and the eventual split of

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the church in August 1947 when a number of priests and faithful formed the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Conciliar).

Stefania Halychyn (1913-1994).

Papers, 1913-1962. 1 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00009).

Halychyn (née Perestiuk) was born in Hnylche, Ternopil county. Upon emigrating to the United States, she became an active organizer and leader in Ukrainian-American women's activities. She served as the organizer and president of the Ukrainian Gold Cross, a humanitarian relief and educational association of Ukrainian women in the United States. Founded in 1931 as the women's auxiliary of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODVU), the association was renamed the Ukrainian Red Cross of the ODVU (1933) and incorporated in 1940 as the Ukrainian Gold Cross.

The Halychyn papers mostly include material from her activities as organizer and president of the Ukrainian Gold Cross. This material consists of circulars, correspondence, reports and speeches, as well as circular letters from the head of the ODVU. There is additional material from her husband Dmytro Halychyn's work as vice-chairman of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and as secretary and president of the Ukrainian National Association. The remainder of the collection is comprised of personal documents and family correspondence.

D. Hanydziuk.

Album, 1918-1920, 1923, 1964. 1 album.

The collection consists primarily of postage stamps and paper currency issued by the government of the Ukrainian state from 1918 to 1920. The postage stamps include examples of trident overprints, Ukrainian National Republic *shah* issues, the Government-in-Exile's Vienna Issue, Western Ukrainian National Republic's overprints, the 1923 Ukrainian SSR famine relief set, and the Taras Shevchenko 150th anniversary series.

Mykhailo Iurchenko.

Papers, 1967-1981. 7 vol.

Iurchenko is a writer from Warsaw.

The papers consist of typescripts by Iurchenko on the history of philosophy, a collection of plays, a novel about World War II, and a volume of poetry.

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Kalytovs′kyi family.

Documents, 1905-1972. 3 folders.

Teodor Kalytovs′kyi (1885-1975) was born in Horodenka, Galicia; his wife Maria (née Demchuk, 1890-1972) in Balyntsi, Galicia. Teodor studied in Kolomyia and Chernivtsi, and taught gymnasium in Rohatyn and Kolomyia. The couple immigrated to the United States in 1950 and settled in the Detroit area.

The documents include baptismal and marriage certificates, school report cards, immigration and citizenship papers, and other official papers, as well as a few letters.

Myroslav Kotys (1908-1987).

Family chronicle, 1984. 1 vol. (151 p.)

Kotys was born in the village Iavirnyk, Sianok county.

The collection consists of a chronicle of the Kotys family. The chronicle traces the ancestry of the family from circa 1800 to the 1980s. The family originally came from the Carpathian foothills of the Lemko region, near the present-day village of Dalova, Sianok county, Poland. The memoirs include a narrative text tracing the family history, as well as the history of their ancestral home, baptismal certificates, photographs, and photocopies from secondary sources.

Bohdan Kozak (1912-2003).

Papers, 1928, 1961, 1967-1973. 2 folders (5 letters, 1 article, 18 photographs). Unpublished finding aid.

The papers consist of letters and photographs sent to Bohdan Kozak of Wethersfield, Connecticut, by his uncle, Bishop Myroslav Ripets′kyi, of Chrzanowo, Suwałki voivodeship, Poland. The letters are general in nature, describing some of the events and publications that occupied Bishop Ripets′kyi's time. He was the only priest until 1957 to celebrate mass in the Ukrainian Catholic rite in Warmia diocese. He was mitered in 1966. Besides his pastoral duties, Ripets′kyi contributed articles to Ukrainian journals and published books on Ukrainian church, secular, and cultural history.

Bohdan Krawciw (1904-1975).

Papers, ca. 70 linear ft. Partial folder-level inventory for 50 linear ft. of material.
Photographs, 1915-1976. 1 linear ft. Partial inventory.

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Krawciw was born in Lopianka, Dolyna county. He was a poet, journalist, and literary critic. Prior to immigrating to the United States in 1949, he edited the Galician nationalist periodicals *Visti*, *Holos natsiï*, and *Holos*, as well as the literary journals *Dazhboh* and *Obriï*. He continued his editorial and journalistic work in the U.S., working for the newspapers *Ameryka* and *Svoboda*, the Plast journal *Molode zhyttia*, the journal *Suchasnist'*, and the *Entsyklopediia ukraïnoznavstva* (Encyclopedia of Ukraine). Besides publishing his poetry in periodicals and in individual collections, Krawciw also edited literary anthologies, published works of literary criticism, and compiled an extensive bibliography of Ukrainian émigré literature.

The Krawciw papers are comprised primarily of editorial files kept by Krawciw in his work for the newspapers *Ameryka* and *Svoboda*, the journal *Suchasnist'*, and the *Entsyklopediia ukraïnoznavstva*. The majority of the files contain newspaper clippings, with some correspondence and photographs regarding artists and literary figures. There is also a considerable amount of material on Ukrainian press and community organizations. Included in the collection are notes for Krawciw's work on a bio-bibliographical survey of modern Ukrainian literature.

Ievhen Kulchyts′kyi (1903-1982).

Papers, 1920-1982. 10 linear ft. Partial inventory.

An engineer, educator, and scouting activist, Kulchyts′kyi was born in Lviv. He studied engineering in Danzig (1922-1923), Lviv (1924), and Prague (1926-1932). He immigrated to the United States after World War II and worked for Chrysler Defense Engineering (1952-1966). Beginning in his youth, Kulchyts′kyi became involved with the Plast Ukrainian Youth Association and continued this involvement for over fifty years. He held various executive positions with this scouting organization, as well as with the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine and the Detroit branch of the Ukrainian National Association. He wrote *Zhyttia v Plasti* (1961), published and edited numerous Plast manuals, histories, and newsletters, and translated R.S. Baden-Powell's *Scouting for Boys* into Ukrainian.

The Kulchyts′kyi papers include personal files, Plast-related correspondence and documentary material, and various scouting publications. The papers span the first fifty years of Plast and cover some of its activities in Ukraine, the United States, and Canada. The collection is mainly comprised of Ukrainian periodicals, mostly published by Plast, although there are a number of books published by other scouting groups, such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America, as well as several outdoor survival guides published in different languages. The correspondence includes letters between Kulchyts′kyi and various high-ranking Plast members, such as Oleksander Tysovs′kyi

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and Severyn Levyts′kyi. Other Plast documents include statutes, financial and legal files, brochures, and press releases.

Zenon Kuzelia (1882-1952).

Papers, 1919-1942. .75 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.
Photocopies of originals deposited with Orest Horodys'kyi, Chicago, Illinois.

An ethnographer, linguist, and publisher, Kuzelia was born in Poruchyn, Berezhany county. He studied at Lviv (1900-1901) and Vienna (1901-1906) universities. He obtained a doctorate in philology and history and worked as a Slavic librarian at the University of Vienna. From 1909 to 1914 he was chairman of the Slavic department at Chernivtsi University. While there he published the newspaper *Ukraïna* (1913-1914). During the interwar period, Kuzelia resided in Austria and Germany and made Berlin his home for many years. He directed for four years educational work among the Ukrainians in the Russian army who were held in the POW camps in Salzwedel, Germany. While living in Berlin he edited several newspapers and a number of books for the publishing houses Ukraïnske Slovo and Ukraïnska Nakladnia. He also served as professor for the Ukrainian Scientific Institute, head of the Ukraïnska Hromada community organization, and leading member of the Union of Foreign Journalists. Kuzelia moved to France in 1939 and served as president of the European branch of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Sarcelles (1949-1952). He edited and contributed to the *Entsyklopediia ukraïnoznavstva*, wrote and published articles, reviews, and surveys on Ukrainian folklore and ethnography, and compiled literary anthologies, bibliographies, and dictionaries.

The Kuzelia papers primarily consist of correspondence during the period when he lived in Berlin from 1920 to 1945. There is some additional correspondence from 1919 to 1920 when he was editing the newspaper *Shliakh* published in Salzwedel, Germany. Besides correspondence the collection contains letters of protest regarding Polish actions taken against the Shevchenko Scientific Institute in Lviv, Ukraine, in 1930, reports regarding the destruction of Ukrainian Orthodox churches in Hrubeshiv district of the Kholm region from 1938 to 1940, and an article by Viktor Petrov on Ukrainian educational and scientific institutions from 1941 to 1944.

Mykola Lebed′ (1910-1998).

Papers, 1930-1995. 12 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00003).

Lebed′, a leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), founded the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) in Western Ukraine in 1942. Born in 1910, Lebed′

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rose to prominence for his role in planning the OUN's 1934 assassination of Polish Interior Minister Bronisław Pieracki. Arrested by the Gestapo, Lebed′ was turned over to Poland and sentenced to death, a sentence that was later commuted to life in prison. When Germany invaded Poland in 1939, Lebed′ escaped and rejoined the OUN in Western Ukraine. In 1944 Lebed′ was sent abroad by the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council, an underground political body that oversaw the UPA, to gain support from the Allies. He came to the United States in 1949 at the request of the CIA and continued his activities on behalf of Ukrainian independence by establishing the Prolog Research Corporation in New York.

The collection is comprised of correspondence, personal and government documents, photographs, newspaper clippings, and publications pertaining to Lebed's involvement with various Ukrainian political and civic organizations, particularly for the period from the 1930s to the 1970s when he was closely involved in the leadership of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council, and the Prolog Research Corporation.

Joseph Lesawyer (1911-2006).

Papers. 15 linear ft. Unprocessed.

Lesawyer was born in Northampton, Pennsylvania, but grew up near Hudson, New York. During the 1930s, he, as a member of Young Ukraine, participated in local and national social, athletic, political, and Ukrainian community affairs. He served as president of Young Ukraine and the Ukrainian National Home in Brooklyn. He was elected treasurer of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America in 1940. He was a member of the Ukrainian University Society of New York and served as president of the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America. He was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1941 and served until 1946. After completing studies at the New York University in 1933, Lesawyer worked as a real estate broker and returned to this career after the war. He continued to be active in Ukrainian-American professional life serving as vice-president (1950-1954) and president (1961-1978) of the Ukrainian National Association, and vice-president (1961-1978) of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. He also served as president (1971-1973) of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians.

The papers consist of some correspondence and photographs with the bulk of the collection containing fliers, brochures, minutes, and anniversary booklets for the numerous Ukrainian-American organizations of which Lesawyer was an executive or member.

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Mary Lesawyer (1917-2004).

Papers, 1933-1976. .75 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

Lesawyer (née Wallick-Polyniak) was born in Shamokin, Pennsylvania. She studied music at the Julliard School, launching her operatic career with the New York City Opera, where she performed for nearly two decades. She also appeared in many Ukrainian musical productions throughout North and South America and Europe.

The Lesawyer papers include personal documents, concert programs, newspaper clippings and reviews of her performances, and several photographs.

Iurii Lisovyi.

Notebooks ("Letters"), 1986-1987. 9 vols. Unprocessed.

Lisovyi is a chemical engineer and historian living in Leeds, England.

The notebooks contain photocopies of articles on various aspects of Ukrainian prehistory and modern history, other general essays, as well as copies of correspondence to and from Lisovyi.

Kalenik Lissiuk (1889-1980).

Papers, 1948-1973. 1 linear ft., plus 3 vols. Unpublished finding aid.

A military leader, businessman, philatelist, publisher, and patron, Lissiuk was born in Bubnivka, Haisyn county, Podilia gubernia. During World War I he served in the Russian army and, during the revolutionary period, in the Army of the Ukrainian National Republic. Lissiuk emigrated to the United States in 1923 and became an active member of the Ukrainian-American community. He founded the Ukrainian National Museum in Ontario, California, in 1954 and served as its president until 1958. That same year he established the Ukrainian-American Foundation and presided over it until 1974. Lissiuk was a member of various Ukrainian organizations, including Wake Up America, the Ukrainian Republican Committee of the State of New Jersey, the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, the Union of Ukrainian Veterans, and the Congress of Freedom.

The papers contain various documents, two volumes of correspondence, an autograph book, and photographs. His collection of autographs includes signatures from various Ukrainian military and political figures. The correspondence includes letters from the Republican National Committee, The John Birch Society, and the Congress of Freedom. The photographs are of the Hungarian invasion of Carpatho-Ukraine in March 1939,

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including images showing members of the Carpatho-Ukraine government and soldiers of the Carpathian Sich. Other photographs are of various Ukrainian individuals and organizations.

Ivan Liubus′ko (1901-1986).

Notebooks, 1969-1980. 31 notebooks.

Liubus′ko was born in Zamarstyniv near Lviv. He served with the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen from 1917 to 1920. Following World War II, he immigrated to the United States and became a naturalized citizen in 1957.

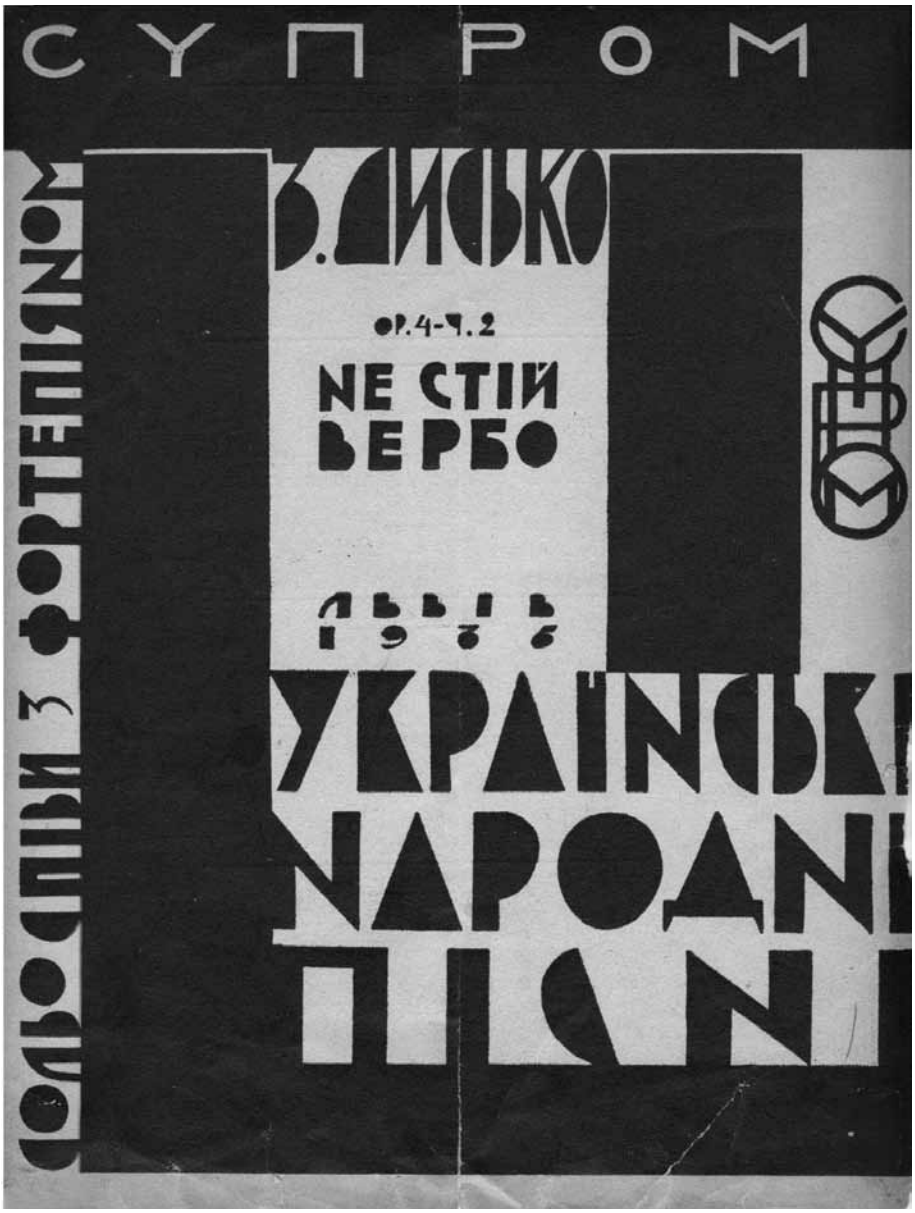
The Liubus′ko collection consists of notebooks containing articles from the newspapers *Ameryka* and *Bat′kivshchyna* as well as excerpts from books about the Ukrainian revolutionary period that Liubus′ko copied in longhand over a ten-year period beginning in 1969. The last notebook also contains some personal documents, such as Liubus′ko's birth and work certificates.

Zinovii Lys′ko (1895-1969).

Papers, 1913-1981. 3 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00001).

Lys′ko was born in the village Rakobuty, Kamianka-Strumylova county. He completed his gymnasium studies in Lviv, undertook coursework at Lviv University, and studied piano and theory at the Lysenko Higher Institute of Music. With the onset of World War I, he joined the Sich Riflemen, participated in battles against the Bolshevik and Polish armies, and was captured and held prisoner in the Polish camp Dombie from 1918 to 1919. Following his release, he returned to Lviv where he finished his studies at the Lviv Underground Ukrainian University (1922) and continued privately his studies in music and composition. In 1922 Lys′ko moved to Prague where he furthered his music education at Charles University (1926), the Ukrainian Free University (1928), and at the State Conservatory of Czechoslovakia. He taught at the Ukrainian Higher Pedagogical Institute in Prague (1924-1929), the Kharkiv Conservatory (1930-1931), the Lysenko Higher Institute of Music (Stryi, 1931-1938; Lviv, 1939), and the Lviv Conservatory (1940-1944). During his time in Galicia he also was editor-in-chief of the journal *Ukraïns′ka muzyka* (1937-1939), a member of the Union of Ukrainian Professional Musicians (1934-1939), and assistant director of the Music Commission of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. After World War II Lys′ko lived in Germany where he organized, directed, and taught at the Mittenwald DP camp's music school, later becoming the inspector of all Ukrainian music schools in Germany. In 1960 Lys′ko emigrated to the United States and settled in New York City. He directed (1961-1962)

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Cover by Lev Gets to "Ne stii verbo" score by Zinovii Lys'ko, (Lviv: SUPROM, 1935). (HURI)

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and taught (1961-1969) at the Ukrainian Music Institute of America. Lys′ko composed orchestral, chamber, piano, and choral works, as well as arrangements of Ukrainian folk songs. He also wrote reference works, textbooks, bio-historical studies, and articles on folk music.

The papers contain biographical material, correspondence, music, writings, and photographs. The biographical material includes identity documents, articles about Lys′ko, and programs for concerts in which Lys′ko participated. The correspondence comprises letters between Lys′ko and a number of noted Ukrainian composers, conductors, musicologists, and musicians, much pertaining to his work on the compilation *Ukraïns′ki narodni melodiï* and a volume of religious works by Oleksander Koshyts′. The music consists of instrumental and piano works, as well as works for chorus and arrangements of Ukrainian folk music. Lys′ko's writings include articles and books about the history of Ukrainian music, biographical studies on Ukrainian composers, textbooks, lectures, and reviews.

Petro Moroz (1902-1991).

Papers, 1904-1967. .5 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

Moroz was born in Ostashivtsi, Zboriv county. He immigrated to the United States in 1929 and settled in Roslindale, Massachusetts. Moroz was active in the Boston-area Ukrainian community. He served as president of Branch 238, Ukrainian National Association, head of the Fundraising Committee for St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church, co-founder and secretary of the Boston Branch, Ukrainian Congress Committee, and member of the Zaporoz′ka Sich Society.

The Moroz papers relate to his involvement with Ukrainian organizations in Boston, Massachusetts. Overall the collection is useful for studying the Ukrainian community in the Boston area, particularly the development of its Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The papers include correspondence, clippings, financial records, programs, and photographs.

Kostiantyn P. Morozov (1944-).

Interviews, ca. 1995. .5 linear ft., plus 28 audio cassette tapes. Unpublished finding aid.

Morozov was born in Brianka, Luhansk oblast. He studied at the military-aviation academy in Kharkiv and at the Gagarin Air Force and General Staff academies. He served the military outside of Ukraine from 1967 to 1988 and was stationed in Poland, Turkmenistan, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. He returned to Ukraine in 1988 and soon

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Ukrainian Holy Trinity Church choir (Boston, 1935). Petro Moroz Papers (HURI)

became a commander of a bomber division—17th Air Army—and an Air Force Major General. In 1991 Morozov was appointed the first Defense Minister and Commander of the Armed Forces of independent Ukraine.

The Morozov collection is comprised of taped interviews, transcripts, and photographs used towards the publication of his memoir *Above and Beyond: From Soviet General to Ukrainian State Builder* (2000).

Volodymyr Nestorovych (1895-1980).

Papers, 1948-1979. .5 linear ft., plus 1 vol. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00010).

A teacher and journalist, Nestorovych was born in Lviv. In 1915 he was conscripted into the Austrian army and was subsequently captured in battle and deported by the Russians to the Far East. In Nikolsk-Ussuriiskii he became a leading member of the Ukrainian community. Upon return from exile, he studied accounting and trade in

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Elementary school in DP Camp Weserflug in Delmenhorst (British zone).
Scrapbook from Volodymyr Nestorovych Papers (HURI)

Liège, Belgium, and Vienna. He worked as an accountant and teacher of economics and bookkeeping in Lviv and Katowice, Poland. While living in Lviv, he contributed economic and political articles to various Ukrainian newspapers and edited the periodicals *Dilo* and *Torhovlia i promysl*. During World War II he worked at City Hall in Sosnowiec, Poland (1940-1944), and afterwards as a bookkeeper for the World's YMCA-YWCA British zone headquarters (1948-1950). Upon immigrating to the United States in 1950, he settled in Detroit and continued to work as a bookkeeper for the YMCA. Nestorovych actively participated in Ukrainian émigré life, serving as president of the Detroit's Literary-Artistic Club and the Selfreliance Federal Credit Union.

The papers include biographical material, personal documents, correspondence, manuscripts, newspaper clippings, and a scrapbook. The correspondence relates primarily to Nestorovych's work either on a novel about the forced resettlement of Ukrainians in the Far East or on his history of Ukrainian merchants and manufacturers in Western Ukraine. Other material concerns his involvement in the publication of the *Entsyklopediia Ukraïnoznavstva*, participation in the Union of Ukrainian Merchants

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and Entrepreneurs (SUKiP), publication of his own works *Sertse i burevii* and *Ukraïns'ki kuptsi i promyslovtsi v Zakhidnii Ukraïni, 1920-1945*, and membership on the Jubilee Committee of the 100th anniversary of the Academic Gymnasium of Lviv. The collection includes articles written by Nestorovych which are either speeches delivered to the Literary-Artistic Club in Detroit or articles published in the émigré press, such as *Svoboda*. The scrapbook was kept by Nestorovych during his years as bookkeeper for the World's YMCA-YWCA for displaced persons in the British zone of Germany from 1948 to 1950. There is also a manuscript of an unpublished work entitled "Vtechi vid Sovietiv" (Escape from the Soviets).

Victor Peters (1915-1998).

Papers, 1966-1973. .75 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00011).

Of German-Mennonite background, Peters was born in the village Nyzhnia Khortytsia, Katerynoslav gubernia, the same general area in Ukraine where Nestor Makhno carried out his anarchism. Peters came to Canada in the 1920s and taught in various Manitoba elementary schools. He obtained his Ph.D. at the University of Göttingen and eventually became a professor of history at Moorhead State College in Minnesota. He published books on the Hutterite Brethren, Mennonites, and Low German literature.

The Peters papers consist of correspondence, articles, and reviews related to Peters' research for his book *Nestor Makhno: The Life of an Anarchist* (1970). The book traces the career of Nestor Makhno and the history of his anarchist movement in the Ukrainian revolutionary ferment of 1917 to 1921. In writing the book, Peters appealed to people who lived through those years and later succeeded in leaving the Soviet Union. The correspondence reflects eyewitness reports that the author solicited from Ukrainians, German Mennonite colonists, and others who either knew Makhno personally or who witnessed his insurgent activities.

Taisa Ivanivna Petrazhitskaia.

Postcards, 1907-1912. .5 linear ft. Inventory.

The collection includes postcards written to Petrazhitskaia from family and friends living in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

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Piotrowski family.

Family papers, 1860-1864, 1982. 1 folder (7 documents).

This branch of the Piotrowski family traces its noble ancestry to one Władysław Piotrowski, an heir to estates in Upita and Wiłkomirsk counties, Lithuania.

The papers include legal documents and a genealogy of the Piotrowski family of the Vilnius gubernia.

Antin Podufalyi (b. 1896).

Papers, 1920-1923. 6 documents, 1 photograph.

Podufalyi was born in Komarivtsi, near Bar, Mohyliv county, Podilia gubernia. He studied electro-technology at the Kyiv Polytechnical Institute. Podufalyi served the Ukrainian National Republic as an engineer for the 2nd Division of the Sich Riflemen Regiment and as an ensign in the Ivan Mazepa Cavalry Regiment. He emigrated to France circa 1923-1924.

The papers are comprised of certificates issued to Podufalyi by the Ukrainian National Republic, Poland, and France. They provide general biographical information regarding his birth, education, and military service.

Mykola Ponedilok (1922-1976).

Papers, 1947-1975. 4 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00002).

Ponedilok was born in Novomyrhorod, Ielysavethrad (Kirovohrad) county, Kherson gubernia. He studied philology at Odessa University but his education was interrupted in spring 1941 when he was called up to serve in the army. From 1943 he resided in Germany until coming to the United States in 1949. He settled in New York City ,where he was employed by the international bookseller Stechert Hofner. His literary career began in 1947 with translations of German, English, and French plays into Ukrainian for Volodymyr Blavats′kyi's Ensemble of Ukrainian Actors and for Iosyp Hirniak's and Olimpiia Dobrovol′ska's Theater-Studio. Besides his translations, Ponedilok wrote three plays about life under the Soviet regime. He is better known for his humorous novellas, short stories, and sketches about Ukrainian émigré life, as well as his nostalgic reminiscences about the Ukraine of his youth. Ponedilok was a founding member of the Slovo Association of Ukrainian Writers in Exile and a member of the Ukrainian Literary-Artistic Club in New York.

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The papers are comprised mostly of correspondence to Ponedilok. The majority of letters were written to him once he had immigrated to the United States and pertain primarily to his public appearances, publications, and professional as well as personal relationships with editors, journalists, and literary scholars. There is, however, one folder of correspondence dating from his time as a displaced person in Germany (1947-1948). These few letters give some information about his involvement with Volodymyr Blavats′kyi's and Iosyp Hirniak's theater groups. The rest of the collection includes articles and notes about Ponedilok, book reviews of his work, handwritten and typed manuscripts of his stories, photographs, program announcements, and radio transcripts of his programs critical of the Soviet Union presented for Voice of America. There are also documents from the Literaturno Dopomohovyi Fond, a financial assistance fund established in 1964 to help members of the Slovo Association of Ukrainian Writers in Exile.

Igor′ Pototskii (1950-).

Compositions, 1995-1996. .25 linear ft.

Pototskii is a poet from Odessa, Ukraine.

The compositions consist of two autograph manuscripts by Pototskii with original illustrations by the artists Grigorii Palatnikov and Nikolai Prokopenko ("Muzyka tvoei ladoni" and "Prosto stikhi"), music composed by Liudmila Samodaeva to Pototskii's *Zvezda Davida*, and reviews of Pototskii's publications.

Wasyl Ptashynsky (1909-1987).

Music collection. 8 linear ft., plus 6 cartons of sheet music. Unprocessed.

The collection is comprised of Ukrainian folk, national, and liturgical music in print and manuscript.

Stepan Salyk (1902-1993).

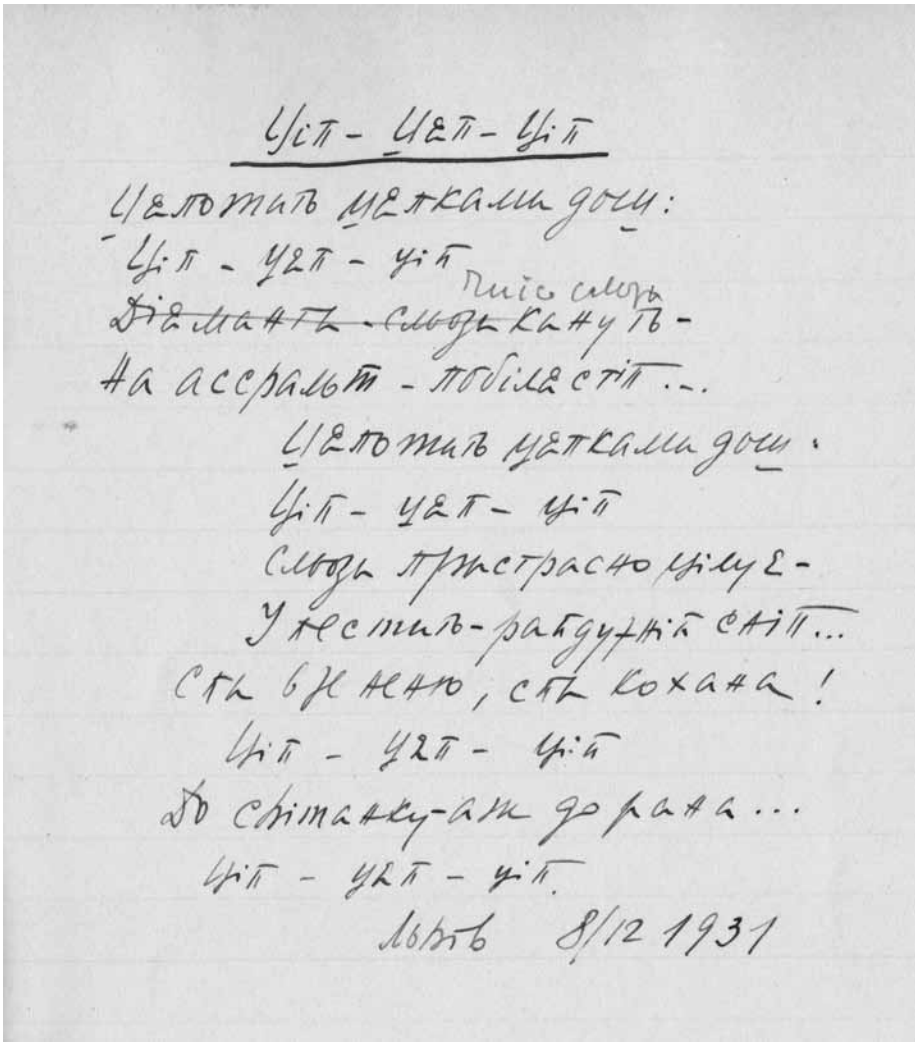
Papers, 1958-1971. .5 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

Stepan Salyk completed his studies at the Ukrainian Teachers' Seminary in Lviv in 1921. He taught in various towns, including Iunashkiv and Lypytsia Horishna in Rohatyn county, and from 1934 in Lanchyn and Vorokhta in Nadvirna county. Upon emigrating to the United States, he settled in New York City, where he worked as a machinist and taught at the local Ukrainian school.

The Salyk papers consist almost exclusively of correspondence from the pedagogue and writer Mykhailo Lomats′kyi. Salyk began to correspond with Lomats′kyi after reading

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his book *Ukraïns'ke vchytel'stvo na Hutsul'shchyni* (1958). He had met Lomats'kyi several times in the 1930s when they were both teaching in the Hutsul region. Lomats'kyi's letters deal not only with personal matters and his work on Hutsuls, but reflect general émigré concerns. Lomats'kyi, after being persecuted by the Polish authorities and imprisoned during the 1939-1941 Soviet occupation, had sought refuge following World War II in Germany. Between 1956 and 1968, Lomats'kyi published thirteen books of ethnographic sketches and Romantic-historical prose about the inhabitants of the Hutsul region. The Salyk papers include several typewritten manuscripts by Lomats'kyi.



Ціп - Цап - Ціп

Цвентав цяткала дощ:
Ціп - Цап - Ціп
Дівчата - сльози капуть -
На ассфальт - побілястій ...
Цвентав цяткала дощ.
Ціп - Цап - Ціп
Сльози пристрасно цілує -
У честь - ратуючий світ ...
Сяє вічно, сяє кохана!
Ціп - Цап - Ціп
До світанку-аж до рана ...
Ціп - Цап - Ціп.
Львів 8/12 1931

"Tsip-Tsiap-Tsip" from *Kucheriavi peliustky* by Andrii Shelest (Lviv, 8 Dec. 1931) (HURI)

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Konstantyn Schynkar.

Notebooks, 1915-1917. 4 vols.

The notebooks include Ukrainian poetry that Schynkar collected from June 1915 to May 1917 while living in New York City. He recorded over 300 poems by poets such as Iurii Fed′kovych, Vasyl′ Shchurat, Vasyl′ Pachkovs′kyi, Bohdan Lepkyi, Ievhen Zhukovs′kyi, Osyp Lohyn, Marko Skrytyi, and many others.

Andrii Shelest.

"Kucheriavi peliustky: grotesky." 1 vol. ([93] leaves)

This volume contains a collection of manuscript poems entitled "Kucheriavi peliustky" written in Western Ukraine from 1928 to 1933.

Myroslav Sichyns′kyi (1886-1979).

Papers, 1910, 1928, 1943. 4 documents.

Sichyns′kyi was born in Chernykhivtsi, Zbarazh county. On April 12, 1908 he assassinated the viceroy of Galicia, Andrzej Potocki, in protest against Polish violence and fraud in the 1908 election. After his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the Austrian emperor, he escaped and in 1915 was accepted as a political refugee by the United States. He then became an active member of the Ukrainian-American community. He edited the papers *Robitnyk*, *Narod*, *Ukraïns′ka hazeta*, and *Ukraïns′ka hromada*. He also helped found the Ukrainian Federation of the Socialist Party and the Oborona Ukraïny organization. He was active in the Federation of Ukrainians in the United States and the Ukrainian Fraternal Association.

The papers include two letters dated 1910 regarding fundraising efforts on behalf of Sichyns′kyi, a flyer dated 1928 regarding a fundraising drive commemorating the twentieth anniversary of Sichyns′kyi's assassination of Potocki, and a circular letter dated 1943 issued by Sichyns′kyi on behalf of the Defense of Ukraine organization.

Volodymyr Sichyns′kyi (1894-1962).

Papers, 1877-1971. 3 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00006).

Sichyns′kyi was born in Kamianets-Podilskyi. He graduated from the Kamianets Technical School in 1912, and then continued his studies at the St. Petersburg Institute of Civil Engineers (1912-1917) and at Charles University in Prague (1924-1927). In

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Prague, he worked on his doctoral degree, taught at the art-school "Studio," and served as a lecturer of the history of art at the Ukrainian Higher Pedagogical Institute. There, he also chaired the Library and Bibliographic Commission of the Ukrainian Society of Bibliophiles in Prague from 1927 and served as the society's president (1934-1943). In Lviv in 1930 he co-founded the Association of Independent Ukrainian Artists and became a full member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. From 1940 he was professor of art history at the Ukrainian Free University until immigrating in 1949 to the United States, where he resumed teaching at the Ukrainian Technical Institute in New York. Besides his teaching career, Sichyns′kyi worked as an architect designing churches, schools, and many private and public buildings. He was also a scholar publishing works on Ukrainian art and architecture, culture, engraving and printing, industry, and foreign sources on the history of Ukraine.

The Sichyns′kyi papers include personal files, correspondence, manuscripts, publications, subject files, and photographs. The collection as a whole reflects Sichyns′kyi's career as a prolific scholar of Ukrainian architecture, art, and graphics. The personal files contain biographical sketches of Sichyns′kyi's life and bibliographies of his work. In general, the correspondence pertains to his scholarly interests and publications in art and architecture, but also reveals the hardships faced by his colleagues as they tried to pursue their own academic and artistic lives outside of Ukraine. The bulk of the collection consists of manuscripts and notes for Sichyns′kyi's articles and books. He also kept clippings of his articles published in Ukrainian émigré newspapers. Notes, clippings, and citations that Sichyns′kyi used for his research are included in the subject files. The photographs also pertain to his scholarship.

Alexander Smakula (1900-1983).

Papers, 1962-1979. 1 linear ft. Finding aid.

A physicist, crystallographer, and inventor, Smakula was born in Dobrovody, Zbarazh county. He taught at Göttingen University and then headed the optical laboratory at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Heidelberg and the research laboratory at the Carl Zeiss Optical Co. in Jena, Germany. In the United States, he taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he organized and headed the Laboratory of Crystal Physics.

The papers contain biographical material, correspondence from family members in Dobrovody, Ukraine, and circulars and other printed matter from professional organizations in the United States to which Smakula belonged, such as the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and the Ukrainian American Association of University Professors.

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Volodymyr P. Solowij (1892-1958).

Collection, 1902-1923. 2 folders (54 pieces).

Solowij was born in Lviv. He completed his studies in Lviv, Kraków, and Wroław. Solowij served as secretary of the Ukrainian National Republic mission to Denmark. In the interwar period he was active in the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance. In the election of 1935, he ran for a seat in the Polish Sejm. In 1939 he left for Paris, and in the following year he was sent to London by Oleksander Shul'hyn as a representative of the Government-in-Exile of the UNR. In 1952 he emigrated to Montreal, Canada, where he worked as an administrator for Sir George Williams College.

The Solowij collection includes a typescript of a biography of the Solowij family and a folder containing foreign bank notes, including currency from Poland, Austro-Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Georgia, Italy, Yugoslavia, Russia, and Ukraine.

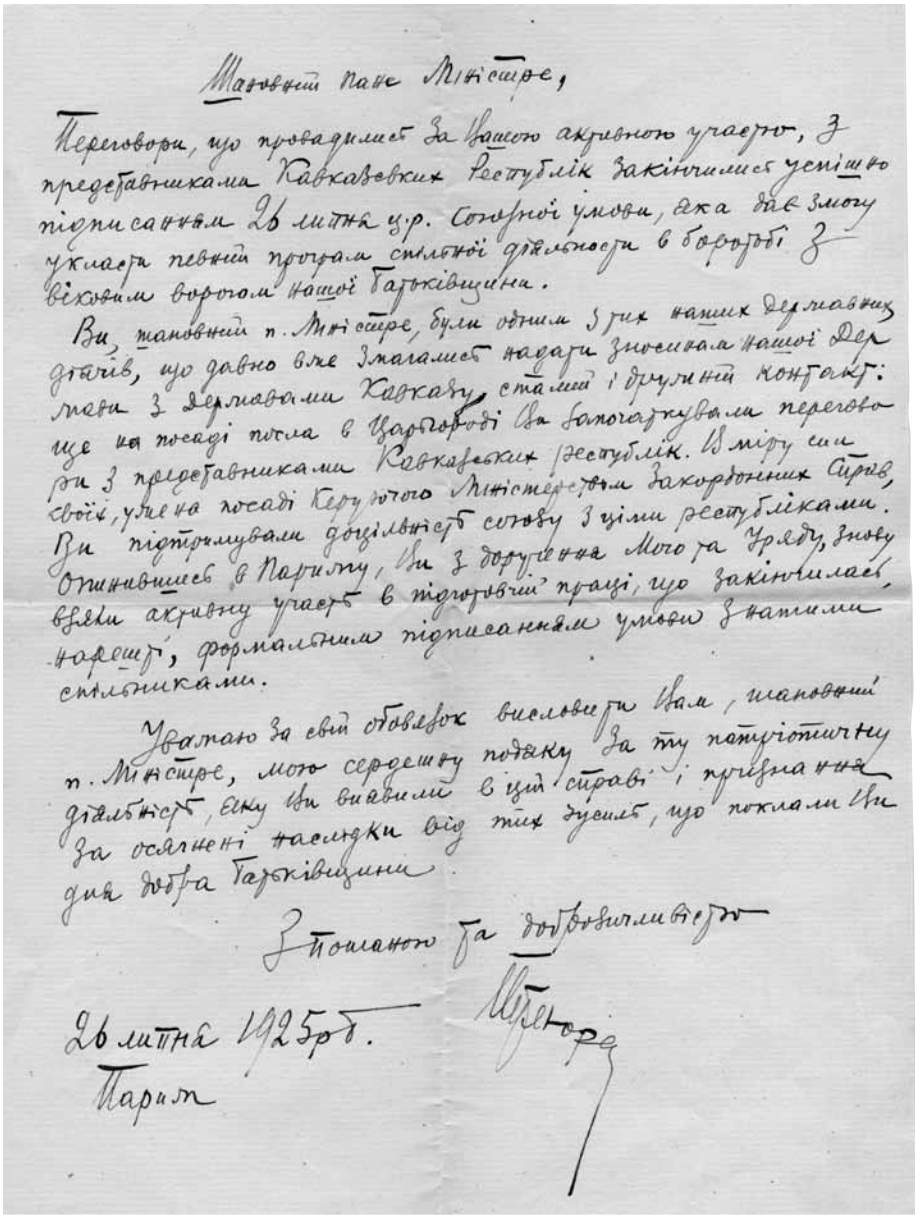
Augustin Stefan (1893-1986).

Papers, 1918-1978. 3 linear ft., plus one album. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00005).

A statesman and educator, Stefan was born in the village Poroshkove in Transcarpathia. Stefan actively contributed to the cultural and political life of the Transcarpathian region. He was a cofounder of the Uzhhorod branch of the Prosvita society (1920), a leading member of the Ruthenian People's party (1920-1923), director of the State Commercial Academy in Uzhhorod (1922-1938), and minister of educational and religious affairs in the republic of Carpatho-Ukraine (1939). With the fall of Carpatho-Ukraine in 1939, Stefan went on to direct educational institutions in Bratislava, Prague, and Augsburg, Germany. He immigrated to the United States in 1949 and taught at a Ukrainian Catholic academy for girls for twenty years. Stefan continued to take an interest in his native homeland, researching and publishing extensively on Carpatho-Ukraine.

The papers include correspondence, clippings, and publications relating to Stefan's personal involvement in and research on the political and cultural life of Carpatho-Ukraine. He corresponded with scholars, various civic, cultural and religious figures, and members of the former government of Carpatho-Ukraine.

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Шановний пане Міністре,

Переговори, що провадились за Вашою активною участю, з представниками Кавказьких Республік закінчились успішно підписанням 26 липня ц.р. сонячної умови, яка дає змогу укласти певний проект спільної діяльности в боротьбі з віковим ворогом нашої Батьківщини.

Ви, шановний п. Міністре, були одним з тих наших державних діячів, що давно вже змагались надати зносинам нашої Держави з державами Кавказу сталий і дружній контакт: ще на посаді посла в Царгороді Ви започаткували переговори з представниками Кавказьких республік. В міру сил своїх, уже на посаді Керуючого Міністерством Закордонних Справ, Ви підтримували дотильний обмін думок з цими республіками. Опинившись в Парижу, Ви з доручення Мого Уряду, знову взяли активну участь в підготовчій праці, що закінчилась, нарешті, формальним підписанням умови з нашими сильними.

Уважаю за свій обов'язок висловити Вам, шановний п. Міністре, мою сердечну подяку за ту патріотичну діяльність, яку Ви виявили в цій справі і признання за осягнені наслідки від тих зусиль, що поклали Ви для добра Батьківщини.

З повагою та доброзичливістю

Петлюра

26 липня 1925 р.
Париж

Letter from Symon Petliura to Jan Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz written in Paris on July 26, 1925.
Jan Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz Papers (HURI)

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Jan Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz (1885-1954).

Papers, 1895, 1906-1955. 5 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00004).

A Ukrainian diplomat and prince, Tokarzewsky-Karaszewicz was born in Chabanivka, Podilia gubernia. He completed his gymnasium education in Zhytomyr (1906) and obtained a doctorate in philosophy and economics from Fribourg University in Switzerland (1909). Following his studies, Tokarzewsky-Karaszewicz worked from 1911 to 1918 in the Poltava gubernial and zemstvo administrations. From June 1918 he was a member of the Ukrainian diplomatic corps, serving as adviser to the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) missions in Vienna (June 1918-June 1919) and Istanbul (August 1919-March 1920) and as consul general in Istanbul (March 1920-December 1921). He left in late 1921 for Poland, where he became director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the UNR Government-in-Exile (1922-1924). In 1924 Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz moved to France, where he headed the International Heraldic Institute and participated in the Promethean Movement. From 1936 to 1948 he lived in Rome, where he worked in the Vatican Archives, and from 1948 to 1954 in London, where he as a leading member of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. His writings include numerous articles on Ukrainian history, literature, and heraldry, as well as an unpublished monograph entitled "Istoriia ukraïns′koï dyplomatiï" (History of Ukrainian Diplomacy).

The Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz papers include correspondence, subject files, writings, and personal files. The bulk of the collection is comprised of correspondence to Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz from leaders of the Ukrainian Government-in-Exile and other Ukrainian political figures. The correspondence also consists of letters from prominent civic leaders, artists, journalists, scholars, writers, and religious figures. The remaining correspondence pertains to family, personal friends and heraldic research. The subject files concern Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz's diplomatic work in Istanbul as adviser and then consul general for the Ukrainian National Republic mission. Writings include both manuscripts and published articles by Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz and his wife Oksana Lotots′ka-Tokarszewska on topics such as Ukrainian foreign relations, geography, history, heraldry, and politics. His personal files include birth and marriage certificates, diplomas, official governmental appointments, passports and visas, and photographs.

Ivan Tsven′.

"Z chornoï knyhy: povist′ pro holod na Ukraïni 1933 r." 1 vol. (84 leaves)

This autograph manuscript is a memoir of the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine.

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Kost′ (Konstantyn) Vahylevych (1892-1974).

Papers. 1 linear ft. Unprocessed.

Vahylevych was born in Iasen, Kalush county. He joined the Austrian Army in 1913 and was subsequently wounded in 1914, captured, and imprisoned first in Moscow and then in Siberia. Upon release he returned to work in Ukraine. He served with the Ukrainian Galician Army during the war with Poland. In 1920 he was captured, but managed to escape to Czechoslovakia. There he completed studies in Iozef (1923), at the Ukrainian University in Prague (1926), and at Charles University in Prague, from which Vahylevych obtained a doctorate in philosophy and pedagogy (1930). From 1930 to 1939, he taught in Transcarpathia. Following World War II, Vahylevych lived for a short while in Germany and then emigrated to Detroit, Michigan, where he wrote and published a Ukrainian primer and several collections of poetry.

The papers include biographical material, personal documents, correspondence, poetry, and other writings, such as articles, lectures, and newspaper clippings.

Kostiantyn I. Vanchenko (1863-1928).

"Vitrohony: komichna ukraïns′ka opera, v 2-kh diiakh (z kozachoho pobytu)," ca. 1905. 1 vol. (54 leaves)

Vanchenko was born in Zhytomyr. He was an actor, singer, director, and playwright, working in Mykhailo Staryts′kyi's (1883-1890) and Heorhii Derkach's (1898-1900) troupes and later leading his own.

This manuscript is a comic Ukrainian opera on a Cossack theme.

Tatiana Vlasova and Iurii Lositsky.

Project report, ca. 1990-1991. 1 typescript, 12 photographs.

The collection consists of a report with photographs that examines the changing cultural and architectural policy towards the historic Podil district in Kyiv, Ukraine, during the second half of the twentieth century.

Stepan Vytvyts′kyi (1884-1965).

Manuscript, n.d. (16 leaves).

Vytvyts′kyi was a lawyer, community leader, and political leader. He studied law at Lviv and Vienna universities. He was a member of the Ukrainian National Democratic party and of the political committee that prepared the declaration of November 1, 1918,

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by the Ukrainian National Rada and secretary of the Rada. In January 1919 Vytvyts′kyi participated in the ratification of the union of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) and the Western Ukrainian National Republic (ZUNR). He became state secretary of external affairs for the UNR and then deputy to the head of the UNR Directory's mission in Warsaw. Vytvyts′kyi directed the Department of External Affairs of the ZUNR Government-in-Exile, and from 1921 to 1923 he headed the ZUNR missions in Paris and London. From 1925 to 1939 he was a leading member of the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance, as well as a member of the Polish Sejm. In 1948 he helped found the Government-in-Exile of the UNR and became its president upon the death of Andrii Livyts′kyi in 1954.

The manuscript by Vytvyts′kyi traces the biography of Andrii Livyts′kyi (1879-1954), the former head of the Government-in-Exile of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Theodore Wacyk (1886-1968).

Collection, 1898-1992. 3 boxes, plus 3 folders and 2 albums. Unpublished finding aid.

Theodore Wacyk was born in the town Kolodiivka, Skalat county. He studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków, Poland, from 1904 to 1909. Afterwards, he continued his studies in Vienna, Munich, and Venice. During World War I, he served in the Austrian and Ukrainian armies. Following the war, he moved with his first wife, Maria Battisti, back to Italy, then Czechoslovakia, where he was a professor in the School of Art. Wacyk married his second wife, Margarethe Anna Neubauer, on February 11, 1933. From 1935 to 1942 they lived in Ternopil and from 1942 until his death in Plattling, Bavaria, West Germany.

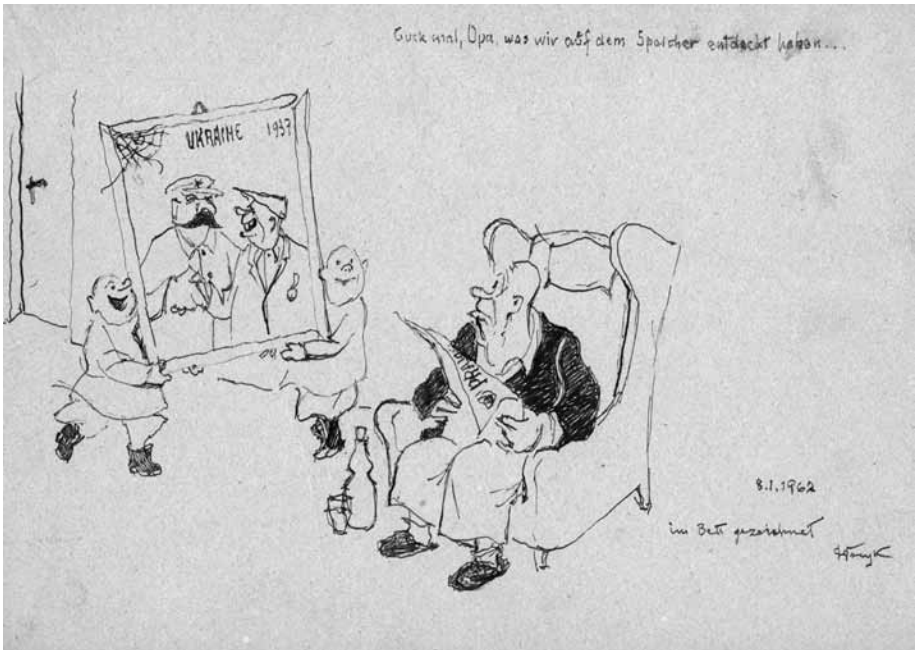
The Wacyk collection is comprised of personal documents pertaining to his birth, schooling and marriages, biographical material to accompany his exhibits, and correspondence between Bohdan Tomkiw (his son-in-law) and various organizations regarding Wacyk's art work. The bulk of the collection includes photographs of his art work and family, as well as original charcoal and ink drawings, pastels, and oil paintings.

Alex J. Zabrosky (1922-2001).

Papers, 1950-1970. .25 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

Zabrosky was born in Chicago. He served in the U.S. Army in Germany during World War II. Following the war he acted as a sponsor and helped families move to the United States. He also helped them find jobs at places such as Ryerson Steel, where Zabrosky

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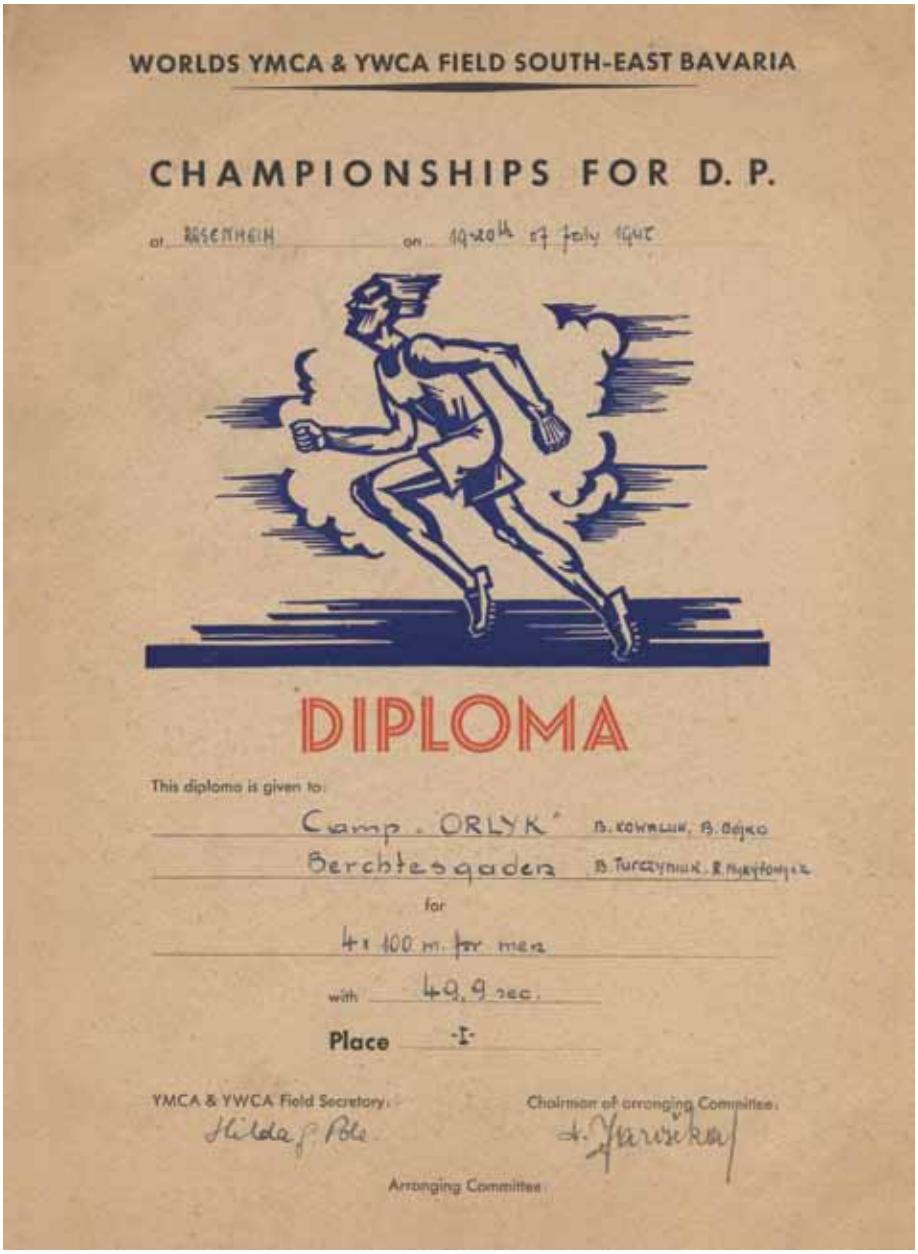


Ink drawing from the Theodore Wacyk Collection (8 Jan. 1962). (HURI)

was a structural engineer and executive. Zabrosky was involved in the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. Besides his involvement with Ukrainian organizations, he was active in the Republican Party. With backing from the party he made an unsuccessful run for the 6th District in Congress in 1970. In 1974 he ran again, but lost in the primary to Congressman Henry Hyde.

The papers include personal documents, correspondence, radio transcripts and press releases, clippings, and photographs. Much of the material is related to Zabrosky's activities in the Chicago area on behalf of Ukraine and Ukrainians.

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WORLDS YMCA & YWCA FIELD SOUTH-EAST BAVARIA

CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR D. P.

at ROSENHEIM on 19th 20th 21st July 1946

DIPLOMA

This diploma is given to:

Camp. ORLYK' B. KOWALIW, B. Bojko

Berchtesgaden B. Turczyniuk, R. Hrytsyuk

for

4 x 100 m. for men

with 49.9 sec.

Place I.

YMCA & YWCA Field Secretary: Hilda P. Ble

Chairman of arranging Committee: A. Yaroshka

Arranging Committee

1st place diploma given to Berchtesgaden (Orlyk) DP camp for 4 x 100 meter championship men's race held in Rosenhein in July 1946. (HURI)

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Berchtesgaden (Orlyk) DP Camp.

Records, 1945-1951. .5 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

Following World War II, Ukrainian refugees numbering about 200,000 were interned in displaced persons camps in West Germany and Austria. These camps were administered by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration from 1945 to August 1947 and then by the International Refugee Organization. Of the 125 camps in which Ukrainians were interned beginning in 1946, about eighty were predominantly or fully Ukrainian. Berchtesgaden (Orlyk) was one of the larger Ukrainian DP camps in the American zone with over 2,000 refugees settled there in the late 1940s. The DP camp operated a gymnasium and sponsored political, youth, student, sport, musical and theater groups and organizations. The Ukrainian Sports Club "Orlyk" in Berchtesgaden was founded in June 1946 as part of the umbrella organization Ukrainian Council for Physical Culture. The president of "Orlyk" was Volodymyr Tatomyr. In late 1948 it had 177 members, including thirty-eight women. The club took part in various competitions, including skiing, soccer, basketball, and volleyball.

The collection consists primarily of correspondence, minutes, financial records, and membership lists of the camp's sports club. In addition there are some documents relating to the camp's Ukrainian gymnasium and its branch of the scouting organization Plast. The collection includes circulars, reports, and other communications received from this organization. There is also one folder of material for the Ukrainian Sports Club "Zaporizhzhia" in the Aschaffenburg DP camp and a roll of patients hospitalized at the tuberculosis sanatorium in Amberg.

Conference on Ukrainian Economics (1975-1990).

Records, 1975-1991. 1 linear ft. Inventory.

The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University and the Department of Economics at Temple University organized a series of four conferences on the Ukrainian economy from 1975 to 1991. The conferences were all held at Harvard University. The first conference was devoted to an analysis of current conditions in the Ukrainian economy. The second conference concerned the development of economics in Ukraine. The third conference dealt with the history of the Ukrainian economy from the time of Kyivan Rus to the outbreak of World War I. The fourth conference focused on the Ukrainian economy since the early 1970s to projections of economic trends for the beginning of the twenty-first century.

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The records include correspondence with conference sponsors and participants, editorial correspondence regarding the publication of the conference proceedings, and financial documents.

Defense of Ukraine, Branch 11, Buffalo, New York.

Register of minutes, 1925-1927. 1 vol.

Defense of Ukraine (Oborona Ukraïny) was a Ukrainian political organization of a radical socialist profile established in 1920 in the United States to assist the political and military struggles for independence in Western Ukraine. Headquartered in Scranton, Pennsylvania, from 1931 to 1941 and in Rochester, New York, thereafter, the association had a network of sixteen chapters, including the Buffalo branch.

The records consist of a register of minutes recorded by the organization's secretaries Mykola Soroka (1925) and Stepan Detsyk (1926-1927). The minutes include information about attendance, treasurer's reports, election results, and summaries of meeting discussions.

The Hetmanite Movement (est. 1920).

Records, 1926-1932. .25 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

The Ukrainian Union of Agrarians-Statists (USKhD) was an émigré conservative monarchist organization founded in Vienna in 1920 by Viacheslav Lypyns′kyi, who also led the organization and was its main ideologist. As its mission, the organization sought to unite all Ukrainian agrarians as a class in pursuit of independent Ukrainian statehood. Its members included émigrés from the Ukrainian Democratic Agrarian party and supporters of Hetman Pavlo Skoropads′kyi. The USKhD supported the idea of an independent Ukraine ruled by Skoropads′kyi and his heirs with the help of an agrarian aristocracy and the co-operation of the productive classes. It was prepared to take power in Ukraine after the collapse of Soviet rule, and thus it was in direct opposition to the Government-in-Exile of the Ukrainian National Republic. Disagreements between Lypyns′kyi and Skoropads′kyi led the former and his supporters to suspend the USKhD and to set up the short-lived Brotherhood of Ukrainian Classocrats-Monarchists. After Lypyns′kyi's death in 1931 the USKhD was revived, but continuing internal conflicts led to its formal dissolution six years later.

The collection is comprised of photocopied correspondence between leading members of the hetmanite movement who went on to establish the Ukrainian Union of Agrarians-Statists. These members include Pavlo Skoropads′kyi, former hetman of the Ukrainian state and leader of the hetmanite movement, Oleksandr Skoropys-Ioltukhovs′kyi,

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a former member of the Hetman's government in the Kholm region and Podlachia, Volodymyr Zalozets′kyi, head of the Ukrainian National Party in Bukovina, Mykola Kochubei, and the organization's founder, leader, and ideologue Viacheslav Lypyns′kyi. Much of the correspondence relates to political disagreements between Lypyns′kyi and Skoropads′kyi which led to the dissolution of the USKhD in 1930.

International Commission of Inquiry into the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine (1988-1990).

Records, 1931-1989. 2 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

The Commission was created through the initiative of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians. It was created in 1988 and included seven prominent international jurists from the United Kingdom, Canada, France, the United States, Sweden, Belgium, and Argentina. The Commission, an entirely independent, non-governmental body, was to inquire and report upon the existence and extent of the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine, the cause or causes of such famine, the effect it had on Ukraine and its people, and the recommendations as to responsibility for the famine.

The collection includes one complete set of recorded testimonies, submissions, and documentary exhibits used by the Commission in the investigation of the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine. The records contain 1,714 pages of testimonies of famine eyewitnesses and prominent international experts of Stalin's terror policy and an additional 7,272 pages of documentary evidence including diplomatic reports, publications, and Soviet decrees.

"Kos" Cooperative Society.

Minutes, 1948-1951. 1 folder.

The "Kos" Cooperative Society was organized by Ukrainian émigrés living in Munich in the mid 1940s.

The folder contains minutes of the executive board of the "Kos" Cooperative Society.

League of American Ukrainians (est. 1924).

Records, 1928-1936. 2 folders.

The League of American Ukrainians was a pro-communist organization founded in the United States in 1924, first under the name of the United Ukrainian Toilers Organization. The League presented itself as a defender of the economic interests of

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Ukrainian-American workers and maintained an affiliation with the Communist Party of America. The organization ideologically supported the Soviet Union.

The records of the League of American Ukrainians include correspondence, manuscripts, and typescripts of articles, as well as some miscellaneous documents. The letters are written by members such as Danylo Lobai and Lev Bezruchko. The articles are on topics such as the theoretical origins of the workers' movement and its meaning for Ukraine and the cooperative movement among Ukrainian immigrants in the United States. Miscellaneous documents include financial documents towards the publishing of Lobai's book *Za diisne vyiasnennia polozhennia Radians'kii Ukraïni!* (1935) and dues records for the Ukrainian Association Home in Hamtramck, Michigan, among other items.

Permanent Conference on Ukrainian Studies (1975-1981).

Records, 1975-1981. .5 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

The Permanent Conference on Ukrainian Studies (PCUS) was established on October 25, 1975, following the reorganization of the Council of Academic Advisers to Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University. This organization arranged annual conferences held at Harvard on topics from a number of disciplines, including history, linguistics, literature, and social sciences, among scholars of Ukrainian studies from the United States and Canada. The founding officers were Bohdan Romanenchuk, Omeljan Pritsak, and Ivan L. Rudnytsky. The inaugural conference took place on May 29-30, 1976, and the final one on May 29-31, 1981. PCUS published a newsletter *Visti Postiinoï Konferentsiï Ukraïns'kykh studii*.

The records of PCUS include correspondence, programs, lists of conference participants, articles, and newsletters. The collection as a whole provides information about the organization's members and their topics of study.

Seminar in Ukrainian Studies, Harvard University (est. 1970).

Audio collection, 1971-present. Ca. 1,000 audio cassette tapes, plus 7 linear ft. of reel to reel tapes. Unpublished finding aid.

The Seminar in Ukrainian Studies was initiated on October 13, 1970, and continues to be held at Harvard University once a week during the academic year. The Seminar provides a forum for faculty, scholars and advanced graduate students to present their research and then participate in an active discussion. The *Minutes of the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies* provide a record of its first nine years (1970-1979).

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The records of the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies consist of audio tapes from over 600 presentations. The archives also include audio tapes for the Ukrainian Research Institute's occasional lectures, Summer Seminar in Ukrainian Studies, and other special events. The seminar topics cover a wide range of disciplines that pertain to Ukrainian studies—history, philology, linguistics, literature, art, political science, anthropology, sociology, economics and Ukraine's relations with Europe, Byzantium and the Orient. Speakers have come from across the United States, Canada, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and Australia. Besides prominent members of the Harvard faculty, including the Institute's founder, Omeljan Pritsak, seminar speakers have included such eminent scholars as Robert Conquest, Norman Davies, Aleksander Gieysztor, Gen. Petro Grigorenko, Iaroslav Isaievych, Bohdan Krawciw, George S. N. Luckyj, Dimitri Obolensky, Riccardo Picchio, Ivan L. Rudnytsky, Sr. Sophia Senyk, Boris Uspensky, and Volodymyr Vassylenko.

Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart (Boston, Mass.).

Minutes, 1914-1928. 1 vol.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart was the predecessor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity. For the most part the first Ukrainian immigrants who began arriving in Boston around 1898 belonged to the Greek Catholic faith. They established the Sts. Peter and Paul Brotherhood, and by 1914 they raised enough money to buy a church at 136 Arlington Street. In January 1924 the parish was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Two years later Bishop Constantine Bohachevsky came to visit the parish. He ordered the transfer of Rev. Iosyf Pelekhovych from Boston to Detroit and appointed Rev. Onufrii Kovalski in his place. This appointment created much upheaval in the parish, leading the congregation to invite an Orthodox priest to become its pastor. The church thus joined the Orthodox Church and became known as the Holy Trinity Church of Boston.

The records of the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart include one register of the parish council's minutes. The minutes record attendance, treasurer's reports, election results, fundraising activities, and other parish business, mostly financial. Much of the early information pertains to the purchase of a new church building, its subsequent renovations, and the inscription of the deed. The later information deals with concerns that led to the conversion of the parish to the Orthodox creed.

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Ukrainian Cultural Society in Detroit, Michigan (est. 1943).

Minutes, 1943-1948. 1 vol.

The Ukrainian Cultural Society was established on February 28, 1943. The founding members were Anna Bilovus, Osyp Bilovus, Vasyl′ Furhal and Vasyl′ Kolodii. Mykhailo Kazymiriv was elected president at the subsequent meeting. The Society's mission was to bring Ukraine to the attention of Americans, as well as to raise awareness about Ukraine among Ukrainian-Americans. This mission was to be achieved partly through publication efforts in English and Ukrainian, such as the book *Ukraine's Call to America* (1947). Meetings were held at the Ukrainian American Center in Detroit, Michigan.

The records of the Ukrainian Cultural Society consist of minutes from 1943 to 1958. The minutes include information such as opening remarks, correspondence, election results, treasurer's reports, names of new members, and brief summaries of discussions.

Ukrainian Knowledge Society of New York City (Prosvita) (est. 1908).

Records, 1908-1960. .5 linear ft. (116 pieces). Unpublished finding aid.

The Ukrainian Knowledge Society of New York City was founded in 1908. The goals of the society were to support fellow members both morally and materially, to foster Ukrainian national and religious goals, and to assist the Ukrainian community in the United States. Membership to the society was open to both men and women between the ages of 16 and 45. By the time of the society's thirtieth anniversary, there were 105 members.

The records are comprised of registration cards, tickets, pass-books, statutes, and membership booklets. The registration cards are arranged alphabetically. They provide useful biographical information about members. This information may include date and place of birth, marital status, name of spouse, number of children, date of arrival in the United States, citizenship status, date of initial membership in the Prosvita society, and date of death.

Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University (est. 1973).

Records, 1968-present. 3 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University was founded in June 1973 to advance knowledge about Ukraine in the United States through research and teaching in Ukrainian history, literature, and language. This mission was shaped by the Institute's founder, Omeljan Pritsak, who served as its first director from 1973 until his retirement in 1989, and by another Harvard scholar of international distinction,

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Ihor Ševčenko. With Ukraine's independence, the Institute's mission has broadened to include contemporary political, social, and economic issues. The Institute's programs are supported by the work of three endowed professorships in Ukrainian studies in the Departments of History and Slavic Languages and Literatures together with associated faculty at Harvard and from other universities, visiting scholars, and graduate and undergraduate students at Harvard. Since 1970, the Institute has held a weekly Seminar in Ukrainian Studies and, more recently, has hosted the Ukraine Study Group, both groups meeting during the academic year. It also organizes symposia, conferences, and special seminars on a variety of related topics for practitioners and policymakers. The Institute has a publications program that distributes its titles through Harvard University Press and publishes the journal *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*. It also maintains a reference library and archives.

The Institute's records include Standing Committee in Ukrainian Studies meeting minutes, Visiting Committee reports, and Institute annual reports, correspondence, brochures, programs, press clippings, and photographs.

Ukrainian Student Movement.

Archive, 1922-1966. 19 linear ft.

1) Central Union of Ukrainian Students (TseSUS) (est. 1922).

Records, 1922-1961. 5.5 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00014).

Established in Prague in 1922, the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (TseSUS) was organized to act as a coordinating body between student organizations outside the Soviet Union and to represent Ukrainian students and their interests throughout the world. From 1922 to 1934, TseSUS headquarters were in Prague, and from 1934 to 1939 in Vienna. Membership included a number of national student unions based in Romania, Poland, Germany, as well as individual students' clubs abroad in other European countries, North America and Asia (Harbin). TseSUS was active in the international forum, informing non-Ukrainians about problems of Ukrainian students and about conditions in Ukraine in general under the different occupations. To maintain an effective relationship with non-Ukrainian organizations, TseSUS appointed representations in various countries. It participated in international student organizations, sent delegates to their conferences, collaborated with numerous national student unions, and published materials in foreign languages. The organization was a special member of the Confédération Internationale des Etudiants (later replaced by the International Union of Students) and a member of the aid organization the

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International Students' Service. TseSUS resumed its activities in Munich in 1946 and remained based there (except for a brief time when its head office was in Paris from 1952 to 1954) until its move to the United States. The early post-war years were marked by renewed organized student activity, with the union representing in 1947 at its peak thirty-three student organizations in ten countries with a total membership of nearly 3,000. The organization remained active until the early 1950s when many students living in Western Europe graduated and immigrated to North America.

The records of TseSUS contain correspondence, minutes, and other materials relating to the All-Student Founding Congress of 1945, as well as from the 11th to the 18th Ordinary Congresses of TseSUS. There are also administrative records from the Executive, Secretariat, and various departments of the organization. This material includes early correspondence from the 1920s and 1930s regarding the founding of TseSUS, with the bulk of the material comprised of administrative correspondence, circulars, minutes, reports, and student questionnaires from 1945 to 1955. Other administrative documents are from the departments of Culture and Education, Social Welfare, and International Affairs. The records of TseSUS also contain correspondence from its divisions and representatives in various countries such as Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, and the United States, as well as from member societies, including the Obnova Society of Ukrainian Catholic Students, the Alliance of Ukrainian Orthodox Students, and Ukrainian student societies in Geneva, Zurich, Rome, Paris, Galway, and Stockholm. TseSUS, its divisions, and member societies are also documented in their various internal and student publications, as, for example, *Students'kyi shliakh* and the bulletin *Visnyk TseSUSu*.

2) Union of Ukrainian Student Associations in Germany (SUSON) (est. 1924).

Records, 1942-1960. 6.5 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00015).

The Union was first founded as the Union of Ukrainian Student Organizations in Germany and Danzig (SUSOND) in Berlin in August 1924. It served as an umbrella organization for six student organizations in Berlin, Danzig, and Königsberg. As its membership declined over the next decade, the organization accepted in 1938 the Sich student societies in Vienna and Graz, Austria, and in 1939 the Ukrainian Academic Hromada in Prague. The union was renamed the Nationalist Organization of Ukrainian Students in Germany (NOUS) in 1941. Centered in Berlin, NOUS coordinated the activities of its branches in Central Europe (1941-1945) and Ukrainian émigré student societies located primarily in Vienna, Graz, Prague, Berlin, Breslau, Danzig, and Leipzig. The organization changed its name from Nationalist to National in 1945

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and was reorganized as the Union of Ukrainian Student Associations in Germany (SUSON) in December 1949 when the headquarters of the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (TseSUS) moved from Munich to Paris. SUSON became the central Ukrainian student organization in Germany and supported the work of its many member student associations.

The records of SUSON are comprised of correspondence, minutes, student questionnaires, and publications. The bulk of this sub-collection of the Ukrainian Student Movement Archive contains documents from the Ukrainian émigré student societies and branches of NOUS and SUSON. These societies or student clubs were based in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and International Refugee Organization camps, with the main center of émigré student activity being Munich, which served at its height nearly 800 students. Other student clubs in Germany were based in cities such as, among many others, Augsburg, Freiburg, Hannover, Karlsruhe, and Mittenwald. SUSON was also made up of eleven student organizations in Austria and Germany. The records hold material from organizations such as the Ukrainian Student Association in Innsbruck, the Representation of Ukrainian Students in the British Zone, Germany, and the Representation of Ukrainian Student Societies in Austria (PUSTA). Publications include the official bulletin of the organization *Biuleten′ NOUS-a* and *Biuleten′ SUSON-u*, as well as the journal *Student* of the Ukrainian student clubs in Munich, among other titles.

3) Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) (est. 1953).

Records, 1950-1966. 7 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00016).

The Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA) was founded in 1953 during the first congress of Ukrainian students in the United States, held at Columbia University in New York City. Eleonora Kulchyts′ka was elected the federation's first president. She and subsequent presidents helped oversee and support the interests of the 654 members of SUSTA who were scattered throughout some fifty universities and colleges in the United States. The mission of the federation is to help foster and disseminate knowledge about Ukrainian history; to strengthen the moral and spiritual values of Ukrainian Americans, and to support and preserve Ukrainian culture and traditions; to prepare students to take part in the intellectual and practical life of the United States, or a free Ukraine; to coordinate the activities of member clubs and societies; and to raise money on behalf of students.

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The records of SUSTA contain correspondence, minutes, resolutions, speeches, photographs, publications, and miscellaneous documents. This sub-collection of the Ukrainian Student Movement archive includes documents relating to its founding congress held at Columbia University in 1953, as well as records from subsequent congresses through the 8th held in Seton Hall University in 1966. The administrative files are comprised of circulars, letters, announcements, and other documents, with a number of files related to the publication of the organization's tenth anniversary book, *Ukraïns'ke studentstvo v Amerytsi* (1963). The largest component of this collection includes material from the nearly fifty student associations and clubs at various American universities and colleges, with the most active of these being affiliated with academic communities in Chicago, Baltimore, New York City, Cleveland, and Philadelphia. There is also a significant amount of material documenting the activities of the Zarevo Ukrainian Student Association, which holds a special status in the federation. The records include a number of newsletters published by these Ukrainian student associations, as well as by the administration of the federation.

Ukrainian Summer Institute, Harvard University (est. 1970).

Records, 1971-present. 1 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

The Ukrainian Summer Institute, an eight-week intensive program in Ukrainian studies, has been a part of the Harvard Summer School curriculum since 1971. The program includes courses in Ukrainian language at the beginning, intermediate, and advanced levels. Additional courses and seminars are also offered in such fields as history, literature, culture, ethnology, religion, sociology, politics, and international affairs. These classes are complemented by an extracurricular program of special events, such as films, theater or music workshops, concerts, and guest lectures by leading scholars.

The Institute's records include course announcements, brochures, programs, press clippings, and student yearbooks.

Ukrainian Technical Institute in New York (1954-1964).

Records, 1949-1964. 2 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

In December 1951 the Ukrainian Technical-Husbandry Institute Association was chartered in New York. This association was chartered as an educational institution under the name of The Ukrainian Technical Institute in New York on August 11, 1954, a modified continuation of the postsecondary school Ukrainian Husbandry Academy established in Prague in May 1922. Courses began during the 1954-1955 academic year and continued until the 1963-1964 academic year when the Institute closed its doors. At first, the Institute was comprised of two divisions, offering courses in economics and

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political science. In 1956 the Board of Trustees approved the organization of a third division in engineering; in 1958 it authorized the creation of a department of education and pedagogy; and in 1962 it added a fourth division in divinity. The mission of the Institute was to provide professional and vocational training for positions in business and government, as well as to promote Ukrainian cultural values.

The Institute's records provide background into the establishment, organization, and management of the Institute. More specifically they contain biographical and educational information about some of the Institute's students. The administrative records include academic calendars, by-laws, charters, circulars, correspondence, minutes, newsletters, publications, regulations, and statutes. Course records contain a textbook on dendrology and correspondence related to courses in drafting and the stock exchange. The financial records are comprised of account books, bank statements, expenditure receipts, payroll statements, and tuition ledgers. Student records include copies of final examinations, general correspondence, and individual student files.

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Printed Ephemera

Ukrainian cultural ephemera.

Collection, 1915- . 12.5 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

The collection of Ukrainian cultural ephemera contains announcements, broadsides, invitations, anniversary booklets, art exhibit catalogs, conference, concert, and theater programs, leaflets, and other printed ephemera. The collection is a good source for the study of local history, particularly for Ukrainian communities in Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and in the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Also well documented are the activities of various ethnic (for example, the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian National Association, and the World Congress of Free Ukrainians) and religious (for example, the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the United States) organizations. Besides material on Ukrainians in North America, as well as in some Western European countries, the collection holds numerous travel brochures and guides for places in Ukraine.

Ukrainian émigré newsletter collection.

Ca. 1920-1970s. 20 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid.

The collection of Ukrainian émigré newsletters is organized alphabetically by geographical location—continent, country, state or province, and city—and then alphabetically by title. It includes irregular publications of various Ukrainian cultural, political, and religious organizations founded by émigrés and immigrants. The bulk of the collection can be divided into two parts: newsletters published in Western Europe, particularly in displaced person camps in Germany, following World War II from 1945 to 1955; and newsletters published in Canada and the United States as these refugees immigrated to North America during the mid- to late 1950s. The collection also includes a small representation of newsletters published in several South American countries, particularly Argentina and Brazil, and in Australia.

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Photographs

The collections of the Ukrainian Research Institute include photographs (approximately 7,000) documenting various aspects of Ukrainian studies: historical events, cultural and organizational life, historical, literary, political and religious figures, cities, towns, and countryside in Ukraine, as well as places in Europe and North and South America where Ukrainian émigrés settled.

The largest number of images, nearly 3,500, can be found in the Bohdan Krawciw papers and the Institute's postcard collection. The collections comprise portraits of individuals, such as Ukrainian artists, musicians, writers, historians, politicians, and religious figures; views of rural and urban Ukraine, as well as Ukrainian population centers abroad; and photographs of other subjects related to Ukrainian history and culture, from the Ukrainian Insurgent Army to Hustuls. Photographs in the papers of Yaroslav J. Chyz and Jan Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz document the period of and immediately following the creation of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1917. Images found in the papers of Kalenik Lissiuk document the Hungarian invasion of Carpatho-Ukraine in 1939. Those in the papers of Mykola Lebed′ document the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council, and the Prolog Research Corporation, organizations engaged at various times in struggles against occupying forces in Western Ukraine from the 1920s to the 1980s. The photograph albums of Volodymyr Nestorovych and the Ukrainian Council for Physical Culture reveal certain aspects of the Ukrainian DP experience following World War II. Ukrainian-American life is documented by images in the papers of Stefania Halychyn, Petro Moroz, and Joseph and Mary Lesawyer, as well as by images in the archives of the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America, the Ukrainian Technical Institute in New York, and the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University. Photographs originally printed in the journal *Po Radians'kii Ukraïni* record Soviet Ukrainian life during the 1970s.

Besides photographs of historical value, the collections include images pertaining to Ukrainian literature and music. Photographs donated by the Kardinalowsky and Kosach families, as well as those found in the papers of Mykola Ponedilok, include portraits of writers and writers' unions; the Zinovii Lys′ko papers contain portraits of composers, musicians, and musical groups and institutions.

Mykhailo Bazhans′kyi (1910-1994).

Photographs, ca. 1914-1967. 37 images.

The collection includes portraits of individuals, such as Leonid Bachyns′kyi, Onufrii Murmyluk, and Mykola Ponedilok. Photographs of historical importance include

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images of an execution in Drohobych, Ukraine, a picture of the gravesite of Ukrainian mine victims in Hillcrest, Alberta, and a group portrait of the Ukrainian Workers' Theatrical Company in Detroit, Michigan.

Yaroslav J. Chyz (1894-1958).

Photographs, ca. 1914-1959. 35 images.

The collection includes photographs of Yaroslav J. Chyz during his military service for the Austrian Army and the Sich Riflemen, as well as photographs from when he was employed by the Common Council for American Unity. Most of the photographs are portraits, including some of Chyz in military uniform. Among the photographs are two taken in Prague circa 1914 of Chyz with a group of unidentified students and several more of Chyz with unidentified soldiers.

Stefania Halychyn (1913-1994).

Photographs, ca. 1927-1967. 208 images.

The collection includes photographs of Stefania and Dmytro Halychyn, as well as of their colleagues, family and friends. There are also several photographs taken in Lviv from 1927 to 1930 (for example, a group shot of the Girls' Institute in Lviv). Additionally, there are photographs from various Ukrainian-American events—involving either the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Gold Cross, or the Ukrainian National Association—such as material aid drives and manifestations in support of Carpatho-Ukraine.

Tatiana Kardinalowska (1899-1993).

Photographs, ca. 1917-1931. 8 images.

The daughter of a tsarist general, Kardinalowska was born in Kyiv. She survived the terror of the 1930s and World War II and became a postwar refugee in the United States. As a young woman, she had extensive contacts with major Ukrainian political and literary figures, first as the wife of Vsevolod Holubovych, a prominent member of the Ukrainian Central Rada and the prime minister of the Ukrainian People's Republic from January to March 1918, and later as the wife of Serhii Pylypenko, the leader of the Pluh association of Ukrainian peasant writers and an influential cultural activist in Soviet Ukraine during the 1920s, both of whom were arrested and perished during the terror of the 1930s.

The collection includes photographs of members of the proletarian and peasant writers' unions Hart and Pluh, including Anatol Hak, Vsevolod Holubovych, Ivan

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Postcard from Lesia Ukraïnka (Larysa Kosach-Kvitka) to her family dated May 20, 1902.
Iurii Kosach Photographs (HURI)

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Nemolovs′kyi-Kosach, Valeriian Polishchuk, Serhii Pylypenko, and Kardinalowska, taken in Kyiv, Kharkiv, and Odessa.

Iurii Kosach (1909-).

Photographs, ca. 1899-1927. 25 images.

Poet, writer, dramatist, critic, and publicist, Kosach was born in Kyiv to Mykola Kosach, younger brother of Lesia Ukraïnka. He attended the Lviv Gymnasium and studied law at Warsaw University. In Lviv during the 1930s he published collections of poetry and stories. Following World War II he became active in the artistic and literary life of the Ukrainian émigré communities in Germany and the United States.

The collection includes photographs of the Kosach family, including Lesia Ukraïnka (Larysa Kosach-Kvitka); her father and mother, Petro Kosach and Olena Pchilka (Ol′ha Kosach-Drahomanova); her brother and sisters, Mykhailo Kosach, Ol′ha Kosach-Kryvyniuk, Oksana Kosach, and Isydora Kosach-Kryvyniuk; her grandparents, Petro and Elyzaveta Drahomanov; her husband, Klement Kvitka; and her close friend, Serhii Merzhyns′kyi.

Myroslav Kotys (1908-1987).

Photographs, n.d. 12 images.

The photographs are of Myroslav Kotys; his great-grandparents, Rev. Danylo Kotys and Teodoziia Iaryna; his grandparents, Rev. Atanazii Kotys and Olena Venhrynovych; and his father, Rev. Omelian Kotys.

Bohdan Kozak (1912-2003).

Photographs, ca. 1928-1973. 19 images.

The collection includes photographs of Bishop Myroslav Ripets′kyi and his parish in Chrzanowo, Suwałki Voivodeship, Poland. There are photographs of the Ukrainian Catholic chapel taken on the occasion of an Easter Mass, First Communion, the twentieth anniversary of the chapel, and the bishop's eightieth birthday celebration. There are also photographs of him with his wife Evheniia (née Smul′ka), the parishioners of Chrzanowo, Polish and Ukrainian clergy, as well as several Sisters of Saint Joseph.

Bohdan Krawciw (1904-1975).

Photographs, ca. 1914-1976. 1,000+ images.

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These photographs were collected by Krawciw probably while he was editor of the Plast journal *Molode zhyttia* and a member of the editorial boards of the journal *Suchasnist'* and *Entsyklopediia ukraïnoznavstva*. The collection consists of portraits of individuals, such as Ukrainian artists, musicians, writers, historians, political and religious figures; views of Ukrainian cities, towns, and countryside, as well as Ukrainian population centers in North and South America; and photographs of the Central Rada, Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, bandurists, peasants and other subjects related to Ukrainian history and culture.

Mykola Lebed′ (1910-1998).

Photographs, 1930-1994. 302 images.

The collection includes photographs of Lebed′, his family and friends, OUN-UPA members, and others. There are also images of Ukrainian cultural, political, and religious monuments, such as Taras Shevchenko monuments, UPA cemeteries, and Ukrainian churches. The collection contains a series of images of the Inta concentration camp and the site of an unidentified massacre.

Joseph (1911-2006) and Mary (1917-2004) Lesawyer.

Photographs, n.d. Unprocessed.

The collection includes a large number of photographs of banquets, concerts and other performances, dedications, and meetings held by various Ukrainian-American community organizations, such as the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. A few of the photographs are group pictures taken with U.S. political figures, such as congressmen, senators, and presidents, including Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy. There are also many personal photographs of the Lesawyers in the collection, including photographs of their trips to Ukraine.

Kalenik Lissiuk (1889-1980).

Photographs, 1916-1970. 370 images.

The collection includes photographs (and negatives) from the Hungarian invasion of Carpatho-Ukraine in March 1939. Some depict members of the Carpatho-Ukrainian government and soldiers of the Carpathian Sich. The collection also includes photographs of Lissiuk and his family, as well as of organizations such as the Plast Ukrainian Youth Association in Czechoslovakia; the Ukrainian National Museums in Chicago, Illinois, and Ontario, California; Ukrainian Free Cossacks; and the Army of

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the Ukrainian National Republic; and individuals such as Iurii Horlis-Hors′kyi, Prince Serhei Mezhev, Stephan Smal-Stockyj, and President Jozef Tiso.

Zinovii Lys′ko (1895-1969).

Photographs, ca. 1913-1976. 173 images.

The photographs document a large part of Zinovii Lys′ko's personal and professional life, including his time spent in Lviv, Prague, Rakobuty, Stryi, Mittenwald, and Munich. There are also photographs of the Lysenko Higher Institute of Music, the Ukrainian Republican Kapelle, and the State Conservatory of Czechoslovakia. Some of the photographs relate to his wife, Eudokia Lys′ko, and her work with the Ukrainian Women's Alliance in Germany that helped run Ukrainian schools at displaced persons camps. The photographs, besides providing documentation of important composers and musicians, organizations, and places, are also a valuable resource for studying Ukrainian folk costumes and the uniforms of Sich Riflemen.

Petro Moroz (1902-1991).

Photographs, ca. 1904-1958. 25 images.

The photographs relate to activities of the Ukrainian community in Boston, Massachusetts. They include images of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus, the Ukrainian Holy Trinity Church Choir, the Ukrainian National Association, Boston Branch, the Zaporoz′ka Sich Society, and parishioners of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church at its former Arlington Street and current Jamaica Plain addresses.

Kostiantyn P. Morozov (1944-).

48 negatives.

Prints from these negatives were published in his memoir *Above and Beyond: From Soviet General to Ukrainian State Builder* (2000).

Volodymyr Nestorovych (1895-1980).

Photographs, ca. 1948-1950. 71 images.

The collection includes a scrapbook containing photographs of the World's YMCA-YWCA Leadership Conferences held in Horneburg and Neustadt. Some photographs in the scrapbook document joint conferences of Ukrainian YMCA-YWCA leaders from the American and British zones held in Regensburg, Horneburg, and Delmenhorst, while others show Ukrainians at displaced persons camps in Burgdorf, Delmenhorst, and Neugraben. Also included are pictures of Volodymyr Nestorovych and his wife.

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Po Radians'kii Ukraïni.

Photographs, ca. 1970-1973. 162 images. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00012).

Po Radians'kii Ukraïni was an illustrated periodical documenting Soviet Ukraine. It was published in Kyiv beginning circa 1960 by the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. This organization served as a major source of propaganda for Soviet policy.

The photographs in the collection were taken throughout Ukraine in and near cities such as Uzhhorod, Kyiv, Sumy, Poltava, Lviv, Odessa, Kharkiv, and Donetsk. They include images of major industrial and technical projects, idyllic rural and cultural scenes, monuments, and portraits of individuals important to Soviet history.



Hutsul girl by Sviatoslav Hordyns'kyi (Lviv: Nova khata, n.d.).
Postcards and Greeting Cards (HURI)

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Mykola Ponedilok (1922-1976).

Photographs, ca. 1963-1975. 18 images.

The collection includes photographs of Ponedilok and his friends, such as Iurii Stefanyk, Edvard Kozak, Markian Fesolovych, Anatol′ Kalynovs′kyi, and Vasyl′ Onufrienko.

Postcards and Greeting Cards.

Printed ephemera, ca. 2,500 pieces.

The postcard collection is organized in three main series: people, places, and subjects. The first series includes postcards of important Ukrainian historical, literary, political, and religious figures. The second series includes postcards from various Ukrainian cities, as well as places in the countries of Europe and North America where Ukrainian émigrés settled. The third series is organized into subject categories ranging from art to Zaporozhian Cossacks. Other subjects covered include ceramics, folk costumes, Hutsuls, and theater. A fourth series is comprised of greeting cards printed for Christmas and Easter holidays, as well as other events, such as name days and weddings.

Volodymyr Sichyns′kyi (1894-1962).

Photographs, ca. 1939-1959. 59 images.

The photographs are mostly of paintings depicting Hetman Ivan Mazepa, as well as images of architectural and ornamental designs related to Sichyns′kyi's scholarship.

Jan Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz (1885-1954).

Photographs, ca. 1913-1926. 69 images.

The collection includes portraits of Tokarzewski-Karaszewicz and his wife, Oksana Lotots′ka, as well as of Abdulhac Hamid Bey and Ferid Bey, Louis de Bourbon, and Wilhelm Habsburg-Lothringen. Photographs of historical interest include those of the Ukrainian National Republic Rada in Warsaw in 1922, the funeral of Symon Petliura in 1926, and an Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations Conference in London.

Ucrainica Collection.

Photographs, ca. 1918-1989. 90+ images.

This miscellaneous photograph collection of Ucrainica is made up of occasional gifts to the Ukrainian Research Institute. Included are portraits of individuals, such as Oleksandr Dovzhenko, Mykola Holubets′, Bishop Basil Losten, Metropolitan Andrei Sheptyts′kyi, Ivan Zilyns′kyi, and the 1929-1933 faculty members of Kyiv University;

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photographs of organizations, such as the Canadian Federation of Ukrainian Catholic Student Organizations "Obnova", Jaroslav Society, Levy sports club, and World Congress of Free Ukrainians; and photographs of events, such as church processions, graduations, and Ukrainian heritage days.

Ukrainian Council for Physical Culture (1945-1950).

Photographs, ca. 1946-1948. 1 album (197 images). Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FCOR.URI:uri00013).

The Ukrainian Council for Physical Culture (Rada fizychnoï kultury, or RFK) was founded by Ukrainian refugees in postwar Germany in November 1945. This organization coordinated over fifty Ukrainian sports clubs that had arisen in the displaced persons camps. These clubs organized teams in track-and-field, volleyball, basketball, swimming, skiing, table tennis, boxing, hiking, chess, and soccer, by far the most popular sport, with twenty-nine clubs in the American zone of Germany alone. Both men and women were involved in the games and athletic competitions organized by the RFK, with women participating mostly in track-and-field, volleyball, table tennis, and skiing. The RFK also promoted sports by introducing a standard test for a physical fitness badge, by accrediting referees and judges, and by organizing an association and courses for them, as well as an instructors' school in Mittenwald and skiing, volleyball, and basketball training camps. On the initiative of the RFK the International Committee of Political Refugees held a DP Olympiad in June-November 1948 in Nuremberg. The council also organized competitions among Ukrainian sports clubs, between Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian clubs, and occasional contests against non-DP clubs or military units. After the mass emigration of refugees from Germany, the RFK ceased its activities in 1950.

The album includes photographs of the various Ukrainian DP sports clubs in Germany that were overseen by the Council. Sports clubs represented include those from displaced persons camps in Augsburg, Aschaffenburg, Mittenwald, Neu-Ulm, Bayreuth, Waiern, Ettlingen, Regensburg, Ellwangen, Bamberg, Karlsruhe, Berchtesgaden, and Rottenburg. The photographs show teams in track-and-field, volleyball, soccer, boxing, and basketball, as well as athletic competitions in these sports and others. The majority of photographs were taken during the 1948 DP Olympiad and during inter-league competitions between Ukrainian sports clubs from 1947 to 1948.

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Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University (est. 1973).

Photographs, 1971-present. 800+ images.

There are three series of photographs pertaining to Ukrainian studies at Harvard University. The first series documents exhibits held at Widener and Houghton Libraries. The second series includes photographs and slides relating to people affiliated with and events sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. There are photographs of faculty, staff and associates, as well as of concerts, seminars, conferences, and other special events organized by the Institute. The third series includes photographs of faculty and students of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute. (See also separate collection of Institute photographs held by the Ukrainian Studies Fund).

Ukrainian Student Movement.

Photographs, ca. 1948-1963. 400 images.

The collection includes photographs from the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (TseSUS) and the Federation of Ukrainian Student Organizations of America (SUSTA). The majority of images are from the various Ukrainian student clubs that belonged to SUSTA. These include portraits of individual members, group photographs, and pictures of club-sponsored events. Many of the images were published in the organization's tenth anniversary book, *Ukraïns'ke studentstvo v Amerytsi* (1963).

Ukrainian Technical Institute in New York (1954-1964).

Photographs, ca. 1949-1964. 13 images.

The photographs are student identification pictures that were attached to some of their applications, as well as group photographs of faculty and students.

Tatiana Vlasova and Iurii Lositsky.

11 images.

The project report includes photographs of buildings and views of the historic Podil district in Kyiv taken during the second half of the twentieth century.

Theodore Wacyk (1886-1968).

Photographs, ca. 1930-1968. 422 images.

The photographs include portraits of Wacyk and his second wife, as well as other family members and friends. There are also photographs of his drawings, paintings, and sculptures.

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HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The Harvard University Library has one of the largest Ukrainian collections outside Ukraine and East Central Europe. The collection of books, serials, and other formats numbers nearly 80,000 individual titles published in the areas of the humanities and social sciences, the majority of which are housed in Widener Library. Rare books and printed material in the areas of fine arts, music, anthropology, ethnology, law, and science are found the libraries that comprise the Harvard College Library (such as the Fine Arts Library, Houghton Library, the Loeb Music Library, and Tozzer Library), as well as in libraries of other faculties, such as the Law School Library. Ukrainian special collections—archives, manuscripts, microforms, paintings, and printed ephemera—can be found in a number of repositories besides the library of the Ukrainian Research Institute. These include the Andover-Harvard Theological Library, the Busch-Reisinger and Fogg Art Museums, the Harvard Theatre Collection, Houghton Library, Government Documents/Microforms, the Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, Tozzer Library, and the University Archives.

Ucrainica special collections housed throughout the libraries and archival repositories of the Harvard University Library fall into one of four categories. The first and largest of these categories consists of documents or entire collections of papers or records either created by Ukrainian cultural or political figures or concerning Ukrainian historical subjects. Among the documents that may interest scholars of Ukrainian history is a manuscript held by Houghton Library of an undated copy of a letter sent from the tents of Lower Jassam (Poland) to the vice chancellor of the king, Michał Korybut Wiśniowiecki, recounting the march of the Polish army against the Ottoman-held towns of Jassam (Moldavia) and Kamianets Podilskyi, as well as the garrison of Khotyn, which was captured in 1673 by the future King Jan Sobieski. Additional documents at Houghton Library relating to Ukrainian history include three land-donation charters signed by Hetman Ivan Mazepa in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century and an autograph manuscript of Pavlo Skoropads′kyi's abdication as hetman of the Ukrainian State in December 1918. The Bohdan and Neonila Ucrainica Map Collection housed at the Harvard Map Collection provides a comprehensive view on the mapping of the territory of Ukraine and adjacent areas by, for the most part, western cartographers from the sixteenth to the twentieth century. Documents relating to Soviet-era include a collection of fifty-two atheistic posters issued for an exhibition held in Kharkiv in 1926, with the Russian-language set housed at the Andover-Harvard Theological Library and the Ukrainian-language set,

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along with the accompanying catalog, held in Houghton Library. Material relating to Ukrainian culture and politics in the late twentieth and early twenty-first century may be found in the several collections of ephemera held by Widener Library.

The Harvard University Library holds a number of significant collections relating to Ukrainian history in microform. The collections were microfilmed from the originals held by several Russian, Ukrainian, or American repositories—the Russian State Archive of Old Acts (formerly TsDAGO), the United States Department of State, the Central State Archive of Public Organizations of Ukraine, the State Archive of Kyiv and Zaporizhian Oblasts, as well as many other state oblast archives of Ukraine—and are held by the Microforms Division at Lamont Library. Material concerning lands of Ukraine dating from the fifteenth to eighteenth century was microfilmed from the holdings of the Russian State Archive of Old Acts. Microforms also houses a collection regarding the Mennonite experience in Southern Ukraine from the late-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century. A collection tangentially related to early twentieth-century Ukraine includes documents about the assassination of Russian Prime Minister Pyotr Stolypin in Kyiv in 1911. The Soviet era can be studied by examining the collection of records compiled by the U.S. Department of State from 1918 to 1954 regarding the internal affairs of Ukraine. There are two other microform collections pertaining to this period of history, both relate directly to the 1932-1933 famine in Soviet Ukraine by which some four to seven million Ukrainians were deliberately starved to death by the Soviet Communist Party and government. The famine was a result of compulsory participation in a Soviet Communist Party grain collection campaign, forced collectivization of agriculture, and an anti-Ukrainian nationality policy.

An official state view of the famine can be found in the Holodomor records from the Central State Archive of Public Organizations in Kyiv, which contain documents from the Central Committee of All-Union Communist Party, the Soviet of People's Commissars, and corresponding organizations in Ukraine, and from local Party committees and executive committees of local Soviets. For a view of the 1932-1933 famine outside Ukraine, one may consult the papers of Ielysaveta Skoropads′ka, who organized in Berlin the Committee to Aid Victims of the Famine in Ukraine. Her papers also may interest scholars working on the history of World War II in Ukraine. She organized two other humanitarian committees, one organized in 1939 to aid refugees from Carpatho-Ukraine and another organized in the 1940s to aid Ukrainian Ostarbeiter working in Germany, for which there is some correspondence and other material. Two extensive collections on World War II are Holocaust-related material from state oblast archives of Ukraine microfilmed by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in cooperation with the State Committee of Archives of Ukraine and war-related documents from the State Archive of Kyiv Oblast. The latter collection focuses on the various aspects of the German occupation of Ukraine, particularly on conditions of Ukrainian forced labor workers in Germany and their subsequent repatriation by the Soviet government.

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Collections of original documents of a more personal or professional nature include the papers of George B. Kistiakowsky, a Ukrainian-born American chemist—held by the University Archives; the autograph collection of Teodor Kurpita, a Ukrainian poet and editor; the newspaper clippings about the Ukrainian revolutionary era collected by George Raffalovich—these two collections held by Houghton Library; and the papers of Iaroslav Pasternak, a Ukrainian archeologist—held by Tozzer Library. Besides these personal collections, Houghton Library has a handwritten collection of eighteenth-century Ukrainian philosopher and poet Hryhorii Skovoroda's songs and other poetic works, and a composition by composer Dmitrii Bortnianskii. The Schlesinger Library houses the papers of Anne Kalen Krich that include a memoir about Jewish village life in Ukraine at the beginning of the twentieth century. Drawings entered by the German-born architect, Walter Gropius, for a design competition to build the Ukrainian State Theater in Kharkiv, Ukraine, are held by the Busch-Reisinger Museum. The University Archives holds extensive records having to do with the founding and running of the Ukrainian studies program at Harvard University.

The second category of Ucrainica consists of collections that hold occasional documents—letters, dispatches, reports, scripts, writings, or photographs—by Ukrainians or on Ukrainian topics. For the nineteenth century, one may find at Houghton Library letters by Nikolai Gogol in the Russian autograph collection and a composition by him in the Zinaida Aleksandrovna Volkonskaia papers. Letters by Isidor, metropolitan of Kyiv from 1855 to 1860, are found in Sergei Iulevich Vitte's autograph album. Several collections contain documents regarding twentieth-century culture and history. Material in the Mary Frederika Farley papers at Schlesinger Library is connected with her work as a nurse with the American Red Cross stationed in Kyiv during World War I. Houghton Library also houses documents relating to twentieth-century Ukraine. The records of the Republic of Georgia include some material relating to Ukraine during the years 1918 to 1922, while dispatches from *Time* magazine correspondents provide some coverage of Ukraine during the war years 1943 to 1945. Leon Trotsky's papers include several letters dating from 1919 to 1928 and works from 1936 to 1940 that relate to the formation of an independent soviet socialist Ukraine. Material by and about a number of Ukrainian playwrights, as well as documents concerning theater in the cities of Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv, and Odessa, can be found in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana's twentieth-century collection of Russian theatrical scripts and papers. Letters from Ukrainian scholars and historians, such as Il′ko Borschak, Panas Fedenko, and George Shevelov, are located in the papers of Boris Souvarine. Among the photographs of Soviet dissidents held in the Peter Reddaway collection are photographs of members of the Crimean Tatar National Movement and many Ukrainian dissidents. At the Fung Library, the Project on the Soviet Social System containing transcribed interviews conducted with Soviet refugees includes accounts of the 1932-1933 famine in the Soviet Ukraine.

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The third category comprises items or documents from collections that are connected to Ukraine through the imagination. Such works would include two nineteenth-century prints held by the Fogg Art Museum of the romanticized figure of Hetman Ivan Mazepa by John James Stuart, as well as the nineteenth-century manuscript held by the Harvard Theatre Collection of John Howard Payne's play *Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary*. These three works were inspired by Lord Byron's poem "Mazeppa," first published in 1819, which recounts the story of how Mazepa became a favorite of the Polish King Jan II Casimir and how he subsequently seduced the wife of a Polish lord, who discovering them together, bound Mazepa naked and backward to a wild horse. The horse, set loose, headed straight for its homeland, the steppes of Ukraine, swiftly carrying the guilty young man, half-dead from hunger and fatigue, into this land. Rescued by some peasants, Mazepa joined the Zaporozhian Cossacks and soon distinguished himself by his bravery, thus rising to the dignity of hetman and eventually advocating Ukrainian independence in the form of a pan-Ukrainian Hetman state. Mazepa's adulterous affair and the wild horse ride—real or imaginary—became a favorite theme of Romanticism. Another work that captured the western imagination was Nikolai Gogol's historical novel *Taras Bul'ba* about, in general, a Cossack uprising in Ukraine against Poland and, more specifically, about how a Cossack warrior's love for the daughter of a Polish nobleman leads to betrayal and finally to a tragic end. The Harvard Theatre Collection holds a typescript of American dramatist Edward Knoblock's adaptation of Gogol's novel. Another work of fiction that is thematically linked to Ukraine is Léo Delibes's opera *Kassya*, which takes place on the eve of the revolution that broke out in the Ukrainian territory of Galicia in 1848-1849, and which depicts a love triangle between a Polish count, a gypsy girl, and a Ukrainian peasant. Houghton Library holds in manuscript the orchestral completion of this opera by Jules Massenet.

The final category includes items or collections whose only connection to Ukraine may be the creator's place of birth. Here we may count the numerous drawings, prints, and sculptures held by the Busch-Reisinger and Fogg Art Museums and the Harvard University Portrait Collection by artists born within what today constitutes Ukraine and whose work may or may not have been influenced by the cultural context within which they were raised, sometimes only for a brief period in their early childhoods. Those recognized as having closer connections to the land of their birth include Alexander Archipenko, Kazimir Malevich, and Alexandra Exter. Artists who may be considered only by chance as Ukrainian include the Lviv-born artist Piotr Kowalski, the Chernivtsi-born painter Oskar Laske, the Kharkiv-born illustrator Boris Artzybasheff and painters Elizabeth Shoumatoff and Selma Gubin, the Kyiv-born artists Louise Nevelson, Boris Aronson, and Alexander Liberman, and the Odessa-born painter Leonid Osipovich Pasternak and sculptor Leonid Lerman. Others artists originally from Ukraine are Andrey Avinoff, Ben-Zion, Boris Margo, Jules Olitski, and Valerie Demianchuk.

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Andover-Harvard Theological Library

Protyrelihiina vystavka "Relihiia chy nauka?".

52 posters.

The collection is comprised of Russian-language atheistic posters published by the Ukrainian State Publishing House for an exhibition held in Kharkiv in 1926 on religion and science, many of them satirical of church figures and religious dogma.

Busch-Reisinger Museum

Walter Gropius (1883-1969).

Drawings, 1930-1931. 16 items. *BRGA.49*

Gropius was a German-born architect and educator, who founded in 1919 and directed until 1928 the Staatliches Bauhaus, Weimar (from 1925 Dessau). He worked privately as an architect in Berlin and London from 1928 to 1936 before coming to Harvard University to serve as professor of architecture and chair of the department. Gropius held this post until his retirement in 1952. Together with six of his former Harvard students, he formed the Architects Collaborative in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1946.

The collection consists of drawings by Gropius submitted as a competition entry to design the Ukrainian State Theater in Kharkiv, Ukraine.

Piotr Kowalski (1927-).

Print, 1982. *1996.69.14*

Born in Lviv, Kowalski left Ukraine in 1946 to live in Sweden, France, the United States, and Brazil. He graduated from the faculties of architecture and hard sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1952. Afterwards he returned to France—to Paris, where he worked as an architect, combining this interest with town-planning, experimental architecture, and public-space art. His interests as artist, architect, mathematician, bio-physicist, and town-planner focus on the relationship between science and art.

Untitled print, from the portfolio "Revolutions per Minute (The Art Record)."

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Oskar Laske (1874-1951).

Painting and drawings, ca. 1940-1949. 3 items.

Born in Chernivtsi, Laske moved to Vienna at the age of thirteen. There he studied landscape painting under Anton Hlavacek and general art courses at the Technische Hochschule, mainly under Karl König. His studies were then completed at the Vienna Academy under the directorship of Otto Wagner. In the first two decades of the twentieth century Laske was a leading etcher and painter in the Secessionist movement.

One painting, entitled "Ship of Fools," and two drawings (drawings housed at the Fogg Art Museum).

Kazimir Malevich (1878-1935).

Drawing, ca. 1925. *2000.242*

Born in Kyiv, Malevich was a painter, designer, and theorist. He is best known as the founder of the Suprematist school of abstract painting. He received his training at the Kyiv Art School (1895-1897), the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture (1904-1905), and F. Reberg's studio in Moscow (1905-1910). He taught painting in Vitsebsk, Belarus (1919-1922), the Leningrad Academy of Arts (from 1922), and the Kyiv State Art Institute (1927-1929). He directed the Leningrad Institute of Artistic culture (1923-1926). Malevich published a number of theoretical articles in the Kharkiv journal *Nova generatsiia*.

Drawing entitled "Construction: Two Views."

Fogg Art Museum

Alexander Archipenko (1887-1964).

Prints and drawings, 1919-1922. 18 items. *Various accession nos.*

A sculptor, painter, and graphic artist, Archipenko was born in Kyiv. Between 1902 and 1905 he studied painting and sculpture at the Kyiv Art School but was expelled for criticizing the School's traditional teaching methods. He moved to Moscow, where he worked and participated in a number of exhibitions. In 1907 he left Russia and moved to Paris to study art. There he set up a studio and school in Montparnasse. Influenced by the cubist-abstract paintings of Picasso, Léger, and Braque, Archipenko applied their techniques to sculpture. The years 1908 to 1921 are considered his most innovative period. He spent the war years 1915 to 1918 near Nice, moved to Berlin in 1921, and then

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to New York City in 1923. He settled in the United States permanently, establishing the Ecole d'Art in New York City and a summer art school in Woodstock, New York. He also taught at the Institute of Design in Chicago and at numerous American universities. Archipenko participated in many group shows and had over 100 one-man exhibitions, including several retrospective shows, all over the world.

Two drawings and thirteen prints (one housed at the Busch-Reisinger Museum), the main subject matter for nearly all being elongated or upright female forms, along with a couple of still lifes.

Boris Artzybasheff (1899-1965).

Drawings, ca. 1945-1950. 3 items. *1965.552, 1965.572-573*

Artzybasheff was born in Kharkiv. He attended school in St. Petersburg, and in 1919, after the Revolution, he escaped Russia on a freighter and came to the United States. He worked in a variety of jobs after his arrival, and in 1922 he illustrated his first book, *Verotchka's Tales* by Dmitrii Narkisovich Mamin. Throughout his career, he illustrated books for a number of children's and young adult authors, as well as many fairy and folk tales from around the world. In addition, he illustrated magazine covers, such as *Time*, and during World War II worked as an adviser to the United States Department of State.

Three drawings: "Jean Monnet (1888-1979)," "Hitler's Heirs," and "The Carrot, for 'As I See.'"

Andrey Avinoff (1884-1948).

Drawings (ca. 1942). 2 items. *1942.222-223*

Born in Ukraine, Avinoff was a watercolorist, illustrator and museum director. He became especially noted for his botanical subjects and romantic legendary figures. He studied at the University of Moscow and worked as a Russian diplomat, a position which led him to immigrate to the United States in 1917 following the Communist Revolution. He taught fine arts at the University of Pittsburgh and became assistant curator (1924) and then director (1926) of entomology at The Carnegie Museum.

Two drawings of Williamsburg, Virginia: "Mulberry Tree, near 'The Capitol,'" and "The Tucker House."

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Ben-Zion (Weiman) (1897-1987).

2 prints, n.d. *M25189, M12872*

A poet, writer, painter, and sculptor, Weiman came from Ukraine to the United States in 1920. With Ilya Bolotowsky, Lee Gatch, Adolph Gottleib, Mark Rothko, and others, he was a founding member of The Ten, the 1930s avant-garde group of expressionist painters. He worked as an artist under his shortened name Ben-Zion.

Two prints: "Night Seascape" and "Prophet."

Valerie Demianchuk (1972-).

Drawing, 2001. *2003.70*

From Kyiv, Demianchuk began her studies at the Shevchenko Art School. She continued her education at the Pratt Institute in New York City (BFA 1998).

Drawing entitled "Chiropteran."

Roger Fenton (1819-1869).

Photograph (Hardships in the Camp), 1855. *P1982.215*

In 1840, Fenton studied painting in the studio of Charles Lucy, a member of the Royal Academy in London, and then from 1841 to 1844 in the studio of Paul Delarchoe in Paris. It was in Paris that he was introduced to photography. He broke with painting in 1851 and then journeyed to Ukraine to document the construction of a suspension bridge over the Dnieper River. He took additional photographs of buildings and views in Kyiv, St. Petersburg, and Moscow. In 1855 he spent nearly four months photographing the horrors of the Crimean War.

Photograph taken in a camp during the Crimean War.

Selma Gubin (1903-1974).

Print, ca. 1940. *M23425*

Gubin was born in Kyiv and settled with her family in New York in 1908. She studied at Hunter College and in 1924 joined the Art Students League, where faculty members Raphael Soyer, Philip Evergood, and Chaim Gross influenced her developing style. Although obliged to work at a variety of office jobs in order to support herself, Gubin

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remained an active member of the New York Artists Equity Association and the National Association of Women Artists and exhibited widely during her lifetime.

Print entitled "Umbrellas."

Leonid Lerman (1953-).

Print, 1995. *M25065*

Lerman was born in Odessa and studied drawing and sculpture at the Odessa Art School and the Professional School of Mosaics and Woodcarving in Russia. He received a graduate degree in fine arts from the Mukhina College of Art and Design in St. Petersburg in 1979, immigrating to New York the following year. He has created wooden sculptures in public parks and gardens in Odessa and a monumental war memorial in Kazakhstan.

Untitled print.

Alexander Liberman (1912-1999).

Lithographs and sculpture, 1960-1979. 19 items. *M25969.1-17; 1990.30*

An art and editorial director, painter, sculptor, photographer, and author, Liberman, grandson of Jewish tenant farmers from Ukraine, was born in Kyiv where his parents were visiting on business from their home in St. Petersburg. The family moved to Moscow in 1918, and Alexander left the Soviet Union with his father in 1921 for England. Liberman studied in England and in Paris, France, receiving a degree in philosophy and mathematics from the Sorbonne. While in Paris from 1924 to 1941, he studied painting under Andre Lhote and architecture under Auguste Perret. He worked as art director and then as managing editor for Lucien Vogel's *Vu* magazine (1933-1936). Liberman immigrated in 1941 to the United States, where he began working as a layout artist for *Vogue* magazine in New York City. He soon was promoted to art director for the magazine (1943), and then art director (1944-1961), editorial director (1962-1994), and finally deputy editorial chairman (1994-1999) of Conde Nast Publications in the United States and Europe. Despite his editorial responsibilities, Liberman continued to actively work as a painter (from 1936), photographer (from 1949), and sculptor (from 1958).

Eighteen lithographs (part of a portfolio entitled "Nostaligia for the Present") and one untitled sculpture.

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Boris Margo (1902-1995).

Prints, ca. 1946. 3 items.

A painter known for surrealist imagery, Margo was born in Volochyske, near Ternopil. In 1919 he enrolled at the Odessa Art School, and in 1924 he received a grant to study at the Futemas (Workshop for the Art of the Future) in Moscow. A second grant enabled him to study the work of the old masters in the Hermitage Museum and to attend Pavel Filonov's Analytical School of Art in 1927. Margo immigrated to Montreal the next year, followed by a move to New York City in 1930. He taught at the Roerich Museum and founded a Creative Art Seminar in Orlando, Florida (1948) and a similar venture in Provincetown, Massachusetts (1949).

Two prints (one which is entitled "Dawn Dance").

Louise Nevelson (1899-1988).

Prints, sculptures, and drawings, 1935-1980. *Various accession nos.*

Nevelson was born Louise Berliawsky in Kyiv. In 1902 her father immigrated to the United States and three years later his family left Ukraine to join him in Rockland, Maine. Nevelson married a wealthy ship-owner from New York in 1920 and moved to New York City. She studied painting and drawing and then attended the Art Students League beginning in 1929. In 1931, while traveling in Europe, she briefly attended Hans Hoffman's school in Munich. Nevelson returned to New York in 1932 and assisted Diego Rivera on murals he was executing under the WPA Federal Art Project. Shortly thereafter, in the early 1930s, she turned to sculpture. Between 1933 and 1936, her work was included in numerous exhibitions in New York, and in 1937 she joined the WPA as a teacher for the Educational Alliance School of Art. By 1946 Nevelson's work had been selected for the annual exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art, and she was frequently included in Whitney Annuals (later Biennials) thereafter. Her first major museum retrospective took place at the Whitney in 1967. She continued to create and exhibit her works during the 1970s and 1980s.

Eleven prints, six sculptures, and one drawing.

Jules Olitski (1922-).

Prints and drawings, 1965-2001. 5 items. *Various accession nos.*

Born in Sedniv, near Chernihiv, Olitski emigrated with his mother and grandmother to the United States in 1923; he never knew his father, a commissar executed by the Soviet regime a few months before his son's birth. He studied in Paris and trained in New York,

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where he taught and worked as a sculptor. Influenced by color-field painters and Hans Hoffman, he worked as an Abstract Expressionist and during the 1960s established along with Helen Frankenthaler the Post-Painterly Abstraction style.

Two prints (one of which is entitled "Yellow/green with Flesh"); three drawings: "Mythic Island," "Shining Passage," and "Untitled."

John James Stuart (1779-1849).

Prints, 1821. *M21386-M21387*

Two prints of the romantic figure of Mazepa: "Mazeppa Being Carried Away before the Castle" and "Mazeppa Chased by Wolves."

H. C. Fung Library

Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies Library

Project on the Soviet Social System.

1951-1953. 37 vols. (Schedule A), *Slav 1711.10.10*; 24 vols. (Schedule B), *Slav 1711.10.11;* digital format: http://nrs.harvard.edu/um-3:hul.eresource:hpsoviet

Funded by the U.S. Air Force, the Harvard Project on the Soviet Social System (HPSSS) ran from 1951 to 1953 and involved in-depth sociological interviews with Soviet émigrés residing in Germany and the United States. Scholars ultimately contacted over 2,000 Soviet emigrants and conducted in-depth personal interviews with over 1,000 of them. Among the organizers and interviewers in the project there were a number of prominent Soviet scholars, including Alex Inkeles, Merle Fainsod, Alexander Dallin, Raymond Bauer, Mark Field, and Paul Friedrich.

The HPSSS is a collection of 764 transcribed interviews conducted with refugees from the USSR during the early years of the Cold War. A unique source for the study of Soviet society between 1917 and the mid-1940s, it holds vast amounts of one-of-a-kind data on political, economic, social and cultural conditions. Among the interviews are accounts relating to the 1932-1933 famine in the Soviet Ukraine. The value of the HPSSS is compounded by the fact that it was compiled in English and organized according to a rigorous social science framework making it accessible to a broad range of students, scholars, and specialists of Soviet history, literature and cultural studies.

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Harvard Map Collection

The Bohdan and Neonila Krawciw Ucrainica Map Collection

Maps from the sixteenth- to twentieth century. 815 items.

This collection comprises over 800 maps, plus books, research files, and notebooks. The numerous maps of Ukraine and its environs from the sixteenth to the twentieth century by Dutch, French, English, German, Italian, and other cartographers and publishers were collected by Bohdan Krawciw. He collected early European maps showing the eastern parts of Ukraine, including those by the English traveler Anthony Jenkinson dated 1562 and printed first in 1570 in the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of Abraham Ortelius. His collection also includes maps of western Ukraine and neighboring areas by Wacław Gródecki, which appeared in many editions of Ortelius' atlas, as well as similar maps printed in the 1593 atlas by Gerard de Jode and maps encompassing almost all of central Ukraine by Gerhard Mercator. In addition there are numerous editions of Guillaume le Vasseur de Beauplan's maps of Ukraine. Beauplan's maps of Ukraine were used widely in the second half of the seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth century by many western European cartographers. Maps of Ukraine by Nicolas Sanson, Guillaume de L'Isle, Johann Baptist Homann, Pieter van der Aa, Matthaeus Seutter, Tobias Conrad Lotter, and Christoph Weigel are all well represented in the Krawciw collection. Besides the early modern era, the collection also includes maps of Ukraine from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Harvard Theatre Collection

Boris Aronson (1900-1980).

Set and curtain designs, 1953-1960. 6 drawings.

Painter, sculptor, and stage designer, Aronson was born in Kyiv. He completed his studies at the State Art School in Kyiv (1916) and then worked under Alexandra Exter as her technical and research assistant. In Kyiv, he became a co-founder of the Museum of Modern Art (1917), and an artist with the Culture League (1918). Aronson continued his studies at the School of Modern Painting in Moscow and worked there as a freelance stage designer (1919-1922). As an artist and designer in Kyiv and Moscow, Aronson was influenced by the experimentalism of Exter and the theater directors Alexander Tairov and Vsevolod Meyerhold and by the schools of Cubism, Constructivism, and Expressionism. He lived briefly in Berlin and Paris before immigrating to the United States in 1923. Aronson worked in New York City producing stage designs for the

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Yiddish Art Theater, the Unser Theater, the Group Theater, and for Broadway. In all, Aronson designed sets for approximately 125 theater productions.

Various set and curtain designs, including ones for Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana (1881-1950).

Collection of Russian theatrical scripts and papers, 1902-1968. 55 boxes (34 linear ft.) Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou01710). *b MS Thr 402*

A teacher, writer, and pacifist, Dana was born in Boston. He was the grandson of the poet H.W. Longfellow. Dana studied at Harvard University (B.A., A.M.) and earned his doctorate in comparative literature from there in 1910. He taught at secondary preparatory schools in New Hampshire and California and lectured at Harvard and the Sorbonne. He was appointed assistant professor at Columbia University in 1912, but he was dismissed from this position in 1917 for his anti-war activities. Dana resumed teaching at the New School for Social Research from 1921 to 1932. In 1932, he returned to Cambridge where he lectured on drama and founded the Cambridge School of Drama. In his work and writings, Dana promoted conscientious objection and civil liberties. He supported the Soviet Union, serving on the Council on American-Soviet Friendship and assisting in Soviet war relief efforts. He is the author of a number of articles and books about his family and on literature and theater, particularly works on Soviet theater.

The collection contains photographs, films, negatives, scripts, correspondence, programs, poetry, drawings, newspaper clippings of various film productions, and plans and sketches for theatrical plays, by, besides many Russian playwrights, Oleksandr Dovzhenko, Nikolai Gogol, Oleksandr Korniichuk, Mykola Kulish, Ivan Mykytenko, Leonid Pervomais′kyi, Ihor Savchenko and Iurii Smolych. There are also documents concerning theater in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Lviv and Odessa, as well as on the Teatr Berezil. Other highlights include an adaptation of Gogol's *Taras Bul'ba* by I. Kruti and the production history of Tchaikovsky's *Mazeppa*.

Alexandra Exter (1882-1949).

Set and costume designs, 1921-1928 and undated. 2 boxes (1 linear ft.) Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou00613). *pf MS Thr 329*

Born Alexandra Alexandrovna Girorovich, she attended the Kyiv Art Institute from 1901 to 1907. One year after completing her studies she married Nikolai Exter. She traveled frequently within Russia and also spent considerable time in Western Europe,

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Alexandra Exter (1882-1949), "Death of Tarelkin": costume design: policemen. Gouache on paper. (Harvard Theatre Collection, pf MS Thr 329 [12])

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especially Paris, where she began exhibiting her work in 1912. Exter opened her own studio in Kyiv, beginning to design sets and costumes for a Moscow play in 1916, whose success launched her theatrical career. She produced stage designs for plays, ballets, and experimental films. Exter left Ukraine in 1924 and settled permanently in Paris. She remained an important influence through her exhibitions, her stage work, and her teaching at Fernand Léger's Académie d'Art Moderne.

The drawings include signed and unsigned set and costume designs in gouache and pencil for Elsa Kruger's ballet *Le cirque*, costume designs in gouache for First Studio of Moscow Art Theatre's *The Death of Tarelkin*, and signed set and costume designs in gouache possibly for a production of *Othello*.

Edward Knoblock (1874-1945).

Papers, 1893-1945. 46 boxes (23 linear ft.) Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou00901). *b MS Thr 167*

Knoblock was an American dramatist who lived much of his life in Europe and wrote dramatizations of novels as well as original and collaborative work. He was educated at Harvard University, and upon graduation in 1896 he moved to Paris and the following year to London, where he made his permanent home. He wrote some thirty or forty plays (the best known of which is *Kismet*), four novels, and several film adaptations for the studio owned by Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford.

The collection contains manuscripts of plays, stories, novels, lyrics, and an autobiography, in various drafts, outlines, notes, scenarios, and parts. It also includes diaries, correspondence, scrapbooks of clippings and articles, photographs, a few sketches of sets, and nine manuscripts by other writers. The manuscripts are mostly typescripts of plays, some with autograph revisions. Among them is a typescript of his dramatic adaptation of Nikolai Gogol's *Taras Bul'ba*.

John Howard Payne (1791-1852).

Papers, 1804-1938. 2 boxes (1 linear ft.) Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou01556). *b MS Thr 442*

Payne was an American actor, playwright, newspaper journalist, and United States Consul to Tunis (1842-1845 and 1851-1852). He began his career as a dramatist in 1806 and as an actor in 1809. His love of the stage took him to London and other European capitals from 1813 to 1832. In 1832 he returned to the United States and in 1842 because of poor financial return from his plays accepted a consular post in Tunis. Payne wrote

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more than sixty plays, the best known of which are *Brutus: or, The Fall of Tarquin* and *Clari: or, The Maid of Milan*, which includes his famous song "Home, Sweet Home."

The collection contains nine letterbooks and other correspondence, manuscripts of his plays and poems, actor's sides, the manuscript of a biography of Payne, and miscellaneous material, including programs, receipts, notes, and clippings. Among the manuscripts is included his play *Mazeppa, or the Wild Horse of Tartary*, complete with stage diagrams and set designs for its production.

Harvard University Portrait Collection

Elizabeth Shoumatoff (1888-1980).

Portrait of George M. Humphrey, 1966. *Harvard University Portrait Collection Object No. HNA20*

Shoumatoff was born into an aristocratic family in Kharkiv. The daughter of Nicholas Avinoff, a general in the Russian army, she grew up in St. Petersburg and at the family's country estate near Poltava. She emigrated with her husband and three children to the United States in 1917, eventually making her home on Long Island in New York. Her extraordinary talent for portraiture brought commissions from some of the most well-known families in the United States and Europe. Her clients included members of the Frick, du Pont, Mellon, Woodruff and Firestone families, plus the royal family of Luxembourg and Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lyndon B. Johnson.

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Houghton Library

Dmitrii Stepanovich Bortnianskii (1751-1825).

"Wer wird auf den Berg Gottes gehen" (1814). *b MS Mus 64*

Composer, singer, and conductor, Bortnianskii was born in Hlukhiv, Ukraine. In 1758 he became a member of the court choir in St. Petersburg. There he came to the attention of the Italian composer Baldassare Galuppi. From 1769 to 1779, he studied under Galuppi and other Italian composers in Italy. Bortnianskii returned to the Russian court in 1779 and became director of the Imperial Chapel Choir in 1796, the first native Slavic composer to hold this post. Bortnianskii composed sacred and secular works..

Claparède family.

Family papers, 1867-1940. 1 box (.5 linear ft.) Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou00287). *MS Ger 129*

African Spir (1837-1890) was born in Kirovohrad. He left Ukraine permanently in 1867. He studied in Leipzig and moved in 1869 to Tübingen and then in 1871 to Stuttgart. He married Elizabeth Gatternich in 1872 and they had a daughter Hélène. His most important book, *Denken und Wirklichkeit: Versuch einer Erneuerung der kritischen Philosophie* was published in 1873 by his friend and publisher J. G. (Joseph Gabriel) Findel of Leipzig. In 1878 he contracted a lung infection and moved to Lausanne, Switzerland, and in 1886 he moved to Geneva, where he died of influenza. Spir's daughter, Hélène, married Swiss psychologist and educator, Edouard Claparède (1873-1940). They had two children, a daughter, Eliane, and a son, Jean Louis (1901-1937). Jean Louis Claparède was an active proponent of the international peace movement.

The papers include compositions by and about African Spir, Hélène Spir Claparède, and Jean Louis Claparède, clippings, diary excerpts, family photographs, obituaries, translations, transcripts, an autobiographical memoir by Hélène Spir Claparède, and a list of family materials held by the University of Geneva.

"Copia literarum ex tentorijs Hassem Bassae ad illustrissimum dominum sub cancellarium regni"

Manuscript, [16--] : [4] p. *f MS Lat 382*

The manuscript is an undated copy of a letter written in an unidentified hand, sent from the tents of Lower Jassam (Poland) to the vice chancellor of the king, Michał Korybut Wiśniowiecki. The transcription recounts the march of the Polish army against the

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Ottoman-held towns of Jassam (Moldavia) and Kamianets Podilskyi, as well as the garrison of Khotyn, which was captured in 1673 by the future King Jan Sobieski.

Georgia (Republic).

Records, 1914-1958. 206 microfilm reels. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou01502). *MS Georgian 2, MS Georgian 2.1*

As a result of World War I and the Russian revolutions, the years 1917 to 1921 saw successively a Transcaucasian state ruled from St. Petersburg, an independent Transcaucasia, and independent Georgia. In February 1921 a Soviet regime, the Transcaucasian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, was installed by the Red Army; it was replaced in 1936 by the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic as a member of the Soviet Union.

The records include minutes, correspondence, reports, and other materials reflecting the activities of the government of the independent Georgian Republic and the Georgian government in exile after the occupation. Material related to Ukraine includes diplomatic reports, joint declarations and memorandums, treaties, and correspondence of Georgian consuls with the Ukrainian government, mostly dating from 1918 to 1922.

Oleksandr Korniichuk (1905-1972).

"Bohdan Khmelnyts′kyi: p'iesa" (1938). *MS Slavic 9*

A dramatist and prominent Soviet Ukrainian political figure, Korniichuk was born in Khrystynivka, Kyiv gubernia. He worked as a scenarist at the Kyiv, Kharkiv, and Odessa artistic film studios from 1929 to 1934. He wrote a number of plays from 1928 to 1969, many in conformity with the Communist Party's political imperatives and propagandistic needs.

This is a historical play about Bohdan Khmelnyts′kyi (ca. 1595/96-1657), the Hetman of the Zaporozhian Host from 1648 to 1657 and founder of the Hetman state, which endorses the unification of Ukraine and Russia. The play served as the basis for a feature film (1939) and for Konstantyn Dan′kevych's opera (1951) of the same name.

Teodor Kurpita (1913-1974).

Collection of Ukrainian Autographs, 1943-1949. 1 vol. (.1 linear ft.) Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou00358). *MS Slavic 8*

Kurpita (pseudonym, Teok) was a Ukrainian poet, writer, editor, and educator. He published a number of poetry collections, a collection of short stories, and one of

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satirical sketches. He edited the literary-artistic journal *Ridne slovo* and the satirical magazine *Izhak-Komar*.

The scrapbook contains autograph letters and manuscripts of contributors to the journal *Ridne slovo*.

Jules Massenet (1842-1912).

Revisions for editions of full score and piano scores of the opera "Kassya": (manuscript), [1892]. 41 leaves of music. *pf MS Mus 260*

Massenet was the leading French opera composer of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He was a professor of composition at the Paris Conservatory from 1878. Though he was principally an opera composer, he also wrote ballets, orchestral works, and several oratorios. His greatest successes were with the operas *Manon* in 1884, *Werther* in 1892, and *Thaïs* in 1894.

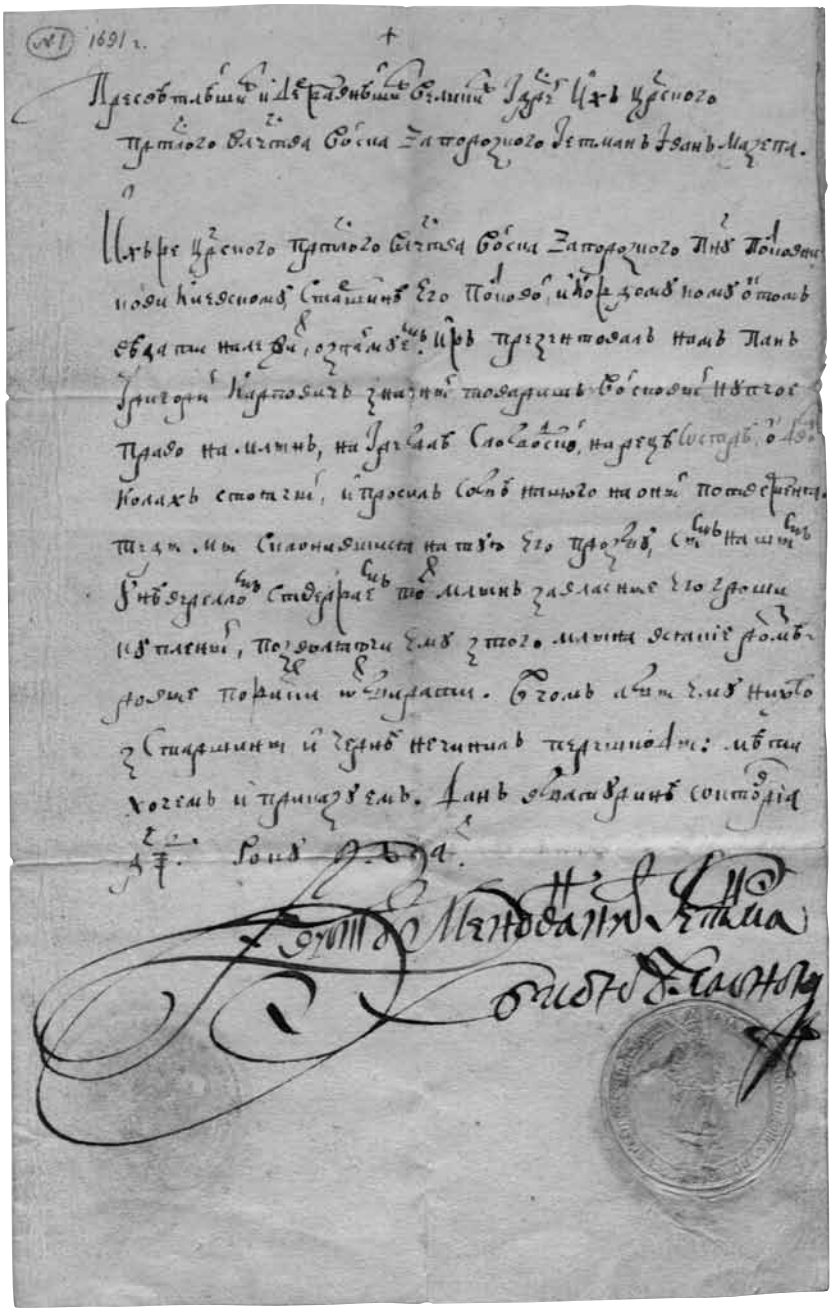
This autograph manuscript is an orchestral completion by Massenet of the opera *Kassya* by Léo Delibes, who died in 1891 before completing the work. Composed by Delibes and written by Henri Meilhac and Philippe Gille, the opera is based on the story "Frinko Balaban" by Leopold von Sacher-Masoch. It depicts a love triangle between a Polish count, a gypsy girl, and a Ukrainian peasant and takes place in 1846 in the Austrian-controlled province of Galicia. It censures the aristocracy while portraying a Ukrainian peasant revolt in a favorable light. The subject for this opera had been directly inspired from a trip Delibes took along the Danube and through eastern Hungary, Slovakia, and Romania, in August 1885 with a group of French artists and writers.

Ivan Mazepa (1639-1709).

Charters, 1691-1702. 3 documents. *f MS Russ 6-6.2*

Mazepa was born at his ancestral seat at Mazepyntsi in Right-Bank Ukraine into a family of Cossack nobility. In the mid-1650s he became a page at the court of Jan II Casimir Wasa in Warsaw. This position provided him with opportunities to travel extensively in Western Europe and to serve as a royal emissary to Cossack Ukraine. In 1669, he returned to Ukraine, where he entered the service of the hetman of Polish-controlled Right-Bank Ukraine. On his first diplomatic mission, however, he was captured by the Zaporozhians, who handed him over to the hetman of Russian-controlled Left-Bank Ukraine. Mazepa was later elected hetman of Left-Bank Ukraine under the sovereignty of Peter I on July 25, 1687. He maintained good relations with Moscow until the outbreak of the Great Northern War. When in 1708 Peter I broke his commitment to defend Ukraine from the Poles, Mazepa switched allegiances and

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Ivan Mazepa (1639-1709), Charter. (Houghton Library, fMS Russ 6)

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joined Charles XII against the tsar. At the famous battle of Poltava in 1709 the two allies were defeated. Mazepa fled to Turkish-held territory and died in exile the same year.

Mazepa signed about 1,000 land-donation charters written in the contemporary literary Ukrainian language of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. These three charters that carry the Hetman's seal include one on the possession and usufruct of a water-mill situated on the Oster River, tributary of the Desna, another on the sale of liquor and tobacco in the village Svitylne, Kyiv province, and a third on a purchase deed to honey trees in the village Lutava, Chernihiv province.

Leonid Osipovich Pasternak (1862-1945).

Portrait of Rainer Maria Rilke, n.d. *pf MS Ger 58.19 (Harvard University Portrait Collection Object No. HNA123)*

Pasternak was born in Odessa and studied at the classical gymnasium and school of drawing there. From 1881 to 1885 he studied at Moscow University, first at the Medical Department, then at the Department of Law. He decided to pursue art and entered the Royal Academy of Arts in Munich from which he graduated in 1887. He returned to Russia, served two years compulsory service in the Army, and in 1889 began a career as a painter. Pasternak was elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Arts in 1905; he also taught at the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. He moved to Berlin in 1921 and from 1933 lived in Great Britain.

In 1899 Rilke went to Russia and while there met Leonid Pasternak and Tolstoy. On his second trip to the Russian Empire in 1900, he traveled south from Moscow to Ukraine, where he visited Kyiv, Kaniv, and Poltava. This portrait probably dates from one of these visits.

Protyrelihiina vystavka "Relihiia chy nauka?"

52 posters, 1926. *p *RB9.A100.926p*

The collection is comprised of a catalog (shelved as f *RC9.A100.926p) and Ukrainian-language atheistic posters published by the Ukrainian State Publishing House for an exhibition held in Kharkiv in 1926 on religion and science, many of them satirical of church figures and religious dogma.

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George Raffalovich (1880-1958).

Newspaper clippings, 1917-1920. 8 vols. *Slav 3225.21**

Journalist and novelist, Raffalovich was born in Cannes, France. He lived in France, Britain, and the United States. He published (sometimes under the pseudonym Bedwin Sands) articles and monographs on international politics and social questions, as well as works of fiction in English and French. His works include *The History of a Soul* (1910), *The Ukraine* (1914), and *The Russians in Galicia* (1916).

The clippings cover Ukraine during the revolutionary era from November 1917 to January 1920. They are mostly from Boston dailies and are arranged chronologically.

Peter Reddaway.

Photograph collection, 1968-1988. 5 boxes (2 linear ft.) Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou01537). Part of the Andrei Sakharov Archives. *MS Russ 78*

Reddaway was on the faculty of the London School of Economics and Political Science (1965-1986), directed the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies (1986-1989), and was, until his retirement in 2000, professor of Political Science and International Affairs and chairman of the Committee of the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at the George Washington University. Reddaway is one of the first Western scholars to study early documents of Soviet human rights movements as historical material. The photographs and negatives were smuggled out of the Soviet Union, and the professional photographer Mr. Inglis processed them in the London suburb of Dulwich. Many of the photographs were published in newspapers, magazines, and books, including *The Chronicle of Current Events* (Amnesty International, London), edited by Peter Reddaway.

The collection includes photographs of Soviet dissidents, including Andrei Sakharov, political prisoners in Gulag camps, penal facilities, and psychiatric prison-hospitals. There are many photographs of members of the Crimean Tatar National Movement and of Ukrainian dissidents, including Viacheslav Chornovil, Ivan Dziuba, Petro Grigorenko, Volodymyr Ivasiuk, Ihor Kalynets′, Lev Luk'ianenko, Leonid Pliushch, Rev. Vasyl′ Romaniuk, Mykola Rudenko, Danylo Shumuk, Vasyl′ Stus, Ievhen Sverstiuk, Ivan Svitlychnyi, among many others. Other photographs are of prison camps, Crimean Tatar demonstrations and meetings, gravesites, and Ukrainian churches.

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Russian autograph collection.

Autographs, 1812-1959. 1 box (.5 linear ft.) Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou01301). *b MS Russ 11*

The collection contains poems, prose compositions, letters, drawings, photographs, and other items of Russian authors, composers, and political figures of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, written in Russian, English, and French, with translations in English and German. Among the material are two letters by Gogol—one to Nikolai Prokopovich (1847) and one to Viktor Balabin (n.d.)—and a charter by Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1693).

Pavlo Skoropads′kyi (1873-1945).

Manuscript, 1918. 1 leaf. *MS Slavic 10*

A Ukrainian noble, general, and statesman, Skoropads′kyi was born in Wiesbaden, Germany. He grew up in Poltava gubernia, and graduated from the elite Page Corps cadet school in St. Petersburg. He served in the Russo-Japanese War. Under Nicholas II, he rose from aide-de-camp in 1905 to a major general and commander of a cavalry regiment in the emperor's House Guard in 1911. After serving in World War I and following the February Revolution of 1917, Skoropads′kyi organized a Ukrainian Corps and was elected honorary otaman of the Ukrainian Free Cossacks. In April 1918 he led a coup with the support of the German army against the Ukrainian National Republic and was proclaimed hetman of the Ukrainian State. Opposition to his regime led to his abdication in December.

Written on a telegraph form, the autograph manuscript contains the announcement to all military units of Skoropadskyi's abdication as hetman on December 14, 1918.

Hryhorii Skovoroda (1722-1794).

"Razgovor" (Dialogue), 1781. *MS Russ 22*

A poet and philosopher, Skovoroda was born in Chernukhy in the province of Poltava. He studied at the Kyiv Mohyla Academy intermittently from 1734 to 1753. He sang for the Imperial Chapel Choir in St. Petersburg and Moscow (1741-1744). Skovoroda traveled extensively throughout Europe before returning to Kyiv to complete his studies (1745-1750). He taught for brief periods at the theological seminaries in Pereiaslav (1750-1751), Zahorstk and Kharkiv (1759-1769). Dismissed from his last position, he spent the next twenty-five years living in the Kharkiv region and serving as an itinerant philosopher, teacher, and preacher. Skovoroda is known for his philosophical treatises often written in the form of dialogues and in a Platonic, mystical, and pantheistic style.

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The "Razgavor" is a handwritten collection of Skovoroda's songs and other poetic works.

Boris Souvarine (1895-1984).

Papers, 1915-1984. 126 boxes (41.6 linear ft.) Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou00034). *b MS Fr 375-375.1*

Russian-born (1895-1984) as Boris Lifschitz, Boris Souvarine was a founder of the French Communist Party and a French Bolshevik delegate to the Comintern until expelled in the mid-1920s. In 1935 he published a biography of Joseph Stalin and for the next sixty years he was a leading Sovietologist and anti-communist, founder of L'Institut d'histoire sociale, as well as an author, editor, historian, journalist and publisher.

The papers include correspondence with colleagues and friends (very little from family), compositions and source files (containing printed matter concerning East-West relations), notes, audio cassettes, clippings, photographs, and biographical and bibliographical materials. Among the correspondence are two letters from Il′ko Borschak, one from Panas Fedenko, and one from George Shevelov, to Souvarine.

Time, Inc.

Dispatches from *Time* magazine correspondents: first series, 1942-1955. 72 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou00068). *MS Am 2090*

Time is a major American weekly news magazine that is published in New York City. It was created by Henry R. Luce and Briton Hadden in 1923 to provide readers with concise information about current events in the United States and the rest of the world. The magazine covers national and international affairs, business, education, science, law, culture, and sports.

Time correspondents sent their dispatches by telegraph or other means to the New York office, where they were retyped, duplicated, and circulated to editors. The dispatches in this collection cover foreign and domestic affairs. Education is well covered, but not other departments such as science, cinema, sport, etc. For 1942 to 1945, the bulk of the material is foreign and war-related. Afterwards, the proportion of foreign news is much lower. Besides dispatches from individual correspondents, there are weekly memoranda from *Time*'s Washington bureau with story suggestions and briefings. There are some fifteen dispatches related to Ukraine during the war years 1943 to 1945, with several specific references to events in Kharkiv and Kyiv.

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Leon Trotsky (1879-1940).

Soviet papers and related collections, 1904-1959. 94 boxes (28.5 linear ft.) Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou00302). *b MS Russ 13*

A revolutionary, political theorist, and writer, Trotsky was born to a Jewish farming family in the village of Ianovka in Kherson gubernia. He attended school in Odessa (1888-1895) and in Mykolaiv (1895-1896), where he became a Marxist. Trotsky helped form the Southern Russian Workers' Union and wrote and printed leaflets in support of workers. He was arrested in 1898, imprisoned for two years, and sent to four years of exile in Siberia. He escaped in 1902 and made his way to London, where he met Lenin and worked for the Russian Social Democratic Party and its publication *Iskra*. Trotsky returned to Russia during the 1905 revolution and helped form the Council of Worker's Deputies. Arrested and exiled again, he escaped once more and spent the next decade abroad. He returned in 1917 and led Russia's October Revolution. He served as people's commissar for foreign policy and then commissar for war and commander of the Red Army. After Lenin's death, Trotsky fell out favor as Stalin emerged the victor. He was expelled from the Communist Party in 1927 and exiled to Central Asia in 1928. In exile, Trotsky wrote works criticizing Stalin's totalitarian rule. In the 1930s he also reversed his position on Ukraine and in a series of articles began to advocate for an independent Soviet Ukrainian state. He remained in exile until his assassination in Mexico by a Stalinist agent.

The Trotsky papers include correspondence from his years in the Soviet Union and writings as well as unpublished exhibits of the Dewey Commission of Inquiry. The Soviet Union correspondence, 1917-1929, consists of original letters and some copies and transcripts written by Trotsky and other Soviet officials, with copies of telegrams exchanged between Trotsky and Vladimir Lenin from 1917 to 1921. Writings of Trotsky from the Soviet period include manuscripts, typed excerpts and clippings, pronouncements, and unpublished statements, in addition to documents written during the Left Opposition's fight against Joseph Stalin from 1923 to 1927. The related collections are papers collected by Jean van Heijenoort, Trotsky's secretary from 1932 to 1939, consisting mainly of works by Trotsky, materials from Harper and Brothers regarding Trotsky's *Stalin*, including the final manuscript of Charles Malamuth's translation, and the unpublished exhibits of the Mexico, New York, and Paris hearings of the Dewey Commission of Inquiry into charges made against Trotsky in the Moscow trials. All material about Ukraine can be found in the Trotsky papers in the series of Soviet Union correspondence and works. The letters date from 1919 to 1928 and the works from 1936 to 1940. Most of his Ukraine-related writings concern the formation of an independent Soviet Socialist Ukraine.

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Sergei Iulevich Vitte (Witte) (1849-1915).

Autograph album, 1723-1889. 1 vol. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou00671). *MS Russ 50*

Vitte was born and raised in the Caucasus Region of Russia. He graduated from Novorossiisk University in Odessa with a degree in mathematics. He then spent the greater part of the 1870s and 1880s involved in private enterprises, particularly the administration and management of various railroad lines in Russia. In 1889 Vitte was appointed by Alexander III to help with Russia's struggling economy. He worked in the financial and industrial sector until 1903 when Nicholas II replaced Vitte as Finance Minister. He served as Russian Director of Railway Affairs within the Finance Ministry (1889-1891), Transportation Minister (1892), Finance Minister (1892 to 1903), Chairman of the Committee of Ministers (1903-1905), and Chairman of the Council of Ministers (1905-1906). In 1905 he helped to negotiate the end to the Russo-Japanese War and then was called upon to quell the civil unrest following the war by introducing a series of reforms. He was forced to resign in 1906, and his later efforts to influence policy, especially towards World War I, were ineffectual.

The volume compiled by Vitte includes manuscript documents and edicts by Artemei Petrovich Volynskoi concerning the Kalmyk people, among other topics, and by various Russian sovereigns about the orders of St. Anne and St. Stanislav. It also contains letters from Stepan Apraksin and Grigorii Potemkin, among other items, including two letters by Isidor (Iakov Sergieevich Nikolskii), metropolitan of Kyiv (1855-1860), to Andrei Mikhailovich Fadeev.

Feliks Volkhovs′kyi (1846-1914).

Correspondence, 1878-1932. 2.5 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou00672). *MS Russ 51*

Volkhovs′kyi was a Russian revolutionary and writer. He studied at the Richelieu Lyceum in Odessa and at Moscow University. While in Moscow, he was a member of the Ukrainian Student Hromada until it was banned by authorities. He founded the Ruble society for researching and educating the peasantry in 1867 and headed the Odessa branch of the Chaikovsky Circle in 1873. Following several arrests in the 1870s, Volkhovs′kyi was exiled to Siberia in 1878. He escaped in 1889 and moved to London, where he lived from 1890. There he was one of the leaders of the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom, the Russian Free Press Fund, and the Agrarian-Socialist League.

The correspondence contains letters to Volkhovs′kyi from Russian and British colleagues and friends with some copies of his replies. The correspondence concerns

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Russian political affairs, Volkhovs′kyi's activities in connection with political groups in England, such as the Russian Free Press Fund, his articles and speeches, and personal and social matters. The collection also includes manuscripts, notes, and printed material. There are three letters (dated 1900) written in Ukrainian from Kh. Volsky to Volkhovs′kyi.

Zinaida Aleksandrovna Volkonskaia (1792-1862).

Papers, ca. 1809-1879. 2 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou01080). *MS Russ 46-46.14*

The Russian princess, Zinaida Volkonskaia, moved in political, literary, and musical circles during the first half of the nineteenth century, and she counted among her close friends Alexander I, emperor of Russia, Gogol, Pushkin, Victor Hugo, Stendhal, Donizetti, Glinka, and Rossini. A highly gifted and multitalented artist with an excellent mezzo soprano, Zinaida was host of famous salons, both in her palace in Moscow and later in her villa in Rome, as well as being the featured artist in numerous appearances at private soirées throughout Europe.

The collection contains Volkonskaia's poetry, drawings, correspondence, diary entries, and notes. Among her literary papers is a series of illustrated Odessa poems. The collection also includes compositions and drawings by other literary figures, such as Gogol's composition entitled "Kak ni glup indiskoi petukh," dedicated to Maria Vlasova, documents such as safe-conduct passes, and miscellaneous material including financial papers, photographs, and printed matter.

Józef Wittlin (1896-1976).

Correspondence and compositions. 11 linear ft. Finding aids (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou00599 and http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:FHCL.Hough:hou00522). *MS Slavic 7* and *MS Slavic 7.2*

Poet, translator, and writer, Wittlin was born in Dmytriv in Galicia. He studied at the universities of Vienna (1915-1916) and Lviv (1918-1919). He served in the Polish Eastern Legion (1914-1915) and the Austro-Hungarian Army (1916-1918). Following World War I, Wittlin returned to Lviv where he taught Polish language and literature (1919-1921). He moved to Łódź and founded a school of drama there. In 1941, Wittlin immigrated to the United States, where he worked for Radio Free Europe (1952-1972) and helped found the PEN Club Writers in Exile. Wittlin's works include a translation of Homer's *Odyssey* from Greek to Polish (1924) and the novel *Sol ziemi* (The Salt of the Earth, 1935) about his experiences during World War I.

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The collection contains correspondence of Wittlin and his wife Halina, manuscripts of his poetry, prose, and translations, and personal papers. The correspondence consists of letters to Wittlin and carbons of replies from him and his wife concerning awards and grants presented to Wittlin, concerning membership in societies including the American Association of Arts and Letters, concerning efforts to bring Polish refugees to the United States during the 1940s, and concerning his writings and translations. Additionally there is correspondence with many cultural and literary figures in Europe and the United States. Among Wittlin's correspondents are Ukrainian clergymen Ivan Khoma and Mykhailo Hrynchyshyn (letters concerning Andrei Sheptyts′kyi), poet Ievhen Malaniuk (four letters), and the scholar Dmytro Chyzhevs′kyi (sixteen letters). These letters date from 1951 to 1966.

Microforms

The Assassination of Russian Prime Minister Pyotr Stolypin, 1911.

A Collection of Documents. 4 reels. *Film A 1294*

Russian statesman, Stolypin (1862-1911) was born in Baden, Russia. He rose from a country squire and landlord in Kovno to marshal of the nobility for that province (1887-1902). After serving as governor of Grodno (1902) and of Saratov (1903-1906), he was appointed Minister of the Interior in 1906 and then Prime Minister in 1907 under Tsar Nicholas II. As Prime Minister, Stolypin sought with a firm hand to bring law and order to a revolutionary society and to undermine radical groups by instituting social and political reforms. He is known for his role in suppressing anarchists, for his attempts to transform the Russian autocratic monarchy into a constitutional one, and for his agrarian reform laws. Unpopular among both the revolutionaries and persons in power, he survived one attempt on his life in 1906 but was assassinated in a Kyiv theater by Dmitri Bogrov on 11 September 1911.

The collection includes materials from fonds 2, 183, and 864, of the State Archive of the Kyiv Oblast, such as the correspondence of the investigator of the Kyiv circuit court concerning the killer Dmitrii Bogrov and other revolutionaries implicated in Stolypin's assassination, as well as the report to the prosecutor of the Kyiv circuit court about the murder, the record of Bogrov's questioning, and the report on the site and time of Bogrov's execution. Also found in the collection are protocols from an apartment search of a secret police officer who may have helped Bogrov, medical reports on Stolypin's condition, details on the funeral arrangements, examination annotations, and the autopsy of his body.

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Holodomor: Famine in Ukraine, 1932-1933, from the Central State Archive of Public Organizations, Kiev.

Records. 158 reels. Finding aid (reel 1). *Film A 1271; INDEX Film A 1271*

The collection of documents on the famine of 1932-1933 from fonds 1 and 7 of the Central State Archive of Public Organizations of Ukraine in Kyiv (TSDAGO) contains resolutions, directive letters and telegrams from the Central Committee of All-Union Communist Party, the Soviet of People's Commissars and corresponding organizations in Ukraine; correspondence from local Party committees and executive committees of local Soviets; official and private appeals of oblast (regional) Party committees to higher Party authorities; memoranda and information reports from branches of state security, justice and prosecutor's office, letters from private persons; and other material. These sources are found among materials of sessions, plenums and conferences of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, materials of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Ukraine, and materials of the Departments of the Central Committee of Ukraine—all dated 1931-1933. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine amassed the materials of high-level state organs, regional executive institutions, local Party Executive Committees, public organizations, and individuals. In addition to self-produced documents, the Central Committee collected a great number of executive resolutions that significantly influenced all spheres of life in the Ukrainian Republic. The collection is stored in TSDAGO, formerly the major archive of the Communist Party of Ukraine.

The collection provides information about grain procurement policies in Ukraine; the escalation of food shortages, large-scale starvation, and mortality among the peasantry; political attitudes and political unrest among the peasants and some members of the grassroots Party organizations; and measures eventually taken by the Central Committee and the People's Commissariat to contain the scale of the disaster.

Mennonites in Southern Ukraine.

Records, 1789-1941. 125 reels. Finding aid. *Film A 1147; INDEX Film A 1147*

The original records are housed at the State Archive of Zaporizhian Oblast.

The collection provides an overview of many aspects of the Mennonite experience in Zaporizhzhia from the late-eighteenth century up to World War II. The records from the tsarist period include administrative files, statistical material, land surveys, and institutional files from local courts and schools. The materials from the Soviet period provide information on the Civil War years, the years of reconstruction under NEP, and finally the devastating collectivization and dekulakization period in the Khortytsia

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region. The collection also includes Communist Party documents that reveal the Party's preoccupation with the Mennonites as an ethno-religious minority resistant to sovietization.

Ielysaveta Skoropads′ka (1899-1976).

Papers, 1933-1944. Finding aid. *Film A 1301*

Ielysaveta Skoropads′ka-Kuzhim was a civic leader and sculptor. She was born in St. Petersburg where she studied sculpture before the Revolution of 1917. Her father, Pavlo Skoropads′kyi, served as hetman of the Ukrainian State in 1918. Forced to abdicate in November, Skoropads′kyi and his family fled to Berlin. There Ielysaveta helped with her father's political activities, while also resuming her study of sculpture. She was also actively engaged in organizing humanitarian assistance to Ukrainians in need following the 1932-1933 famine and during World War II. After the death of her father in 1945 and upon the death her sister in 1959, she assumed the leadership of the hetmanite movement.

The papers include correspondence, minutes, ledgers, receipts, and other documents of the Committee to Aid Victims of the Famine in Ukraine, an organization founded in Berlin in 1933 by Ielysaveta Skoropads′ka. The collection also holds documents of two related committees that were organized to aid refugees in Carpatho-Ukraine (1939-1942) and Ukrainian Ostarbeiter in Germany (1942-c. 1944). All three Committees were formed under the umbrella of the Ukrainian Relief Organization. The Ukrainian Relief Organization was established in Berlin in 1924 with the aim to provide Ukrainians living under Soviet rule with free medical care, job training, and material assistance.

Tsentral′nyi gosudarstvennyi arkhiv drevnikh aktov (Russia).

15th-18th centuries. 47 reels. *Film A 1212;* Guide *Slav 610.40*

TsGADA (now RGADA) retains documents dating from the eleventh century through the beginning of the twentieth century, consisting of the records of central and regional agencies of the Russian Empire and its predecessor states up to the time of the administrative reforms of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This subset of the collection includes fonds 13, 79, 89, 123, 124, and 229, which include documents regarding relations with Ukraine, Poland, Crimea, and Turkey.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives.

Records. Finding aids. 250 reels; 10 fiche. *Film A 1242-A 1254; Microfiche W 6098*

Chartered by a unanimous act of Congress in 1980, the United States Holocaust Memorial

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Museum's mission is to preserve the memory of the victims through documentation, educational activities, and global outreach. To help advance this mission, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum has been cooperating with the State Committee on Archives of Ukraine since 2000. The primary focus of this cooperation is to advance and disseminate knowledge about the unprecedented tragedy of the population of Central and Eastern Europe during World War II, as well as to ensure preservation of and access to public archives of Ukraine and their holdings relating to the Holocaust.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum collection contains Holocaust-related material from the State Oblast Archives of Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kharkiv, Khmelnytskyi, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odessa, Ternopil, Vinnytsia, and Zhytomyr, as well records of the Reichskommissariat für die Ukraine and Einsatzstab Rosenberg from the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Kyiv.

United States. Department of State.

1) Records of the Department of State relating to internal affairs of the Ukraine, 1918-1949.

6 reels. *Film S 1040*

2) Confidential U.S. State Department central files; The Soviet Union, internal affairs, 1950-1954. 38 reels. Finding aid. *Film A 575.1; INDEX Film A 575.1*

The files contain dispatches and other correspondence relating to the Soviet Union's internal affairs from 1918 to 1954. The collection includes documents on internal political, national defense, economic, industrial, social, technical and scientific affairs of Ukraine.

World War II Documents from the State Archive of Kyiv Oblast.

Records, ca. 1942-1945. 271 reels. Finding aid. *Film A 1211; INDEX Film A 1211*

The three series that comprise the collection of World War II documents from the State Archive of Kyiv oblast present various aspects of the German occupation of Ukraine. In spring 1942, Germany began to draft occupied populations as forced laborers (Ostarbeiters). The first series, "Postcards of Ukrainian Forced Labor Workers from Nazi Germany" (Collection R-4826), contains testimonies of Ukrainians, most of whom had been forcibly removed from their homeland and placed into labor camps throughout Germany. The correspondence describes the conditions in Germany, the

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Mary Frederika Farley. Street scene in a city, probably Kiev, taken during Farley's trip to Europe with the Red Cross. (Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Institute, Harvard University)

kind of work, way of life, spare time, treatment of Ostarbeiters by the Germans, and relations with representatives of other nations. The second series, "Museum-Archive of the Transition Period," contains official information on sixteen main fields of research that had been developed by the Museum's scientists to help spread anti-Soviet propaganda among the Ukrainian population. This material includes documents that chronicle the requisition of valuables from Kyiv temples and museums and their subsequent sale abroad; the damage to and demolition of religious buildings and other cultural and historical memorials; the total Russification of all aspects of life in Ukrainian society; the oppression and persecution of Ukrainian intellectuals; the evacuation of writers, artists, and scientists from Ukraine to the east at the beginning of the war; and the exportation of museum exhibits to the rear areas. This series also includes personal papers, memoirs, notes, diaries and photographs. The third series, "Documents of Ukrainian Forced Labor Workers Detained in Soviet Filtration Camps in Germany," contains filtration files (a dossier by individual from Collection R-5597) created by the Soviet government at the end of the war, from August to December 1945, for each returning Ostarbeiter.

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Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America

Mary Frederika Farley (1884-1986).

Papers, 1881-1987. .25 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:RAD.SCHL:sch00575). *MC 446*

A graduate of Simmons College and the nursing school of Boston Children's Hospital (1907), Farley was one of the first to volunteer for overseas duty with the American Red Cross in 1914. She served as a nurse in Kyiv and was awarded the Imperial Order of St. Anne by Tsar Nicholas II. In 1916 she was appointed director of the Teaching Center of the New York chapter of the American Red Cross, where she started a training program for nurse's aides in city high schools. The program later served as a nationwide model. Farley was also a charter member and president (1946-1948) of the Overseas Service League, on the board of Nurses House, a convalescent home, and president of the New York Counties Registered Nurses Association.

The collection includes a diary of her trip to Ukraine, her work there, and her return home via China and Japan. Also present are travel documents, photographs from Kyiv and her travels, family photographs, passport, certificates, and other biographical material, correspondence, and two articles by Farley.

Anne Kalen Krich (1895-?).

Papers, n.d. 1 folder. Unpublished finding aid. *A/K92*

Krich was born in a Jewish family in the Ukrainian village of Kuikavka. She came to the United States in 1912, married Benjamin Krich in 1913, and had two children, Aaron and Helen.

The papers include a typescript of a memoir, "Stories from the Shtetl," about village life, family relationships, religious and social customs, including arranged marriages and the pogrom of 1905. Also included is biographical information.

Florence Luscomb (1887-1985).

Papers, 1856-1987. 8 linear ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:RAD.SCHL:sch00046). *MC 394*

A social and political activist, Luscomb was born in Lowell, Massachusetts. With an S.B. in architecture (MIT, 1909), she worked as an architect until 1917, when she became

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executive secretary for the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. She held positions in the Massachusetts Civic League and other organizations and agencies until 1933, when she became a full-time social and political activist. In the early 1920s Luscomb began to serve on the boards of civil rights, civil liberties, and other organizations. Never a communist, she opposed anti-communist investigations as attempts to curtail dissent and in the 1950s worked to stop them. In 1955 she was investigated as a subversive by government committees in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Luscomb traveled to the Soviet Union in 1935 and illegally to China in 1962 and attended several international peace and women's conferences. In the 1960s she worked against the Vietnam War and in the 1970s frequently spoke to women's groups and conferences. From the 1950s to the mid 1970s, Luscomb lived in cooperative houses, usually with much younger people.

The bulk of the collection documents Luscomb's social and political activism and consists of journals, notes for speeches, and speeches, writings by Luscomb and others, correspondence, pamphlets, leaflets, clippings, notes, and photographs, and minutes, etc. from various organizations. The rest of the collection consists of correspondence, some personal but most related to Luscomb's activism, and personal and family papers. The papers include a travel journal, notes, memorabilia and photographs from her trip to the Soviet Union in 1935, including stops in Kharkiv, Ukraine, and Crimea.

Tozzer Library

Iaroslav Pasternak (1892-1969).

Collection on Ukrainian Archaeology, 1925-1969. 10 linear ft. Inventory: *SPEC. COLL. RUSSIA ARC. P 268 ns Folio*

Pasternak studied archeology at Lviv University (1910-1914) and at Charles University in Prague (Ph.D. 1926). He worked at the National Museum in Lviv and the State Archeological Institute in Prague before becoming the director of the Shevchenko Scientific Society's Cultural-Historial Museum in Lviv from 1928 to 1939. Besides holding this directorship, he taught at the Lviv Theological Academy (1932-1939 and 1942-1944), and at Lviv University (1939-1941). Pasternak also took part in over seventy archeological expeditions, excavating Neolithic and bronze-age sites in Ukraine and Czechoslovakia. He published several book-length studies about the prehistory of Western Ukraine and numerous scholarly and popular articles. Pasterak emigrated first to Germany in 1944 and then to Canada in 1950.

The collection consists mostly of Pasternak's notes on museum holdings, bibliographical references, site lists, field notes, and excavation reports on Polish and Ukrainian

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archaeology, ranging from the Paleolithic to the modern era. There are also maps, notes and articles written by or collected by Pasternak on European archaeology, predominately about Ukraine.

University Archives

General information by and about the Dmytro Cyzevs′kyj professorship of Ukrainian literature.

HUC 4312.2

The Dmytro Cyzevs′kyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature is an endowed chair at Harvard University established in 1973. George G. Grabowicz was named the first chair in 1983.

The material includes pamphlets, press accounts, and ephemera relating to the establishment of the endowed Dmytro Cyzevs′kyj professorship of Ukrainian literature.

Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University.

Newspaper clippings, 1973. 1 box. *UAIII 29.73.89*

In 1973, the Ukrainian Studies Chair Fund completed its fund-raising campaign to endow at Harvard University professorships in Ukrainian history, language, and literature. A chair in Ukrainian history was endowed in January 1968, and the two other chairs in January 1973. The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University was established in June 1973.

The collection includes Ukrainian newspaper accounts about the fund-raising campaign to establish three chairs in Ukrainian Studies at Harvard University.

George B. Kistiakowsky (1900-1982).

Papers, ca. 1928-1982. 32.8 cubic ft. Finding aid (http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.ARCH:hua08001) *HUGFP 94*

Kistiakowsky was a Ukrainian-born American chemist. He was not only an academic, but also a consultant, defense researcher, and public policy advisor. Abbott and James Lawrence Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University, Kistiakowsky was also a participant in the development of the atomic bomb known as the Manhattan Project,

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a recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, and in later years, a political activist, most notably concerned with the arms race.

This collection documents Kistiakowsky's career as a teacher, researcher, policy advisor, and political activist. It includes materials pertaining to his academic duties at Harvard (1930-1971); his wartime involvement with the National Defense Research Committee and the Manhattan Project; his services as consultant to defense agencies and private corporations; his positions as member, chairman, and consultant-at-large of the President's Science Advisory Committee (and as Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology in the Eisenhower administration); his activities in the National Academy of Sciences (chairman of its Committee on Science and Public Policy from 1962 to 1965 and vice-president of NAS from 1965 to 1973); and his participation in organized efforts to de-escalate the arms race (particularly his role as chairman of Council for a Livable World). Forms of material in this collection include correspondence, memoranda, agendas, minutes, grant proposals, technical reports, letters of recommendation, newspaper clippings, speeches, lectures, and ephemera.

General information about the Bohdan Jurij Krawciw Memorial Lectures.

HUC 5499

The Krawciw Memorial Lecture was established in 1976 at Harvard University in honor of Bohdan Jurij Krawciw, poet, journalist, literary critic and a Ukrainian Research Institute associate from 1973 until his death in November 1975. The lecture series seeks to encourage scholarly discussions on Ukrainian literature with participation of leading literary critics, writers, poets, and playwrights, while focusing on the issues that were of lasting interest to Bohdan Krawciw.

The material includes press accounts, pamphlets, and ephemera relating to the creation and holding of the annual Bohdan Jurij Krawciw Memorial Lectures.

Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University (est. 1973).

1) Audio tapes: recordings of seminars and conferences, 1971-1977. 2 linear ft. Finding aid. *UAV 858.295.1*

The collection contains reel-to-reel tapes of seminars and conferences sponsored by the Institute. It also includes recordings of the Lesia Ukraïnka Lecture Series held March 9-25, 1971.

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2) Records, 1969-1982. 22 containers. *UAV 858.5, 858.15.2, 858.150.5*

The collection includes Director's files, with mostly correspondence and other records concerning scholarly and publishing matters, conferences, grant applications, as well as library correspondence concerning administrative matters, collection development, and aspects of Ukrainian culture.

Widener Library

Jewish People's Relief Committee.

Correspondence with other organizations, 1915-1924. 7 vols. [*Consult Judaica Division*]

The collection comprises correspondence with organizations, including one volume of correspondence with the President of the Ukrainian Pogrom Relief Committee in Kyiv, Elias Heifitz (Cheifitz), from 1919 to 1921.

Odessa photographs by Gerard Allon.

1977. 80 images on one CD-ROM. *JPCDPIA 149* [*Consult Judaica Division*]

Profiles of Fortitude: An Oral History of the Clandestine Life of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, 1946-1989.

1992- . 50 interviews.

This collection was compiled by the Institute of Church History in Lviv, Ukraine, to document Ukrainian Catholic religious life in the underground during years of totalitarianism. It includes interviews conducted with a broad range of Ukrainian Catholic clergy, religious, and laity representing three generations. These biographical narratives focus on typical as well as outstanding members of the religious underground, the spiritual convictions that sustained them, and the means of preserving and transmitting Christian values in the family, community, and Ukrainian society in general.

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Ukrainian Cultural Ephemera.

Ephemera, 1977-present. 1 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid. [*Consult Slavic Division*]

The collection includes brochures for cultural institutions and natural sites, as well as programs for conferences, art exhibits, concerts and theatrical performances held in various cities and towns in Ukraine.

Ukrainian Election Ephemera.

Ephemera, 1991-present. 2 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid. [*Consult Slavic Division*]

The collection contains articles, campaign literature, party platforms, and election results for local, parliamentary and presidential elections in Ukraine since 1991.

Ukrainian Jewish Ephemera.

Ephemera. 1.5 linear ft. [*Consult Judaica Division*]

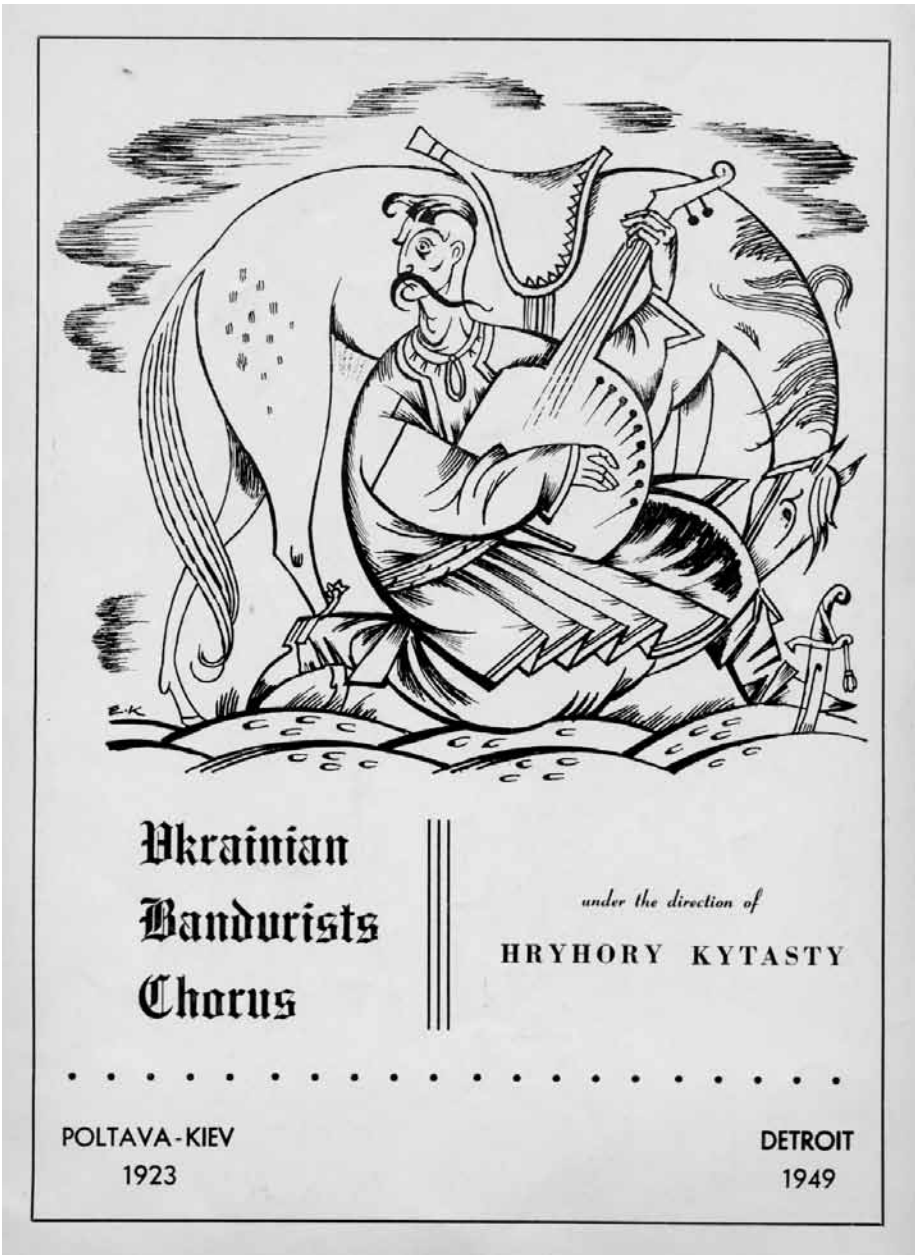
A collection of leaflets, flyers, broadsides, and other material relating to recent Jewish cultural, social, and religious life in Ukraine.

Ukrainian Political Ephemera.

Ephemera, 1965-2001. .5 linear ft. Unpublished finding aid. [*Consult Slavic Division*]

The collection includes various broadsheets, circulars, and leaflets mostly relating to Ukrainian opposition movements from 1988 to 2001.

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Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus program (Ukrainian Cultural Ephemera collection) (HURI)

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