



# HURI NEWS

Autumn 2005

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## Orange Revolution: several observations about ‘the nature of things’

Georgiy Kasianov, Head, Department of Contemporary History and Politics  
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Shortly after the events of November–December 2004 ended, one of the most established Ukrainian historians delivered a scholarly report devoted to the Orange Revolution, its outcomes and lessons. The presentation took place at the stronghold of official Ukrainian scholarship in Kyiv. The speaker’s main message was unmistakably clear: the Orange Revolution is a natural outcome (*zakonomirnyi rezul’tat*) of Ukraine’s historical development. The reaction to this statement was rather surprising (in light of the intellectual tradition to which the majority of listeners belonged): part of the audience laughed, others (taking the author’s generalizations too seriously) started to argue, and the rest preferred to play the role of silent skeptics, limiting themselves to body language. What was noteworthy, however, is that the idea of “naturalness” so dear

to many in the audience was sustained by a minority only. The episode stimulated me to start collecting data on the emerging “orange mythology” that has the potential to become an established field of scholarly endeavor.

The list of these myths and mythical constructs is quite extensive. The most prominent might be presented as follows: the naturalness of the Orange Revolution and Yushchenko’s victory (as opposed to the constructivist myth of its artificial

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• see our website for the full article •

## Oksana Zabuzhko Visits HURI

In the field of contemporary Ukrainian literature, two names in particular stand out: Yuri Andrukhovych and Oksana Zabuzhko. The former stands for local post-modernism and the intrinsically European nature of Ukrainian literature; the latter, for feminism and for the global aspirations of post-Soviet Ukrainian intellectuals. Zabuzhko, the well-known author, poet, philosopher, literary critic, journalist, and political activist, never shuns controversy, and is always eager to break new literary and social ground.

She came to New York this April as a participant in the PEN World Voices Literary Festival (April 17–23, 2005), where she delivered the Woodward Lecture, “Making History, Telling Stories: Some Lessons of the Revolution in the Age of Information.” While in the New York area, she also spoke at Columbia University as well as the Shevchenko Scientific Society and Yale University.

Arriving in the Boston area, she visited the University of Massachusetts, Boston, where she spoke on the theme “The

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## In Memoriam: Glenn Patton Wright, 1946–2005

Recently, the Ukrainian Research Institute suffered the sudden loss of one of its colleagues, Glenn Patton “Pat” Wright, HURI’s Manager of Publications, who died on May 4, 2005, after a three-month struggle with liver cancer. Although his tenure at the Institute only began in January 2003, his efforts here had a significantly positive effect on HURI’s publications operation and on all those who worked with him. We therefore take a few brief paragraphs to share the memory of our cherished colleague and his work for Harvard.



G. Patton Wright

Pat Wright’s devotion was noted by everyone who came into contact with him. He was an outstanding professional, committed to the advancement of Ukrainian studies through the publication of high-quality texts. He was a wonderful stylist and master of diction capable of improving the flow and style of any text set before him. He brought to fruition several important projects years in the making, most notably, the *Tale of Bygone Years*

(*Pověst’ vremennykh lēt*) and the *Ottoman Survey Register of Podolia (ca. 1681): Defter-i Mufassal-i Eyalet-i Kamanıçe*, both significant in their value as source works and in the presentation of complex texts. In addition, Pat Wright guided to press two of HURI’s strongest publications to date: *Josef Dobrovský and the Origins of the “Igor” Tale*, which questions the accepted origins of this cornerstone work of East Slavic literature, and *Lviv: A City in the Crosscurrents of Culture*, which examines this center of Ukrainian history and culture from many perspectives. The latter quickly sold out in its first printing. He advanced several other projects which are about to appear. It was always his hope to publish someday a series of Ukrainian literature in translation for the American readers.

Pat came to Harvard after a teaching and publishing career of more than twenty-five years. He received his Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1977) in Modern British and American Literature. He went on to take up a teaching position at Eastern Illinois University, where he held an appointment as associate professor and was also director of graduate studies in English. There he taught courses in modern American and British literature, classical mythology, and Latin. In 1987, he received a Fulbright award to teach American literature at the University of Warsaw. From 1989 to 1991 he taught writing courses at UCLA. After moving to Cambridge, Massachusetts, he taught for several years at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, offering courses in expository writing

## Krawciw Memorial Symposium: “Rereading Ukrainian Modernism”

The Bohdan Krawciw Memorial Symposium, held on May 2, 2005, was dedicated to the re-examination or “rereading” of Ukrainian modernism. It was a fitting tribute to poet, journalist, and literary critic Bohdan Jurij Krawciw, whose large collection of modern poetry forms the backbone of the Ukrainian poetry holdings in Harvard’s Widener Library, contributing to its status as the premier repository of Ukrainian materials outside Ukraine. The Krawciw Memorial Lecture Series was established in the mid-1970s to honor this HURI associate (1973–1975) by encouraging scholarly discussion of Ukrainian literature, specifically those issues of interest to Bohdan Krawciw.

The Symposium opened with introductory remarks by George G. Grabowicz, Dmytro Čyževs’kyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature at Harvard, who reminded the audience of the Krawciw legacy and the centrality of modernism within it. He traced the evolution of scholarly discourse on the subject from the writings of Bohdan Rubchak and Solomea Pavlychko through the discussion of the nature of Ukrainian modernism organized by Grabowicz on the pages of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* (December 1991) with the participation of Danylo Struk, Oleh S. Ilnytskyj, and Maxim Tarnawsky. He then introduced the other participants of the Symposium panel: Tamara Hundorova, whose monograph *Proia- vlennia slova: Dyskurs modernizmu—Postmoderna interpretatsiia* (1997) focused on the early phase of modernism and writers



Bohdan Krawciw

such as Vynnychenko and Franko; Halyna Hryn, whose recently completed dissertation on the journal *Literaturnyi iarmarok* positions the literature of the 1920s within the Western modernist framework; and Vitaly Chernetsky, who is about to publish a monograph on post-colonialism and post-modernism in Ukrainian and Russian literatures (*Mapping Post-Communist Cultures: Russia and Ukraine in the Context of Globalization*)

with McGill-Queens University Press.

Building on his earlier studies of Tychyna, most notably his work on the poem *Chernihiv*, Grabowicz presented a paper entitled “Pavlo Tychyna’s Intertexts: Revealing and Concealing Modernism.” He began by positing a theoretical framework for a discussion of intertextuality as such: “All texts are intertextual—but modernist texts are programmatically so: they are deeply impelled to display, reveal, build on their heightened sense of the *faktura* of creativity, on the...constructed nature of the work and of the writer.” Whereas this mode of self-absorption and self-referentiality constitutes the essence of Khvylovnyi and Iohansen’s writing, a similar modernist fascination with the

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## Arel Delivers Petryshyn Memorial Lecture

The twelfth annual Petryshyn Memorial Lecture organized by the Ukrainian Research Institute was held on April 11,



Dominique Arel

2005. This year's lecture, entitled "Understanding the Regional Factor in Ukrainian Politics, 1994–2004," was delivered by Dominique Arel, recently appointed Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa, Canada—the first such chair on the North American continent devoted specifically to the study of contemporary Ukraine. Professor Arel was previously associated with the Watson Institute, Brown University, and is known as the author of

numerous studies on Ukrainian politics and demography, and as the founder and editor of the UKL, a major online information resource covering current issues in today's Ukraine.

Professor Arel addressed a puzzle of the Orange Revolution. While the Revolution revealed the existence of a strong *political* nation, whose unprecedented mobilization succeeded in overturning a fraudulent election, it also confirmed the geographical limits of Orange support, with the final round exposing a consis-

tent polarization between the eastern and southern territories carried by Viktor Yanukovich, and those that supported Viktor Yushchenko (the center and the west). The degree to which voters rejected Yushchenko in those regions corresponds strikingly to the concentration of ethnic Russians. Moreover, it was nearly identical with the rate of opposition to Leonid Kravchuk in the 1994 election, suggesting that these regions were not affected by the opening up of central media after the 2004 second round. Those results have led Professor Arel to argue that scholars ought to take seriously the persistence of the regional factor in Ukraine. Neither voting irregularities, administrative pressure, media control, nor demographic factors such as age, education, or ethnicity explain the geographical polarization in Ukraine. Ukraine is not headed towards fragmentation, claims Professor Arel, but any attempt to dismiss the regional split as an illegitimate outcome of pre-Orange politics is mistaken.

The lecture set the stage for a spirited, hour-long exchange with members of the audience. In response to questions, the speaker developed a number of key points, with considerable reference to empirical, especially statistical, data, much of it presented publicly for the first time. Nevertheless, some of the speaker's definitions and assumptions were challenged from the floor, leading to a lively debate on such issues as the delimitation of Ukraine's regions; whether the presidential election results of 2004 indeed revealed a widening gap among the regions, or, conversely, their closer integrations since independence; and the role of such factors in Ukrainian politics as generational change, religious allegiances, and ethnicity.

The Petryshyn Memorial Lectures were founded and funded through a special endowment by the Petryshyn and Hnateyko families to honor the late Vasyl and Maria Petryshyn.

## Roman Szporluk Retires from Teaching Faculty

At the end of academic year 2004–2005 Roman Szporluk retired from the teaching faculty of the History Department of Harvard University. He had joined the faculty in 1991 as the second Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History, in succession to Omeljan Pritsak. In his fourteen years of teaching Szporluk did much to popularize the study of Ukrainian history among students through his erudition and originality of approach to the discipline, as well as his legendary wit and engaging lecturing style.

The curriculum Szporluk developed included surveys of Ukrainian history (especially the nineteenth and twentieth centuries), specialized courses (most notably in intellectual history), comparative courses in such areas as communism and nationalism, empires and nations, state- and nation-building—all of which attracted large numbers of students to Ukrainian history thanks to the broader thematic and geographic contexts in which it was presented. Szporluk devoted much of his time to graduate student seminars, individual reading courses, and supervised undergraduate honors theses and doctoral dissertations. In addition to his teaching responsibilities, he served on numerous faculty committees and was Director of the Ukrainian Research Institute from 1996 to 2004.

In appreciation of his service, the Department of History hosted a farewell reception for Szporluk at the Harvard Faculty Club this past May 19. Those paying tribute to his intellectual and teaching contributions included the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences William Kirby, Chairman of the History Department Andrew Gordon, and HURI Director Michael Flier. In his response Szporluk reminisced about his experiences at Harvard and on the development of Ukrainian history as an academic discipline during his tenure.

On his retirement from the teaching faculty, Szporluk assumes the title of Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History Emeritus. Additionally, he has been appointed Research Professor of History, in which capacity he will continue to make a vital contribution to the academic life of Harvard and HURI.



Roman Szporluk

## 2005 Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute a Success

The 2005 Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute was the thirty-fifth since the program began, and certainly one of the most exciting. The group of 41 students included 21 students from North America, 12 from Ukraine, 4 from Poland, 3 from Russia, and 1 from the Czech Republic. They comprised 22 graduate-level scholars, 17 undergraduates, and 2 participants from the professional world. This year's director was Alexander Dillon.

In addition to the Ukrainian language courses, offered by HUSI's language-instruction veterans Alla Parkhomenko (Beginning Ukrainian), Yuri Shevchuk (Intermediate), and Volodymyr Dibrova (Advanced), students also chose from three intensive Ukrainian studies courses. George Grabowicz and Michael Flier returned to teach courses in Ukrainian literature ("Twentieth-Century Ukrainian Literature: Rethinking the Canon" and Ukrainian linguistics ("Ukraine as Linguistic Battleground"), respectively; Georgiy Kasianov, head of the Department of Contemporary History and Politics of the Institute of Ukrainian History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, taught a course on contemporary Ukrainian history. Maria Ratanova, a student from the European University in St. Petersburg, remarked, "For me, HUSI is an intellectual revelation. I've never had such an immersion in Ukrainian language and Ukrainian studies." Laura Kopecka, from Charles University in Prague, added, "the professors [at HUSI] have a healthy attitude toward Ukraine and things Ukrainian. They go beyond the stereotypes and clichés."

Students enjoyed a variety of guest speakers and extracurricular events this summer. Oxana Shevel (Purdue University) and Lucan Way (Temple University) gave a joint presentation on the background and significance of Ukraine's "Orange Revolution." William Gleason (Chair, Eurasian Area Studies and Advanced Ukrainian Studies programs, Foreign Service Institute, U.S. Department of State) spoke about how the Orange Revolution affected American foreign policy towards Ukraine. Victoria Khiterer (doctoral candidate, Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, Brandeis University) presented her recent findings on Jewish life in Kyiv at the turn of the twentieth century. Myroslava Mudrak (Ohio State University) spoke about a little-known Modernist movement of Ukrainian graphic designers of the 1920s–1930s, and the Yara Arts Group (New York City) held an evening of poetry reading that incorporated a film about their performances during the 1991 independence

movement in Ukraine. Anna Fournier, herself a HUSI alumna, and currently a doctoral candidate in the Department of Anthropology of Johns Hopkins University, presented her unique research on social relations in Ukrainian public schools. Paul Terdal, a HUSI alumnus from 2003 who went on to found the Institute for Nonprofit Management at Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv and now works as a management consultant, and his wife Tatiana, an economic-development consultant and native of Ternopil, explained the current status and prospects of the nonprofit sector in Ukraine. Sarah D. Philips (Indiana University) presented her ethnographic film "Shapes in the Wax: Tradition and Faith Among Folk Medicine Practitioners in Rural Ukraine." Yuri Shevchuk hosted three evenings of recent award-winning Ukrainian films, cosponsored by HUSI and the Ukrainian Film Club at Columbia University.

HUSI 2005 students were exceptionally active. On July 18, eight HUSI students shared their experiences and observations at a roundtable on "This Year in Ukraine." The roundtable generated impassioned discussion and was later written up both in the *Ukrainian Weekly* and at the news website Mайдan.org (<http://www.maidan.org.ua/static/mai/1122288157.html>; <http://eng.maidanua.org/node/361>). Later that month, HUSI students doing postgraduate work discussed their research interests at

an interactive roundtable. Space does not permit a recounting of the contributions of all eleven participants, but among those who spoke were Oleksandr Koptiev, a postgraduate student at the Institute of Philology of Kyiv National University, who is conducting a pioneering linguistic study of Ukrainian business terminology, and Roman Tashlitsky, of the Lesia Ukraïnka Volyn National University, who began a study of Ukrainian translations of Shakespeare after completing an

undergraduate thesis on African-American literature. Ernest Gyidel, executive editor of the journal *Ukraina Moderna* and a recent M.A. graduate of Central European University in Budapest, spoke of his research on the White anti-Bolshevik movement in formerly Russian-ruled Ukraine in 1917–20. He remarked that this summer he found remarkably germane Russian publications on the topic in Widener Library that were unknown to scholars in Ukraine.

Finally, at the gala performance evening held on August 12, language students from all levels performed in Ukrainian—many for the first time—in the traditional series of farcical sketches.



HUSI 2005 students, faculty, and staff

## Ukraine Study Group: Spring 2005

The Ukraine Study Group continued its weekly meetings in the spring semester. As in the previous semester, much attention at the spring meetings focused on aspects of Ukraine's Orange Revolution and its aftermath.

On February 3, Gene Fishel, Senior Analyst at the U.S. Department of State, gave a follow-up talk to his December 2, 2004, presentation, entitled "Ukraine's Orange Revolution: The Last Round of the Presidential Election and the Challenges of a New Beginning." On February 24, Professor George Grabowicz offered his "Perspectives on the Orange Revolution: An Informal Presentation by and Discussion with an Eyewitness and Participant." A visual history of these events was presented on March 26, with a viewing of two videos, "A Diary of the Orange Revolution" and "The Inauguration of President Yushchenko." Oleksandr Savchenko, Chairman of the International Commerce Bank of Kyiv, focused attention on "Yushchenko's New Economic Strategy" on April 7. The impact of the Orange Revolution on Ukraine's prospects for European integration was the subject of a lecture by John Gillingham, professor of history at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, entitled "Ukraine: European Union's Boon or European Union's Bust? Views from Brussels." An important issue that shook Ukraine in the wake of the change of regimes was addressed in a roundtable discussion with legal scholars Barnabas Johnson and Lowry Wyman (both of the Jurlandia Institute) and George Grabowicz, "Lustration: Theory, Post-Communist Experience, and Prospects in Ukraine"; the session proved so interesting that the Institute will consider organizing an international conference on the topic in Ukraine in the near future.

Other academic topics also figured at USG meetings. In furtherance of HURI's interest in exploring unknown facets of

Ukrainian-Jewish issues, on February 17 Victoria Khiterer (a former HURI Shklar fellow, presently Ph.D. candidate at Brandeis University) spoke on the eminent figure from Ukraine's struggle for independence, "Arnold Davidovich Margolin (1877–1956): Ukrainian-Jewish Jurist, Statesman, Diplomat," a subject to which she intends to devote a book-length monograph. Olena Dzhedzhora, dean of the Faculty of the Humanities at Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, delivered a highly informative talk "The Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv: Mission, Achievements, and Prospects in Alternative Higher Education in Post-Soviet Ukraine" (UCU is an institution with which HURI has long collaborated). The internationally acclaimed author and philosopher Oksana Zabuzhko delivered a lecture "To Kill Don Juan, or Being a Woman Writer in Ukraine: Lesia Ukrainka and the Others" on April 21 (for more on Zabuzhko, see p. 1). The spring program concluded a day later with a session with the noted art historian from the Ukrainian National Museum of Art in Kyiv, Dmitro Horbachov, "A House of Lions: A Discussion Dedicated to Ukrainian Art," followed by a presentation of selections from the film "Rural Malevich."

An additional special meeting of the USG was held on July 11 for a report by Ksenya Kiebuszinski, the Petro Jacyk Archivist and Bibliographer for Ukrainian Collections at Harvard, on her recent scholarly visit to Ukraine (see the related story on p. 7).

The spring session concluded the fourth year of USG meetings. The forum provides scholars with the opportunity to discuss current events in Ukraine and topics in Ukrainian studies not accommodated by the Seminar series. The high levels of attendance at the Ukraine Study Group meetings in the course of 2004–2005 are an encouraging sign of the growing interest in contemporary Ukraine and Ukrainian studies at Harvard. The USG intends to continue to build on this interest in the academic year 2005–2006.

### Zabuzhko *continued from p. 1*

Orange Revolution, the Writer as Activist, the Relationship between Literature and Power, and the Role of the Media in Creating a National Identity." At Harvard's Davis Center, she also spoke about the recent events that shook Ukraine. At HURI she turned to literary thematics in the talk "To Kill Don Juan, or Being a Woman Writer in Ukraine: Lesia Ukrainka and the Others." The lively conversation that followed her lecture touched upon issues both arcane and mundane. An enthusiastic public wanted to hear what Zabuzhko thought about the representation of the myth of Don Juan in Ukrainian fin-de-siècle literature as well as her views on the strategy of conquering the American book market.

Zabuzhko first became known in the mid-1980s as a promising new poetic voice, but it was the publication of her award-winning novel *Field Studies in Ukrainian Sex* that firmly established her



Oksana Zabuzhko

reputation. Now with four collections of poetry, one in English translation (*A Kingdom of Fallen Statues*), two volumes of literary criticism, two collections of essays, as well as a collection of short stories *Sister, Sister*, she is undoubtedly the most popular writer in contemporary Ukrainian literature. She received the Global Commitment Foundation Poetry Prize in 1997 and is widely translated in Central and Eastern Europe.

Zabuzhko is noted for her talent, outspokenness, and iconoclastic streak. She epitomizes the new spirit of Ukrainian literature, its desire to escape from the traditional cultural ghetto and its craving for world recognition. Following her successful northeastern lecture tour, Zabuzhko left for Colorado Springs and her next speaking engagement on Ukrainian history and culture.

## HURI Sponsors Publication of Five Books by Krytyka Publishers in Kyiv

The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute has collaborated with the Kyiv publishing house Krytyka to establish a series of archival and critical publications. Krytyka is headed by former HURI director George G. Grabowicz. Over the past year, HURI has provided funding for five works: Volodymyr Svidzins'kyi, *Tvory u dvokh tomakh* (Works in Two Volumes; September 2004); *Prostir svobody: Ukraïna na shpal'takh paryz'koï "Kul'tury"* (Freedom's Space: Ukraine in the Pages of the Paris Journal *Kultura*; March 2005); *Vidkrytyi arkhiv* (The Open Archive), vol.



1 (April 2005); Lesia Stavyts'ka, *Argo, zhargon, sleng* (Argot, Jargon, Slang; May 2005); and Tamara Hundorova, *Pisliachornobyl's'ka biblioteka: Ukraïns'kyi literaturnyi postmodern* (The Post-Chornobyl Library: The Ukrainian Literary Postmodern; June 2005).

The Open Archive series, of which the Volodymyr Svidzins'kyi volumes and the annual compendium *Vidkrytyi arkhiv* are a part, is a special project introduced by Krytyka to foster scholarship of archival sources.

The poet Svidzins'kyi's tragic death in 1941 and the general incompatibility of his gentle, lyrical style with Soviet artistic precepts led to an almost complete removal of this writer from the literary canon. Thanks to the painstaking archival work of longtime HURI associate and Distinguished Jacyk Fellow (2004) Eleonora Solovey, his legacy is now restored. The first volume of the compendium *Vidkrytyi arkhiv* presents contributions by 28 scholars from Ukraine and abroad and deals with aspects of Ukrainian culture from the 1820s to the Second World War.

*Vidkrytyi arkhiv* continues in the tradition of such respected Ukrainian series as *Kievskaiia starina* and the various source studies published under the aegis of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences (VUAN) in the 1920s.

The collection *Prostir svobody* presents a selection of key articles on Ukraine and Ukrainian culture published in the Polish journal *Kultura* in Paris (1947–2000), with the primary focus on 1949–1977.

Included among the contributors are such important figures as Juliusz Mieroszewski, Józef Łobodowski, Bohdan Osadcuk, Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky, and Jurij Lawrynenko.

Lesia Stavyts'ka's philological study *Argo, zhargon, sleng* examines the social differentiation of the Ukrainian language in the course of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century and focuses on the social and national underpinnings of various contemporary sociolects—the underworld, the youth culture, and the professions.

In *Pisliachornobyl's'ka biblioteka*, HURI Shklar Fellow (2001) and Summer School faculty member (2004) Tamara Hundorova breaks new ground as she examines Ukrainian literature of the last two decades, particularly its various postmodernist features—the role of the carnivalesque and the grotesque, the sense of apocalypse, the world of the underground and feminism, and the post-totalitarian mindset. These books may be purchased by writing to Chasopys "Krytyka," P.O. Box 255, 01001, Kyiv-1, Ukraine; or sending email to [krytyka@krytyka.kiev.ua](mailto:krytyka@krytyka.kiev.ua).



## HURI Co-Sponsors Symposium on Belarusian Culture

This fall the Ukrainian Research Institute will co-sponsor a symposium at Harvard entitled "The Arts, National Identity and Politics in Belarus." This symposium, a joint effort by the Institute, the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, and the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, will focus on the role of literature and the arts in the construction of competing visions of Belarusian national identity. Additionally, it will address the complex situation in which Belarusian artists and writers find themselves under the authoritarian regime of Aliaksandr Lukashenka and its anti-Western, pan-Slavic ideology. Presentations are planned on contemporary Belarusian literature, theater, music, film and visual arts, as well as cultural policy in Lukashenka's Belarus. In addition, there will be a screening and discussion of the recent critically acclaimed film "Mysterium: Occupation" (2004) by the Belarusian director Andrei Kudzinienka, banned in Belarus for its non-canonical portrayal of Soviet partisans during World War II. In conjunction with the symposium, the Jakub Kolas Academic Theatre (Vitsebsk, Belarus) will hold performances of

their acclaimed productions of "Chagall...Chagall..." and "Ot, Tso, Da" at the Arsenal Center for the Performing Arts located in Watertown.

Invited symposium participants include Dr. Arnold McMillin (University of London), the leading authority in the English-speaking world on Belarusian literature and culture; Dr. Virginie Symaniec (Université de Paris-Sorbonne), a specialist on Belarusian and East European theater and author of *Le Théâtre en Biélorussie* (Paris: l'Harmattan, 2003); Dr. Maria Paula Survilla (Wartburg College, Iowa), a musicologist specializing in sociopolitical ramifications of Belarusian popular music and folk music; and Dr. Rainer Lindner (University of Konstanz), a historian who has focused on the role of historical memory and national symbolism in contemporary Belarusian politics and culture.

The Symposium is scheduled for the afternoon of October 14. Please check the HURI website ([www.huri.harvard.edu](http://www.huri.harvard.edu)) for details as they become available.

## HURI Represented at IAUS Congress

This summer the Institute's Petro Jacyk Archivist and Bibliographer, Ksenya Kiebuszinski, visited Ukraine for two weeks to further contacts and collaborative projects with Ukrainian institutions, to meet with vendors and publishers, and to participate in the Sixth Congress of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies (IAUS). She traveled to Lviv, Kyiv, and Donetsk.

In Lviv Kiebuszinski met with faculty and staff of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU), including the University's rector, Fr. Borys Gudziak. While there she investigated ways that Harvard could support programs such as the oral history project on the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church from 1946 to 1989, and the Leopold Project, an electronic archive of the history of Ukrainian art. Other visits in Lviv included the Stefanyk Library of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and Sabre-Svitlo, a nonprofit book donation organization.

In Kyiv Kiebuszinski met with Hennadii Boriak, head of the State Committee on Archives of Ukraine, and Liubov Dubrovina, Director of the Institute of Manuscripts of the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine. They discussed Harvard's joint project to microfilm periodicals (see accompanying article at right). They also discussed ways to make North American collections of Ukrainian archives and manuscripts more accessible globally; to develop national bibliographies of periodical literature in Ukrainian studies; and to bring Ukrainian library professionals to Harvard for training and joint projects.

The IAUS Congress was held from June 28 to July 1 at Donetsk State University. The IAUS was founded in Naples in 1989 as a union of national and regional associations of Ukrainian studies specialists. This year's congress drew over 600 participants from Ukraine and nineteen other countries. According to Mark von Hagen, outgoing president of IAUS, the Sixth Congress attracted "more participants than ever" and included "more presentations in Ukrainian, including participants of non-Ukrainian background" than in previous years.

Kiebuszinski spoke about her research on the Polish historian and writer Jan Czyński and his French novel, *Le Kosak* (1836), about Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyi. The paper was part of a session she organized on Polish-Ukrainian relations in the mid-nineteenth century.

The trip to Ukraine was sponsored jointly by the Institute and the Slavic Division of the Harvard College Library.

## Harvard Sponsors Archival Project at the Ukrainian Free University

In fall 2003, Oleksandr Kyrylenko and Oleh Iatsenko, librarians from the Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine, began work on the project "The Phenomenon of Ethnic Self-Identification and Its Continuity in Post-Second World War Europe: The Unique Cultural Heritage of the Ukrainian Emigration in the Archives of the Ukrainian Free University (UVU) in Munich." The goals of the project are to preserve unique source material about the Ukrainian emigration and to improve access to UVU's library and archival collections for scholars from Ukraine and abroad. Select

archives will also be digitized and microfilmed, with copies to be deposited in Harvard's Widener Library. The project is being undertaken jointly with the State Committee on Archives of Ukraine, with financial support from the Harvard College Library and the Ukrainian Research Institute, courtesy of the John Bonk Memorial Book Fund for European Émigré Ukrainica.

During the first phase of the project, Kyrylenko and Iatsenko assessed the size and scope of UVU's library and archival holdings. They created an inventory listing the location and extent of all the vast collections at the

University. This preliminary work led them to classify UVU's holdings into four general categories: 1) documents from various Ukrainian academic, cultural and political organizations about which little or nothing is known in Ukraine; 2) personal archives of well-known Ukrainian scholars and cultural, political, and community figures; 3) subject collections on particular countries, historical events, national or international problems, or other themes; and 4) audio-visual materials, such as photographs, films, and sound recordings.

Kyrylenko and Iatsenko returned to UVU in spring 2005 to continue their work, this time creating an inventory of periodicals from post-Second World War Displaced Person (DP) camps—mostly from camps in Germany and Austria—for the period 1945 to 1955. They also identified a number of émigré periodicals in UVU's collections from earlier periods published in Prague and Vienna. Other materials identified and described by them during their work this past spring include archives of the Central Representation of the Ukrainian Emigration in Europe, and documents from Ukrainian émigré institutions and DP camps.

In fall 2005, the Harvard College Library and the Institute will sponsor a third stage of the project. Kyrylenko and Iatsenko will return to Munich to create a bibliography of post-Second World War Ukrainian periodicals held by UVU and a general guide to the institution's archives. Work will also begin on the digitizing and microfilming phase of the project.



Oleksandra Hnatiuk and Ksenya Kiebuszinski in Donetsk

photo courtesy of Renata Rusnak

## Shklar Fellows for 2005–2006

The Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellowships in Ukrainian Studies bring distinguished scholars from around the world to the Ukrainian Research Institute for focused research on important projects concerning Ukrainian history, politics, literature, linguistics, and culture. In the 2005–2006 academic year, twelve scholars will participate in the program. In addition to conducting research, each fellow will present a formal lecture as part of HURI's weekly seminars in Ukrainian Studies (see p. 11 for the fall seminar schedule). The Shklar Fellowships in Ukrainian Studies are made possible through the generous annual support of the Eugene and Daymel Shklar Foundation of California.

**Tetiana Hoshko** is an assistant professor in the Department of Ukrainian History at Ukrainian Catholic University. She earned her *Kandydat nauk* degree in 1999. She will spend three months at Harvard (September–November 2005) to work on the topic "Early Modern Ukrainianization in the Borderlands: East-Central European Towns under German Law with an Emphasis on Ukrainian Cases." Hoshko will study the development of municipal self-government based on German law in the borderlands of East Central Europe from the late Middle Ages through the early modern period.

**Daniela Hristova**, assistant professor in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of Chicago, earned her Ph.D. in philology in 2002 at the same institution. With a primary research interest in the history and structure of the East Slavic languages, Hristova will spend five months at Harvard (September 2005–January 2006) to work on the topic "The Galician-Volhynian Chronicle: Languages, Writers, Multiplicities." She will study various linguistic levels of the Galician-Volhynian Chronicle in order to provide a comprehensive description of its language. The Chronicle is a unique data source for Ukrainian language and literature and through this study Hristova hopes to remedy the shortcomings of previous scholarly efforts to discern the exact textual boundary between the Galician and Volhynian sections and to better understand how the Chronicle was compiled.



**Anatoliy Kruglashov** is professor and chairman of the Department of Political Science and Sociology at the Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University. He earned his *Kandydat nauk* degree in political science in 2002. During his four months at Harvard (February–May 2006), Kruglashov will be researching the topic "Ukrainian Political Thought in the Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Centuries: Temptations of Pan-Slavism." His study will focus on the process of nation-building and the development of national political discourse by analyzing the Ukrainian interpretation of the Slavic idea.

**Michael Moser** is an associate professor at the Institute for Slavic Studies at the University of Vienna. He holds a Ph.D. (1994) in Russian and comparative Slavonic linguistics. He will spend four months at Harvard (October 2005–January 2006) to work on two topics: "A History of the Ukrainian Language in Galicia, 1772–1849," and "The Language of the Cossacks." In the former, Moser will study the development of the Ukrainian language in Galicia, particularly the years leading up to the revolution of 1848–1849. In the latter, he will seek a greater understanding of the language of the hetmans by looking at their universals, letters, poems, and correspondence.



**William Risch** is a visiting assistant professor in the History Department at the University of Toledo in Ohio. He earned a Ph.D. in history in 2001 at Ohio State University. He will spend four months at Harvard (February–May 2006) to work on the topic "Ukraine's Window to the West: Identity and Cultural Nonconformity in Lviv, 1953–85." Risch

will study the role nationhood played in the collapse of the Soviet Union by studying student activities and intellectual movements in that city.

**Oxana Shevel** is an assistant professor at Purdue University. She received her Ph.D. in political science in 2003 from Harvard University. She returns to Harvard to spend five months (February–June 2006) to investigate the topic "Migration and Nation-Building in the New Europe: Ukraine in Comparative Perspective." Shevel will study the relationship between the politics of national identity and migration policies in the post-Communist region by comparing refugee policies in post-Communist Ukraine, Russia, the Czech Republic, and Poland. As a result of her work here, she hopes to understand better why Ukraine and the Czech Republic are more receptive to refugees than Russia or Poland.



**Danuta Sosnowska**, who holds a senior researcher and lecturer position at the Institute of Western and Southern Slavonic Studies, Warsaw University, received her Ph.D. in 1991 from



the Institute of Literary Research at the Polish Academy of Sciences. She will spend eight months at Harvard (October 2005–May 2006) to study “The Role of National and Social Representations in Difficult Dialogues.” Sosnowska will concentrate on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. She will look at

how the self-identification of Polish, Ukrainian, and Czech communities in the nineteenth century influenced contacts with other cultures; the extent to which self-identification was influenced by, or formed in opposition to, the ideas of the other societies; and in what way these concepts have determined the perceptions of neighboring cultures. She will look at selected examples from the twentieth century to illustrate how ideas isolate different communities, resulting in a failure to reach compromise or comprehension of the other group.

**Lesya Stavyska**, director of the Ukrainian Language Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, earned her *Doktor nauk* in 1996. She will spend five months at Harvard (February–June 2006) to work on “Linguistic Gender Studies: Language, Consciousness, Discourse.” Stavyska will be looking at the theoretical aspects and new trends in structuring an interdisciplinary paradigm of gender. Specifically, she will be studying gender stereotypes in Ukrainian phraseology.



**Lidia Stefanowska**, a senior researcher in the Slavic Division of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, is a longtime colleague of HURI. She received her Ph.D. in 1999 from Harvard University



in Ukrainian and Polish literatures and has taught at the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (2001). She will spend three months at Harvard (September–November 2005) to work on the topic “Between Vision and Construction: The Poetics of Bohdan Ihor Antonych.” Stefanowska hopes to gain a better understanding of the conception of the poet

as manifested in Antonych’s work and to analyze Antonych’s poetic language.

**Oleksiy Tolochko** is a Senior Research Associate at the Institute of History, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. He received his *Kandydat nauk* in 1989 from the National Academy of Sciences in Kyiv. He will spend six months at Harvard (January–June 2006) to explore the topic “Fellows and Travelers: Thinking on Ukrainian History in the First Decades of the Nineteenth Century.” Tolochko will address different images of Ukrainian history from the first two decades of the nineteenth century, the tensions between them, and their role in forging the standard Ukrainian historical narrative. He will examine the “history-writing” done by Ukrainian gentry in order to confirm their noble status and the Russian “discovery of Ukraine” and the vision of its history created and reaffirmed in travelogues of the time.



**Oleksandr Zaytsev** holds the position of assistant professor in the department of Ukrainian History at Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv. He received his *Kandydat nauk* degree in 1994 after completing his dissertation “The Parliamentary Activity of the Political Parties of Western Ukraine (1922–1939).” He will be

at Harvard for three months (February–April 2006) to work on the topic “Ukrainian Integral Nationalism in Comparative Perspective, 1920–1930s.” The research has three goals: 1) to trace the ideological evolution of the Ukrainian nationalist movement within an international context; 2) to determine the extent to which the Ukrainian movement was influenced by French integral nationalism, Italian Fascism, and German National Socialism; and 3) to compare the Ukrainian national movements with the radical right movements of East-Central Europe and the Balkans.

**Valeriy Zema** is a research associate at the Institute of Ukrainian History at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

He received his *Kandydat nauk* degree in 1995. He will spend seven months (September 2005–March 2006) at Harvard to conduct research on “Ruthenian Polemics and the Union of Brest: Cultural Revolutions and the Construction of Identities during the Reformation and Early Counter-Reformation.” Zema hopes to obtain a better understanding of



the roots of the religious tolerance—namely, the respect for the free choice of confession—that was characteristic of religious life in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

**Wright** *continued from p. 2*

and Chaucer. He was the author of scholarly articles on T.S. Eliot, Virginia Woolf, and Stephen Spender, and edited and annotated the definitive textual edition of Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway* (London: Hogarth, 1990).

In addition to his teaching responsibilities, Pat served as assistant editor of the journal *College English* (1992–1995) and as a senior editor at *Wordworks* in Boston (1995–1999). He edited numerous books for many academic and popular presses, including Harvard University Press, University of California Press, Humanities Press, Simon and Schuster, and Perseus Books.

Pat's professional experience and knowledge of the publishing field made him an invaluable colleague at the Institute, and his warmth and easy humor made working with him a true pleasure. A native of South Carolina, Pat maintained an ineffable "Southern manner" that put people at ease. He was a model of sense and calm, always judicious and kind, a gentleman in his demeanor and his approach to people. As one colleague observed, "Pat was someone who motivated people and influenced their work, not by taking administrative measures, but through a congenial approach that made people want to do their best."

He is greatly missed by all here at the Institute, as both colleague and friend.

*Pat Wright is survived by an elder brother, Joseph L. Wright, of Charleston, South Carolina, and his longtime partner and most recently husband, Michael Flier, HURI Director.*

**Krawciw** *continued from p. 2*

flaunting of text-as-intertext was no less central to Tychyna, even though well concealed under a surface appearance of native organicity and spontaneity.

Halyna Hryn spoke on the topic "Iohansen's Journeys: Ukraine's First Formalist Novel," examining the ties between Ukrainian writing of the 1920s and that of Russian theorists Viktor Shklovsky and Boris Eikhenbaum. Works such as Iohansen's *Podorozh uchenoho doktora Leonardo i ioho maibutn'oi kokhanky prekrasnoi Al'chesty* demonstrate a high level of sophistication and stand among the very best examples of formalist prose.

Vitaly Chernetsky discussed Mykola Khvylovyyi's "A Sentimental Story" as a puzzling case of aesthetic practices that give perspective on Soviet modernity and its new set of sexual mores. Khvylovyyi presents the reader with a distinctly Ukrainian yet archetypally structured and generically modern narrative.

In "Domontovych's Archeology of Modernism: The Case of *Dr. Seraphicus*," Tamara Hundorova offered insights into Ukrainian early postwar literature of the MUR (Ukrainian Art Movement) period and its encounter with the creative ideas of surrealism and existentialism. Hundorova traced the influence of the new artistic atmosphere of 1947 Munich on the novel and showed *Dr. Seraphicus*, a composite of eight distinct sub-plots, to be as enigmatic as the life of its author Domontovych (Petrov).

The symposium attracted literature specialists from the Slavic and Comparative Literature departments at Harvard as well as members of the Boston-area Ukrainian community.

**Kasianov** *continued from p. 1*

and manipulative nature); the myth of "the revolution of millionaires against billionaires" (as opposed to the myth of an all-national mass revolt); the "treason of the clerks" myth (combined with that of a "conspiracy at the top"); the myth of the "hand of Moscow" (in opposition or complement to the myth of "the West's intrusion," as well as to the myth of a "divided Ukraine"); and the myth of the Orange Revolution itself, which characterizes the events of November–December 2004 as a manifestation of the eternal drive of Ukrainians towards freedom, liberty and democracy. Here I will comment briefly on the first of these.

The most salient myth is that of the naturalness of the Orange Revolution. Despite the obvious methodological obsolescence of its very formulation, it deserves comment at least for the fact that it still holds a strong appeal for a considerable number of people, including professional scholars, not to mention the "orange" politicians. The Orange Revolution occurred simply because it had to. It was Ukraine's return onto the right track after a decade of moving toward a dead end. It might be worth considering a different perspective, however: the events of the spring to the fall of 2004 could be presented as a mix or chain of deliberate policies, planned strategies and actions, spontaneous reactions, unpredicted developments, reconfigurations of political groupings, unexpected outcomes, uncertainties, situational alliances, and so on. The Orange Revolution was the outcome of fortuitous circumstances, fortunes and misfortunes, calculated responses and sudden reactions.

What might be considered truly natural is that the intellectual, managerial, and political potential of the system created by the late Soviet *nomenklatura* together with the *nouveaux riches* of the period of "initial accumulation of capital" has expired. In this sense Ukraine's "transitional period" is over. But this is another story.

The history of the Orange Revolution as already written or in the process of being written by scholars, literati, occasional observers, and real or imagined participants has a tendency to be painted in orange colors only. Blue and white are strikingly misrepresented in contemporary writings. Yes, it is a natural outcome of the pre-revolutionary situation, as someone might say. But it would be unnatural for professional historians to focus their attention on the victorious side only—and this tendency is unfortunately obvious. Those who lose often have a deeper wisdom and may be much more responsive and interesting for historians than those who actively enjoy the fruits of victory.

Lack of space prevents me from proposing a more extensive analysis of the "orange vision" which *naturally* has become a part of the national mythology (it is now officially recommended to include a chapter on the Orange Revolution in school textbooks). Rather, these comments are offered as an initial discussion over the issue which will, as I hope, soon turn from a fashionable topic and career-accelerator tool into true scholarship. The scholarly potential of the problem is huge; the list of significant scholarly topics extensive. The number of scholars who have proven their aptitude for thorough, open-minded, and impartial analysis is sufficient both in Ukraine and abroad. *Viriu. Znauu. Mozhemo.*

# Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute

## Seminars in Ukrainian Studies

Autumn 2005

Unless otherwise noted, all seminars take place from 4:00 to 6:00 PM  
in the Seminar Room of the Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University  
1583 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138

Program subject to change. For updates, please check the HURI website: [www.huri.harvard.edu](http://www.huri.harvard.edu)

- Monday, October 3      Symposium  
*Yushchenko's Ukraine: An Interim Assessment*  
Details TBA
- Monday, October 10      Holiday: Columbus Day. No seminar.
- Monday, October 17      *Empire or Nation? Kyivan Intellectuals and the Invention of Russia*  
Serhii Plokhii, Professor of History, University of Alberta; Visiting Professor, Department of History, Harvard University
- Monday, October 24      *The Galician-Volhynian Chronicle: Languages, Writers, Multiplicities*  
Daniela Hristova, Assistant Professor, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, University of Chicago; Eugene and Daymel Shklar Fellow, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, October 31      "Return to Europe": The Translation Projects of Lviv Ukrainian Journals in the 1930s and the Modernization of Ukrainian Culture  
Lidia Stefanowska, Senior Researcher, Slavic Division, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw; Eugene and Daymel Shklar Fellow, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, November 7      *Municipal Self-Government in Europe's Borderlands: Magdeburg Law in East Central Europe and Ukraine*  
Tetiana Hoshko, Assistant Professor, Department of History of Ukraine, Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv; Eugene and Daymel Shklar Fellow, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, November 14      The Zenovia Sochor Parry Memorial Lecture  
Details TBA
- Monday, November 21      *The Language of the Cossacks*  
Michael Moser, Associate Professor, Institute for Slavic Studies, University of Vienna; Eugene and Daymel Shklar Fellow, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, November 28      *Meetings and Misunderstandings: The Ukrainian-Polish-Czech Triangle in Nineteenth-Century Galicia*  
Danuta Sosnowska, Senior Researcher and Lecturer, Institute of Western and Southern Slavonic Studies, Warsaw University; Eugene and Daymel Shklar Fellow, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, December 5      *Democracy, Ukraine, and Europe's Future*  
John Gillingham, Professor of History, University of Missouri–St. Louis; Senior Visiting Scholar, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, December 12      *O Tempora, O Opera! Christmas in Ukraine on the World Musical Stage*  
Lubomyr Hajda, Associate Director, Ukrainian Research Institute  
Yakiv Gubanov, Associate Professor of Composition, Berklee College of Music

## New Bestseller from HURI Publications

*Lviv: A City in the  
Crosscurrents of Culture*

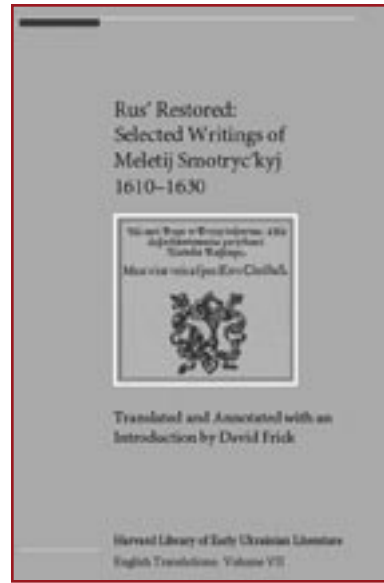
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To offer a broad historical and contemporary portrait of Lviv, Czaplicka has gathered together a wide range of scholars from the areas of historiography, history, art and architectural history, urban planning, literary history and criticism, and cultural history. Known variously over the centuries as Leopoldis, Lwów, Lvov, and Lemberg, this city served as a laboratory for the forging of modern Jewish, Polish, and Ukrainian identities. Historically, Armenians, Germans, Jews, Poles, and Ukrainians interacted in the Galician and formerly Polish and Habsburg metropolis. The resulting confluence of cultures in this now Ukrainian city was at times violent, but each of the ethnic groups and religions residing in the city contributed to its urban, urbane, and truly cosmopolitan character. The book emphasizes the richness of this local cultural heritage.

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### *Harvard Ukrainian Studies 25 (3/4)*

Articles from the HURI Symposium “The Ukrainian Famine of 1932–1933: Revisiting the Issues and the Scholarship Twenty Years after the HURI Famine Project”

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