



HURI

NEWS

Spring 2009

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Conference on the Great Ukrainian Famine Initiates New Era in Holodomor Studies

As part of its commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Great Famine (*Holodomor*) in Ukraine in 1932–1933, the Institute hosted an international conference on 17–18 November 2008 entitled *The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Holodomor and Its Consequences, 1933 to the Present*. The conference was opened by Institute Director Michael Flier, who described the pioneering HURI Famine Project of the 1980s and the Institute's more recent efforts to commemorate the Holodomor. A symposium in 2003 marked the seventieth anniversary of the tragedy, and in late 2007, a two-day symposium was held to discuss research conducted since the publication of Robert



Standing, L to R: Hajda, Kasianov, Boeck, Szporluk, Shapoval, Hrynevych, Flier, Boriak, Wysocki, Wemheuer, Plokhii, Berkhoff, Halyna Hryn, Vasylyev, Grabowicz
Seated, L to R: Wolowyna, Yuri Shevchuk, Khlevniuk, Graziosi, Werth, Kuromiya, Anne Applebaum, Serbyn

Conquest's groundbreaking book, *Harvest of Sorrow*, in 1986. To coincide with the 2008 conference, the Institute also published *Hunger by Design: The Great Ukrainian Famine and Its Soviet Context*, a book containing papers presented at the 2003 symposium, as well as new articles on the study of the Holodomor, on the current state of source material, and on the legacy of the Famine in Ukraine today (see p. 10 for ordering information). As Flier put it, the goal of this latest conference was to examine the Holodomor "viewed as a historical event intrinsically and comparatively...to contextualize the

Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute
34 Kirkland Street
Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

huri@fas.harvard.edu
www.huri.harvard.edu
tel. 617.495.4053
fax 617.495.8097

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HURI Honors George G. Grabowicz on His Sixty-Fifth Birthday

In October 2008, the Institute held a dinner at the Harvard Faculty Club for Professor George G. Grabowicz on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday. During the course of the celebration Grabowicz was presented with a Festschrift of fifty-three scholarly articles written in his honor by colleagues, friends, and students, to be published by the Institute as a volume of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*.

Institute Director Michael Flier opened the evening by welcoming guests in attendance and honored Grabowicz by reciting an entertaining overview of his academic career in verse. William Mills Todd III, Professor of Comparative Literature and Slavic Languages and Literature, followed Flier and spoke of Grabowicz's



Flier and Grabowicz at the dinner

contributions in comparative literature and to the department that Grabowicz chaired for six years.

Lubomyr Hajda, Associate Director of the Institute and a longtime friend of the honoree (they have known each other since childhood in a Displaced Persons Camp in Germany),

recounted a number of humorous personal anecdotes to give further insight into the man, including moments from Germany, Plast scouting camp, and their student days at Harvard.

Roman Szporluk, Mykhailo S. Hrushevsky Professor Emeritus, spoke next, focusing on the impact that Grabowicz's work in literature had on the study of Ukrainian history. "Because Professor Grabowicz has been scrupulous in analyzing Ukrainian literature in its historical context (various movements, undercurrents, politics, etc.), his literary studies have influenced the way historians look at Ukrainians and Ukrainian history," he emphasized.

Paul R. Magocsi, Professor of History and Political Science, Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, and a close friend of Grabowicz's since their days together at HURI, stressed in his presentation that Grabowicz pursued Ukrainian studies at a time when few others did and that he continues to be a scholar committed to the field. Magocsi concluded by saying that Grabowicz should be praised for his unwavering commitment to the academic study of Ukrainian literature and its placement within the broader context of East European and world literature.

Halyna Hryn, Editor of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, then spoke of her ongoing professional interactions with Grabowicz and recalled that she first met him when she was a graduate student beginning work on her doctoral dissertation on the journal *Literaturnyi iarmarok* (Kharkiv, 1929–1930). The journal appeared just before the repressions of the Stalinist era and showcased the best that had been achieved in Ukrainian literature and culture during the 1920s. She highlighted Grabowicz's enthusiasm about her work, his encouragement, and continual assistance and advice.

Roman Koropecyk, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), reminisced about his experiences as Grabowicz's graduate student at Harvard. He stressed that no one could have had a better mentor and adviser: Grabowicz cared about his students, guiding their work and assisting their research.

Finally, Serhii Plokhii, Mykhailo Hrushevsky Professor of Ukrainian History at Harvard University, read a number of the greetings that had been received from Grabowicz's colleagues from around the world. They included messages from his recently retired Harvard colleague Edward L. Keenan; the Polish Embassy in Kyiv; the staff of the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv; the Ukrainian Program at Columbia University; the Institute of Literature at the Academy of Sciences in Kyiv; the Kowalsky Eastern Institute in Kharkiv; the History Department of the Kyiv Mohyla Academy in Kyiv; the Institute of the History of Ukraine at the Academy of Sciences; Zenon Kohut, Director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS); Johannes Remy, Lecturer in World History at the University of Helsinki, Finland; Iaroslav Isaievych, Director of the Ivan Kryp'iakivych Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Lviv; Hennadii Boriak, Head of Department of Specialized Research and Electronic Resources at the Institute of the History of Ukraine at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; and Professor Giovanna Brogi of Milan University and President of the Italian Association of Ukrainian Studies. ♦



Presentation of the Festschrift



Plokhii

Grytsenko Delivers Sochor Parry Lecture

Anatoliy S. Grytsenko, former Ukrainian Defense Minister (2005–2007), current Member of Parliament, and Chair of the Parliamentary Committee on National Defense and Security, gave a presentation entitled “Ukraine’s National Security and Its International Ramifications: The Domestic and External Factors” at this year’s Zenovia Sochor Parry Memorial Lecture. The fifth in its series, the lecture was given on 13 November 2008 and was cosponsored by HURI and the Fellows Program at Harvard’s Weatherhead Center for International Affairs.

Grytsenko described how both external and internal factors are shaping Ukraine’s national security. As Michael Flier said in his introductory remarks, “If one enumerates the major issues that face our globe today—the environment, energy, political stability, military conflict, religious strife, economic chaos, and corruption—Ukraine is touched directly or indirectly by all of them. Strategically positioned between the European Union it seeks to join and a Russia bent on preventing it, Ukraine sees problems wherever it turns.”

The first region Grytsenko discussed was the Caucasus and the military action between Georgia and Russia. The situation cannot be described in simple black and white, he argued. It was clear that the Georgian leadership made mistakes, and the consequence was losing not only South Ossetia, but Abkhazia as well. Having said that, he criticized Russia, “a permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations, who must have a much higher responsibility for [maintaining] peace in the world.” Although, he asserted, “if there is a country that can afford to teach moral lessons to the world, it is not Russia.”

Turning to Europe, Grytsenko discussed Ukraine’s hopes for gaining membership in NATO and the European Union (EU). As he put it, “it is high time to rethink the effectiveness of [these] institutions,” and went on to argue that Ukraine should withdraw its application to NATO for a membership action plan (MAP). Although an effective organization historically, NATO, founded as a counterbalance to Soviet power, is now reluctant to antagonize Russia, and Russia’s influence is enough to permanently delay the creation of Ukraine’s MAP. “Let’s be frank,” he said. “Russia will be our neighbor forever.” And no matter how good a world citizen Ukraine is, the Russian factor will always be there to affect Europe’s decisions. Thus, he concluded, if NATO membership is what Ukraine indeed wants, it should initiate its own MAP, rather than expecting NATO to act in Ukraine’s interests.

As for the EU, Grytsenko was also pessimistic about the value the organization might have for Ukraine. It was shown in stark terms during the clash between Georgia and Russia that the EU was not an effective role-player: many days passed before a meeting to discuss the crisis could be arranged among the members’ foreign ministers. In general the EU lacks the power

to influence the outcome of a conflict involving Russia.

Grytsenko then turned to the long-standing problem of energy policy. The clash between Russia and Ukraine on this front was not recognized as a truly multilateral problem for a long time. But Russia, through Gazprom and other energy conglomerates, controls a significant amount of the infrastructure that supplies natural gas, even in member states of the EU and NATO. To counteract this problem, Grytsenko called for a new commitment to transparency in the energy sector, as was achieved in the military sector over the last thirty years. After all, the actions of energy companies affect the security—political, economic, and social—of dozens of countries. “It is high time to rethink this policy in the energy sector,” he declared.

From the standpoint of internal affairs, Grytsenko argued that the price of gas in Ukraine is not even important, “if we understand how to really use our potential” and achieve true stability. Ukraine actually has a wealth of energy resources within its own borders: gas, coal, nuclear power, hydroelectric, as well as supply lines and storage facilities. In other words, there should not be an energy problem in Ukraine. But corruption, instability, and inefficient use of resources are preventing Ukraine from taking care of its own needs. In a stable Ukraine, there would be no need to deal with Russia in this sphere, making political and financial concessions in order to secure energy resources.

Finally, Grytsenko turned to the question of why Ukraine has been affected so harshly by the recent global economic crisis. The currency has fallen sharply, the national bank has appealed to the International Monetary Fund for assistance, and elimination of jobs is already a massive problem in many industries, for example. Why has this happened so quickly? Grytsenko pointed out that the impact has been all the worse because of the disastrous state of domestic politics. Since independence, there has been no attempt to create a viable economic structure in the country; rather, economic decisions have been driven by the short-term greed of oligarchs. At the same time, politicians attack each other instead of the country’s problems. In order to reverse this downturn, Grytsenko argued, economic and financial security must be a paramount goal.

Ultimately, how can the right balance for Ukraine be achieved? “If a state is like a machine, it must have a strong engine and transmission to be able to move the country,” Grytsenko said. “But, given the [country’s] history, given the negative aspects of the previous president, and the current level of support of the current president, there are attempts to transfer the country politically into a parliamentary republic with more checks and balances—[to continue] the metaphor, the brakes. So what is more important now, the engine and transmission, or the brakes? I believe it is the engine and transmission.” ♦



HURI Welcomes Two Senior Visiting Fellows

Tamara Hundorova is this year's recipient of the Petro Jacyk Distinguished Fellowship in Ukrainian Studies. She works as Head of the Theory of Literature Department at the Institute of Literature at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Kyiv, and will be at Harvard from February to May 2009.



Hundorova

Her research project concerns cultural consciousness in the Ukrainian literary movement of populism (*narodnytstvo*) from the perspective of popular culture. At the conclusion of her fellowship, Hundorova will stay on to teach Ukrainian Literature and Popular Culture at the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute. In the fall of 2001, Hundorova was a Shklar Fellow at HURI writing on "Post-Chornobyl Text: Ukrainian Literary Postmodernism."

Moshe Taube is Professor in Slavic Studies and Linguistics at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He will be a Jaroslaw and Nadia Mihaychuk

Postdoctoral Research Fellow this spring (February–May 2009). His research project deals with Jewish-Christian cultural contacts in fifteenth-century Kyiv. Taube is a longtime colleague of the Institute; he has spent two full sabbatical years (1992–1993 and 1998–1999) at the Institute and has published in the Institute's monograph series and in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*.

Jaroslaw and Nadia Mihaychuk have generously donated funds in support of Ukrainian studies since 1968, and established the fund in their name in 1981. The Mihaychuk endowment fund has supported fellows at the Institute since its inception, but this is the first time that the fund will be used to support a senior research scholar. A Mihaychuk Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Ukrainian Studies will now be awarded annually along with the Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellowships in Ukrainian Studies. ♦



Taube

New Publications for Fall 2008

The Institute published three titles in November and December 2008, including two monographs and one volume of the journal *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*.

Hunger by Design: The Great Ukrainian Famine and Its Soviet Context was released as part of the Institute's larger effort to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Holodomor of 1932–1933. The volume contains some of the papers presented at the Institute's 2003 symposium on the Famine, including

Sergei Maksudov's large-scale demographic study drawing on available documents of the era; Niccolò Pianciola's description of the denomadization famine in Kazakhstan from 1931 to 1933; and Gijs Kessler's study of events in the Ural region from the same period. Also included in the book are a foreword by Associate Director and symposium organizer Lubomyr Hajda; Andrea Graziosi's remarks on the present state of Famine scholarship and how it addresses the question of

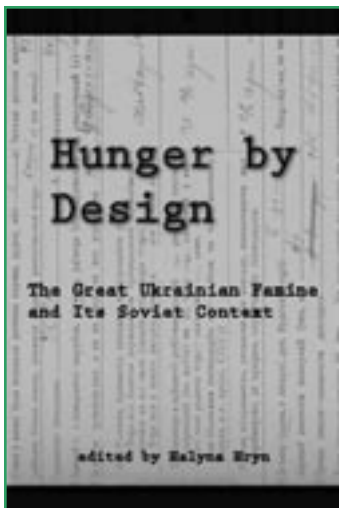
genocide; Hennadii Boriak's assessment of the current state of source material, and an essay by George Grabowicz on the legacy of the Famine in Ukraine today. The volume offers new contribu-

tions to scholarship on the Famine as well as a tribute to those scholars who first broke ground in the field in the 1980s.

The Institute also published a monograph by Leonard Friesen (Wilfried Laurier University), *Rural Revolutions in Southern Ukraine: Peasants, Nobles, and Colonists, 1774–1905*. Friesen presents a study of the transformation of New Russia—the region north of the Black and Azov seas—from its conquest by the Russian Empire in the late eighteenth century to the revolutionary tumult of 1905. The book focuses especially on the dynamic and multifaceted relations between the region's peasants, European colonists, and Russian estate owners.

Finally, *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* volume 27, no. 1–4 appeared, featuring articles by Alexander Kulik, Edward Keenan, Brian Boeck, Halyna Hryn, Andrea Graziosi, Hennadii Boriak, Roman Syrota, Lidia Stefanowska, and Maria Rewakowicz. Antony Polonsky's three August Zaleski Memorial Lectures, "The Conquest of History? Toward a Usable Past in Poland," also are presented. The volume contains a full slate of book reviews as well as review essays by Robert Frost and Serhy Yekelchuk.

The Institute's books are distributed exclusively by Harvard University Press, and *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* is available directly from HURI Publications. See p. 10 for all contact information. ♦



Friesen

Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute Seminars in Ukrainian Studies: Spring 2009

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

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

- Monday, February 2 *Science and Stalinism on the Soviet 'Periphery': Physics in Ukraine, 1928–1953*
Paul Josephson, Professor and Chair, Department of History, Colby College
- Monday, February 9 *Politics, Elite Conflict, and Gas Crises: Ukraine in the Approach to Presidential Elections*
Taras Kuzio, Adjunct Professor, Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, Carleton University, Ottawa; Editor, *Ukraine Analyst: Strategic Intelligence on Ukraine's Politics and Economics*
- Monday, February 16 Holiday: Presidents' Day. No seminar.
- Monday, February 23 *The Gospels in Vernacular Ukrainian: Contrasting the Language Programs of Panteleimon Kulish (1871) and Antin Kobylans'kyi (1874, 1877)*
Andriy Danylenko, Lecturer in Modern Languages and Cultures, Pace University; Associate, Ukrainian Research Institute
- Monday, March 2 *Muscovites in Ruthenian Lands in the 16th and 17th Centuries: Social Integration, Cultural Identity, Historical Memory*
Konstantin Jerusalimsky, Senior Lecturer in History, Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow; Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellow, HURI
- Monday, March 9 *The Populist Movement (Narodnytstvo) in Ukrainian Literature and Popular Culture*
Tamara Hundorova, Head, Department of Literary Theory, Institute of Literature, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; Petro Jacyk Distinguished Research Fellow, HURI
- Monday, March 16 *Language Policy and Linguistic Attitudes in Ukraine*
Volodymyr Kulyk, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv; Fellow, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington
- Monday, March 23 Spring recess. No seminar.
- Monday, March 30 *Jewish-Christian Cultural Contacts in Late Medieval Kyiv*
Moshe Taube, Professor of Linguistics, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Jaroslaw and Nadia Mihaychuk Research Fellow, HURI
- Monday, April 6 *The Consolidation of Army Officer Training in Lviv: Its Significance for Ukraine's Military Development*
Leonid Polyakov, Former Deputy Minister of Defense of Ukraine; External Consultant, Parliamentary Committee on National Security and Defense, Parliament of Ukraine; Fellow, Weatherhead Center for International Affairs and HURI
- Monday, April 13 **Petro Jacyk Memorial Symposium**
On the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Mykola Hohol / Nikolai Gogol
Details TBA
- Monday, April 20 *Should Cossacks Be Allowed to Sell Their Lands? A Contribution to Russo-Ukrainian Relations (1820s)*
John LeDonne, Center Associate, Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies
- Monday, April 27 *Literary Anthologies and Their Role in Shaping Ukrainian Identity*
Olena Haleta, Associate Professor of Literature and Director, Centre for the Humanities, Ivan Franko National University of Lviv; Eugene and Daymel Shklar Research Fellow, HURI
- Monday, May 4 *Taras Shevchenko and the Modern Ukrainian Literary Language: A Revisit and New Assessment*
Michael Moser, Associate Professor, Institute for Slavic Studies, University of Vienna

Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute: 2009

The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) is accepting applications for its thirty-ninth annual session in the summer of 2009. HUSI offers the only program of its kind in North America, with an intensive seven-week curriculum of accredited university instruction in Ukrainian studies. The program is run jointly by the Harvard University Summer School and the Institute.

This summer, internationally recognized historian of the Soviet Union Andrea Graziosi (University of Naples "Federico II") will teach a course on Ukrainian History from 1914 to 1991 (UKRN S-124; 4 units UN, GR, NC) and Tamara Hundorova (Institute of Literature at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) will lecture on Ukrainian Literature and Popular Culture (UKRN S-103; 4 units UN, GR, NC). Institute Director Michael Flier returns to teach his popular course, *Ukraine as Linguistic Battleground* (UKRN S-127; 8 units UN, GR, NC).

The core of HUSI's program is its language courses, which are proficiency based and aimed at developing communications skills in a variety of real-life situations. The program relies on Harvard's extensive resources, including a library of recorded material, video films and programs, access to Ukrainian radio and television news and other programs, regular language labs, and extracurricular activities aimed at creating a near-immersion language environment. Returning as HUSI language faculty are Alla Parkhomenko (Beginning Ukrainian), Yuri Shevchuk (Intermediate Ukrainian), and Volodymyr Dibrova (Advanced Ukrainian).

Students enrolled in the program can take advantage of Harvard's many research and instructional facilities, including the largest Ucrainica library collection outside of Eastern Europe, various museums, and the language resource center. Over the years, participants have included undergraduate and graduate students and professionals from all over the world.



Speaking about HUSI's 2009 program, Flier said, "As in years past, students have the opportunity to come to Harvard in the summer to immerse themselves in this unique, intensive Ukrainian experience. We offer a range of Ukrainian language courses and a considerable number of special events to supplement the Institute's academic offerings. The program for 2009 includes guest lectures by prominent faculty, roundtable discussions with visiting scholars on current events in Ukraine, and cultural presentations, such as screenings of contemporary Ukrainian films and readings by a number of noted Ukrainian



Graziosi

authors. Through these planned events HUSI participants will gain a valuable broad perspective on current Ukrainian history and culture."

HUSI was launched in 1970 by the late Omeljan Pritsak, the Institute's cofounder, to maintain and strengthen a solid foundation of Ukrainian studies in the West and to open the course offerings of the Institute to college students not enrolled at Harvard University. For the first twenty years, HUSI students were primarily a mix of "heritage students"—children and grandchildren of the Ukrainian diaspora—and students who were studying Ukrainian language, culture, or history as part of their own academic pursuits.

Since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1990 and the declaration of Ukrainian independence, students from Ukraine have been able to attend. The program has benefited immensely from their presence. Most of the Ukrainian students who come are outstanding young and future scholars and professionals of Ukraine. As a result, HUSI's mission has expanded, and, while still supporting Ukrainian studies in the West, it is also serving to break down the barriers isolating Ukrainian studies in Ukraine from those outside the country. Many American and Ukrainian HUSI students have become lifelong contacts and academic collaborators. Ukrainian HUSI alumni often go on to greater academic achievement or reform in their home country. For example, the director of Lviv National University's Center for Master's Program Development in Sociology and Cultural Studies, Iryna Starovoyt, is a HUSI alumna, and many of the Center's faculty are also alumni. The Center supports some of the most sophisticated graduate education and research in Ukraine, and is instituting a reformed doctoral curriculum that will serve as a model for other academic departments and institutions in Ukraine.

To apply to HUSI, students must be nineteen years old or have completed one year of college. Exceptional high school students may be considered through the Secondary School Program. International students requiring visas must submit all materials by 6 March 2009. All HUSI students are required to enroll for eight units of undergraduate or graduate credit. For more information and application materials, call Tamara Nary at (617) 495-3549 or visit the website at www.huri.harvard.edu/husi.html. ♦

Ukraine Study Group: 2008 Recap

The Ukraine Study Group convened two meetings in the Spring 2008 semester, both of great interest to the sizable audiences that gathered in the Omeljan Pritsak Memorial Library. On 17 April, Maj. Gen. Leonid Holopatiuk, currently Military Counsel at the Ukrainian Mission to the UN and holder of a distinguished record of service in Ukraine's Armed Forces command structures, delivered a lecture and led an animated discussion on "Ukraine, National Security, and NATO." On 15 May, the eminent historian Martha Bohachevsky Chomiak shared her impressions and penetrating analyses on "Ten Years in the Trenches of Ukraine's Higher Educational Establishments," based on her years of service as Director of the Fulbright Office in Ukraine from 2000 to 2006 and her university teaching experience in Ukraine in prior years.

The Fall 2008 schedule was quite full, with six meetings. Gratifyingly, this heavy schedule seemed not to diminish, but rather increased attendance at the USG. Meetings devoted to current events brought in large numbers of attendees even from beyond the traditional HURI following. A roundtable discussion on 17 October, chaired by Lubomyr Hajda, on "Ukraine's Political Crisis Enters New Phase: Why? Why Now?" focused on the deteriorating political situation Ukraine, with the collapse of the governing coalition, a non-functioning Parliament, and an increasingly bitter power struggle between the president and prime minister. These themes were further developed on 12 December with insights from Andriy Shevchenko in his talk "Can You Keep the Oranges Fresh? Hopes and Crises in Ukraine since the Orange Revolution." Shevchenko is a leading telejournalist, well known as "the face of the Orange Revolution" in 2004, and currently Member of Parliament of Ukraine and First Deputy Chair of the Parliamentary Committee on Freedom of the Press. He spent the Fall 2008 semester at Yale University as an invited member of the Yale World Fellows Program.



Bukovsky

On 4 December the USG provided a forum for a discussion with Serhiy Bukovsky, director, and Victoria Bodnar, producer, of their new film *Zhyvi* (The Living), screened at Harvard the previous evening. Discussion centered on artistic and technical aspects of filmmaking in Ukraine in general and the specific project of putting on celluloid the testimonies of survivors of Ukraine's Great Famine. The meeting



proved a fitting addition to a year of special scholarly and commemorative events at HURI dedicated to the Holodomor.

A number of USG sessions were devoted to academic presentations that for different reasons could not be accommodated in the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies series. "The Ideas of George Shevelov in the Context of Contemporary Scholarship in Ukrainian and Slavic Philology" was the title of a lecture by a distinguished visitor, Pavlo Hrytsenko, Director of the Institute of the Ukrainian Language at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. The reception and impact of George Shevelov's scholarship in post-Soviet Ukraine was an especially appropriate topic at the university where the eminent linguist and philologist began his American career.

The other two academic lectures were of interest not only for their subject matter, but for the new cohort of scholars the speakers exemplified. Mie Nakachi's talk on 31 October, on "Khrushchev as Social Engineer: The Ukrainian Origin of Soviet Population Policy after World War II," was a contribution to political and demographic history and a vivid example of the importance of research on Ukraine for the understanding of developments in the USSR as a whole. Nakachi is a young Japanese scholar, a recent Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, and currently a postdoctoral fellow at Harvard's Davis Center. On 5 November—on the ninetieth anniversary, almost to the day, of the November Uprising in Lviv—a lecture entitled "Lviv, November 1918: War and Remembrance" was delivered by Christoph Mick, a young German historian recently appointed Academic Fellow at the University of Warwick in the United Kingdom. The focus of the lecture was less on the events that marked the outbreak of the Polish-Ukrainian war than on their interpretation in the historical imagination of the three affected communities: Ukrainians, Poles, and Jews. Both lectures were exciting examples of the rejuvenation and internationalization of Ukrainian studies thanks to a rising generation of new scholars.

The remarkable increase in attendance and the increasing diversity of audiences bodes well for the Ukraine Study Group forum in Spring 2009. ♦

Famine conference *continued from p. 1*

Holodomor and consider its consequences in the short term, midterm, and long term.”

Flier then introduced Andrea Graziosi (University of Naples “Federico II”), who described his conception of a new agenda for study of the Holodomor. “Over the last twenty years, since Conquest published his book, we now have a coherent, very believable picture of what happened.” Now, Graziosi argued, it



Kulchytskyi, Dibrova, and Boriak

becomes necessary to explore “what happened *after* the Holodomor—that is, the consequences, [which] have never been studied. We could contribute not only to [the study of] Ukrainian history, but to European history, because the more we know about European history—from the

end of the nineteenth century and the great Armenian massacres of the 1890s, through the beginning of the 1950s and the death of Stalin—the more we see traumas of great magnitude.... And studying what happened after these traumas—historically, not as political debate—is of great importance in understanding the history of each country and people.”

The introductory program for the conference was completed with a few words by the Consul General of Ukraine, Mykola Kyrychenko, who described the efforts of Ukrainians to gain worldwide recognition for the Famine as a willful act of genocide on the part of the Soviet regime.

The first session of the conference, chaired by George G. Grabowicz (Harvard), provided a look at the most recent scholarship on the Holodomor. Liudmyla Hrynevych (Institute of the History of Ukraine) presented her research on the span of time leading up to and including the Famine of 1932–1933, emphasizing how an examination of the earlier famine of 1928–1929 brings a deeper understanding of the Holodomor itself. Next, Hennadii Yefimenko (Institute of the History of Ukraine) explored the nationalities question, in his opinion inseparable from the economic and agricultural policies of the Kremlin at the time. Ultimately, he argued, the Kremlin blamed the Famine on nationalist factors in Ukraine in an effort to consolidate its imperial power. Next, Brian Boeck (DePaul University) presented a case study of Soviet nationality policy in the region of Kuban in the Northern Caucasus, an area that had a significant Ukrainian population dating from the late eighteenth century. In Kuban, archival material is just now being explored and scholarly publications are still lacking, but Boeck sifted through the available information to paint a grim picture of the Famine’s impact in that region and to demonstrate how Kuban’s mixed Ukrainian-Russian character drew the particular attention of the

Soviet regime. The discussant for the session was Nicolas Werth (National Center for Scientific Research, Paris).

The second session, chaired by Terry Martin (Harvard), concerned the immediate aftermath of the Famine and the run-up to World War II. Yuri Shapoval (Kuras Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies) discussed the repressions carried out by the GPU (secret police) in Ukraine in the following years, 1933–1934. The goal of Soviet officials was to crush whatever opposition there was to Soviet power in Ukraine, and this was carried out by the GPU; first, by arresting those accused of resisting the government seizure of grain and other foodstuffs; second, by carrying out the seizures; and third, by arresting those accused of dissatisfaction with the regime’s procurement policies and of broader acts of counterinsurgency. In this way, the grain procurement policy led directly to the widespread repression of nationalist sentiments in Ukraine. Next, Stanislav Kulchytskyi (Institute of the History of Ukraine) described the aftereffects of the Famine in the villages of Ukraine, and Hiroaki Kuromiya (Indiana University) reported on what happened in Ukraine’s cities. Kuromiya took a broad approach, focusing on high-level diplomatic documents concerning Ukraine. In his opinion, Stalin’s signing of a nonaggression pact with Poland in 1932 opened the door for his actions against Ukraine, since he knew that Poland would not interfere. Finally, Alexander Babyonyshev (pseudonym Sergei Maksudov; Harvard) looked at the impact of the Famine on the individual in Ukraine: collectivization destroyed the peasants’ ties to the land and their core principles of self-worth and pride of ownership—in effect, their spirits were broken. A summary and discussion of the session was provided by Oleg Khlevniuk (State Archive of the Russian Federation).

The third session was chaired by Mark Kramer (Harvard) and addressed the period of World War II.

Roman Wysocki (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin) discussed the situation in Poland and western Ukraine. Despite being “the best informed people in Europe about what was going on in Ukraine,” the Poles deported refugees fleeing the Holodomor back to Soviet Ukraine and undermined the efforts of Ukrainians in Poland to provide relief to famine-stricken areas. Karel Berkhoff (Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Amsterdam) gave an overview of how Germany initiated its own famine in Ukraine in 1942–1944, seizing grain to supply the Reich. Next, Oleksandra Veselova (Institute of the History of



Wysocki

Ukraine) described how the postwar famine of 1946–1947 was also engineered by the Soviet regime. Roman Serbyn (University of Quebec at Montreal) served as discussant for the panel.

The first day ended with a special performance of selections from the opera *Red Earth (Hunger)* by Virko Baley, Jacyk Fellow in Spring 2007.



Hajda

Session four, chaired by Associate Director Lubomyr Hajda, dealt with the population losses resulting from the Famine and the ongoing demographic impact of the tragedy. Hennadii Boriak (Institute of the History of Ukraine)

discussed recent archival discoveries dealing with the demographic impact of the Famine. Despite methodical attempts by the Soviet regime to eradicate all evidence of the massive scale of the starvation of the Ukrainian peasantry, which Boriak characterized as deliberate “archivocide,” relevant material has been found among the all-Union statistical records in Moscow, in the repository of the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice, and in the archives of the affected oblasts. Based on these documents, statistical projections can now be made of direct population losses totaling some three to four million. Jacques Vallin (National Institute of Demographic Studies, Paris) looked at the impact of the Famine in the late 1930s and the period immediately preceding World War II, concluding that by the late 1930s Soviet Ukraine had suffered a global population loss of some 4.6 million. His colleague, France Meslé, discussed population losses in the longer term. According to her research, the population of Ukraine today would be slightly over 80 million if it had had a history similar to any of the countries in western Europe in the twentieth century. By contrast, the 1991 Ukrainian census counted approximately 48 million. And although the generation affected by the Holodomor is rapidly disappearing, Meslé pointed out that there are still clear signs of the population anomalies caused by the events of 1932–1933. The discussant for the session was Oleh Wolowyna (Informed Decisions, Inc.).

The fifth session was chaired by Roman Szporluk (Harvard) and addressed the impact of the Holodomor on present-day Ukrainian culture. Valerii Vasylyev (Institute of the History of Ukraine) described how Soviet elites in Ukraine from the 1950s to the 1970s viewed the Holodomor. Using memoirs of party authorities, he described how they survived the Famine in their youth; then he showed how they later engaged with the trauma through documents that have been preserved in Ukraine’s archives. There is much evidence that the intelligentsia was fully aware of the manmade nature of the Holodomor and was disturbed by that fact, although it was ultimately the

Ukrainian diaspora that pressed for the world to recognize what had happened. Heorhii Kasianov (Institute of the History of Ukraine) then discussed the invention of tradition and memory, and how a canonical narrative about the Holodomor has formed in contemporary times both in Ukraine and in the diaspora. The narrative has proceeded from denial to recognition of the event, then to recognition of the manmade nature of the event, its anti-Ukrainian motivation, and finally to acknowledgment of the Famine as genocide. Next, Volodymyr Dibrova (Harvard) provided an overview of how Ukrainianness itself—language, culture, and identity—was a victim of the Holodomor. Grabowicz was discussant for the panel.

The final session was a roundtable panel, led by Serhii Plokhii (Harvard) and including Graziosi, Szporluk, Felix Wemheuer (University of Vienna), and Timothy Snyder (Yale University). Graziosi spoke on the role played by the Famine in the eradication of the peasants as a class in Ukraine, and Szporluk contrasted the impact of the Holodomor on Ukraine with the consequences of the 1917 Revolution on Russia. Wemheuer then described how the famine that raged during China’s Great Leap Forward in 1958–1961 compares to the Holodomor, and Snyder explored the links between 1932–1933 and the later actions of the Third Reich against Ukraine and the Soviet Union.



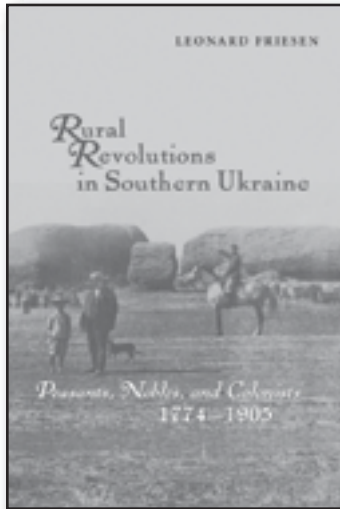
Werth

The conference concluded with a keynote address by Werth, who declared that in the years since the opening of the Soviet-era archives, “historiography has finally arrived, albeit late and tortuously, to a more satisfactory overall understanding of the processes which led to these murderous famines.”

Video of the conference, including all presentations and open discussions, is available at the Institute website: http://www.huri.harvard.edu/na/2008_11_17-18_famine_conf.html. Plans are also being made to publish the papers in a special volume of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*, edited by Graziosi and Hajda. ♦

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HARVARD
UKRAINIAN STUDIES

Volume XXVII Number 1-4 2016-2017



Harvard Research Institute
Ukrainian Studies
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Harvard Ukrainian Studies
Volume 27

Halyna Hryn, ed.



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Harvard University
34 Kirkland Street
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tel. 617.495.4053
fax 617.495.8097
huri@fas.harvard.edu
www.huri.harvard.edu