

Three Summer Alumni Reflect on Life after HUSI

Every time the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) gathers students from around the world in late June for two months of intensive studies, we at the Ukrainian Research Institute like to look back at other summers and remember those who attended our program. Since its inception 33 years ago, more than 2000 people have become HUSI alumni, and the Ukrainian Research Institute tries to maintain contact with all of them. The three HUSI alumni profiled below—Timothy Snyder (USA), Anna Fournier (Canada), and Cyril Horiszny (France)—have unique stories to tell, yet all have one thing in common: their experience at HUSI was an important step in their academic careers.



Prof. Timothy Snyder

For **Timothy Snyder**, currently assistant professor in the Department of History at Yale University, attending the HUSI program gave him a chance to develop his language proficiency. Snyder had studied Ukrainian at Harvard during the academic year 1995–1996, then enrolled in Volodymyr Dibrova’s course in Advanced Ukrainian in 2000. In addition, Snyder developed an association with the Ukrainian Research Institute in 1995 when he returned from Europe to the United States and showed Prof. Roman Szporluk, HURI Director, a manuscript of what would become his first book. After reading the manuscript, the HURI Editorial Board agreed to publish it. Snyder’s first monograph, *Nationalism, Marxism, and Modern Central Europe: A Biography of Kazimierz Kelles-Krauz (1872–1905)*, appeared in 1997, and the following year received the Oskar Halecki Prize from the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences as an Outstanding Work of Polish or East European History.

In 2003 his second book, *The Reconstruction of Nations: Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine, Belarus, 1569-1999*, was published by Yale University Press. In it he traces “the emergence of Polish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, and Belarusian nationhood from the creation of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in 1569 to the enlargement of NATO in 1999.” Snyder poses a series of questions that resonate with some of the very recent dramas experienced by European nations in general and by Ukrainians in particular: “When do nations arise? What brings ethnic cleansing? How can states reconcile?”

Ukraine holds a central place in Snyder’s academic interests, as evident in his publications, conference papers, and the courses he teaches. His two current book projects also discuss Ukraine: *Brotherlands: A Family History of the Slavic, German, and Jewish Nations*, and *Toleration and Provocation: Henryk Józewski’s Volhynian Experiment and the Polish-Soviet Struggle for Ukraine*. Speaking of the place Ukraine occupies in East European history, Snyder notes that “people are beginning to understand that Ukraine lies at a lot of the central issues of Russian, Polish, and Jewish history and in a way one cannot take those things seriously without taking Ukraine seriously.” This view informs the approach he has taken in his teaching at Yale. He has taught

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Ukraine at Crossroads, Argues Political Scientist Motyl

Independent Ukraine is, in part, the making of those who oppressed, dominated, and brutalized it for centuries. The challenge now is to “remake” it into a dynamic, modern, and prosperous nation in its own right and beyond the East-West divide. This was the central idea of the lecture “Making Ukraine, and Remaking It,” presented at Harvard University on April 14, 2003, by Alexander Motyl, associate professor of political science and deputy director of the Center for Global Change and Governance at Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey. Motyl is a recognized authority on the Soviet Union, post-Soviet Ukraine, Russia, and the other newly independent states of Eurasia.

Dissatisfied with the lackluster performance of Ukraine over the twelve years of its independence, Motyl was blunt in his analysis of the political isolation of Ukraine today. Criticizing Ukraine’s elite, Motyl pointed out that it is in a quandary over whether to support the new Europe, the old Europe, Russia, or the United States; in essence, Motyl observed, they prefer to

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HURI News is a publication of the

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First Petro Jacyk Memorial Symposium Studies Diaspora-Ukraine Relationship

"Diaspora and Homeland in the Transnational Age: the Case of Ukraine," was the focus of the first Petro Jacyk Memorial Symposium, which occurred on March 20-21, 2003 at Harvard University and brought together sociologists from Canada, the United States, and Ukraine to discuss the current state of the Ukrainian diaspora in North America and its relations with independent Ukraine. In 2001, HURI's Executive Committee—wishing to honor the late philanthropist Petro Jacyk of Toronto, a long-time friend and generous supporter of Ukrainian studies at Harvard—amended the terms of the Petro Jacyk Distinguished Fellowship charging all its future recipients to organize a symposium during their research tenure at the Institute on a subject of their choosing.

While the history of Ukrainian immigration to North America has been studied, its sociology has remained largely outside the scope of researchers. The symposium sought to remedy this situation. The panels discussed four major themes: "The View of the Diaspora from Ukraine," "Diaspora and the New Wave of Immigration from Ukraine," "Diaspora and Ukraine: Transnational Influence," and "Transnationalism and Diaspora: What's Next?"

Dr. Wsevolod Isajiw, professor emeritus of sociology at University of Toronto and HURI's 2002–2003 Petro Jacyk Distinguished Fellow, analyzed diaspora cycles of development and decline, noting that the diaspora appeared largely unprepared to the challenge of the fourth wave of Ukrainian immigration to North America. Oleh Wolowyna, President of

Informed Decisions Inc. (USA), and Victor Satzewich, Chair, Department of Sociology, MacMaster University (Canada), reported the results of their separate studies of the new Ukrainian immigrants to the United States and Canada respectively, focusing on characteristics such as profession, education, language, and age, as well as some typical patterns and difficulties of their adaptation to conditions in the host country.

Among other participants of the symposium were Mary Waters, Chair, Department of Sociology, Harvard; Ihor Zielyk, Professor of Sociology, Seton Hall University; Hryhoriy Nemyria, Director, Center for European and International Studies, Kyiv Taras Shevchenko National University; Vera Andrushkiw, Director, Community Partnerships Project, U.S.-Ukraine Foundation; and Askold Melnyczuk, poet and professor of English

at the University of Massachusetts-Boston.

The symposium concluded with the roundtable "Transnationalism and Diaspora: What's Next?" Roman Szporluk, Mykhailo Hrushevs'kyi Professor of History (Harvard); George Grabowicz, Dmytro Čyževs'kyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature (Harvard); Michael Flier, Oleksandr Potebnja Professor of Ukrainian Philology (Harvard); and Hryhoriy Nemyria offered views on Ukrainian culture, language, and history in the context of the North American diaspora. Applauding the participants on the success of the symposium, HURI Director Roman Szporluk expressed the hope that it would be a forerunner of future symposia dedicated similar topics.



Prof. Szporluk, Flier, and Grabowicz

For a full account of the Symposium discussions please visit the HURI website: <http://www.huri.harvard.edu/news3.html>.

Bohdan Krawciw Symposium Discusses Ukrainian Literature of the 1920s



Bohdan Krawciw

On May 5, 2003, HURI held the Bohdan Jurij Krawciw Memorial Lecture in Ukrainian Literature, eleventh since its establishment in 1976. The Lecture seeks to encourage scholarly discussions of Ukrainian literature and bibliography by inviting literary critics, historians, and librarians to address issues that were of deep interest to Krawciw, who was a poet, journalist, literary critic, and a HURI associate from 1973 until his death in 1975. This year's lecture took the form of a symposium entitled "Traditionalism and Experimentation: Aspects of Ukrainian Literature in the 1920s."

Born in Western Ukraine on May 5, 1904, Bohdan Krawciw began his literary career with the editorship of the newspaper *Molode Zhyttia* in 1919. His poetry and contributions to literary and public affairs journals were first published in the 1920s. After World War II Krawciw continued his literary and journalistic careers in West Germany. In 1949, he and his family emigrated to the United States, settling in Philadelphia. He became editor of *Suchasnist'*, the Ukrainian literary journal then published in Munich, and served as editor of *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia*, in both its English and Ukrainian versions. For a number of years Krawciw was also editor of the Ukrainian daily newspapers *America* and, later, *Svoboda*. He continued to write, and among his published poetry collections are: *Promeni* (1930), *Zymozelen'* (1951), *Korabli* (1948), and *Hlosarii* (1974). Besides his work as poet and editor, Krawciw was a member of several scholarly organizations, including the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the United States and the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York. In addition, Krawciw was an active and productive supporter of the Ukrainian Research Institute in the early 1970s, participating in the Seminar in Ukrainian Studies and, most importantly, donating his extraordinary library of Ucrainica and personal archive to the collections of the Harvard University Library.

In his tribute to this remarkable HURI benefactor, George Grabowicz, Dmytro Čyževs'kyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature at Harvard, said that this year's symposium is a reflection not only on Krawciw, but also on the ongoing interests and the nature of

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Three HUSI Alumni Reflect (continued from page 1)

a graduate course entitled "The Polish-Ukrainian Encounter from the Sixteenth Century to the Present," his graduate course on the Habsburgs had a pronounced Galician component, and he has discussed Ukraine extensively in his undergraduate courses.

For Fall 2003, HURI has invited Snyder to deliver the Third Zenovia Sochor Parry Memorial Lecture in Ukrainian Politics. The Sochor Parry Lecture was established in 2000 by HURI in memory of Dr. Zenovia Sochor Parry, a professor at Clark University and a significant and respected scholar in the field of Soviet and East European history and politics. From the early 1980s until her death in February 1998, she was an associate of HURI.

Timothy Snyder will present the Parry Lecture on November 3, on the topic "Ukraine and the Enlarging West."



Anna Fournier

Anna Fournier came to HUSI to study history, politics, and language in 1999 and 2001. In HUSI she found a resource that will remain invaluable to her as she continues her academic career, for here she established contacts with faculty, visiting scholars, and other students, worked with Harvard's rich library collections of Ucrainica, and mastered the Ukrainian language. Fournier is currently pursuing doctoral studies in anthropology at Johns Hopkins University, where her areas of interest include Eastern Europe, nationalism, and ethnic conflict. Her more recent work has dealt with language and identity in Ukraine and the impact of Russian-Ukrainian identities on interethnic relations in the country. This research has led to a scholarly article recently published in *Europe-Asia Studies* entitled "Mapping Identities: Russian Resistance to Linguistic Ukrainisation in Central and Eastern Ukraine" (May 2002).

Her current research focuses on the development and present configurations of Ukrainian national identity. Fournier will undertake a year-long period of fieldwork in Ukraine during the 2003–2004 academic year. Based in Kyiv, she will conduct interviews throughout central Ukraine and question how people experience the nation-building project in everyday life. What does it mean to be "Ukrainian"? How does the expression of Ukrainian national identity change from one set of circumstances to another? And how do these expressions and understandings change over time?

The research will take both a bottom-up and a top-down approach. Fournier hopes to uncover how nationalism is reflected in the domestic sphere through means such as gossip, jokes, and gender relations. A major component of her research therefore will involve living with Ukrainian families for extended periods and gathering information on this issue. Rather than seeing ordinary people as passive recipients of the state's nation-building policies, she wants to focus on people as agents and active participants in the interpretation and negotiation of national meanings. She will also observe the next presidential elections in 2004 to see how the candidates talk about citizenship and the concept of nation in their speeches. Fournier will analyze the ways in which these ideas are received and whether or not they appeal to Ukrainians.

Cyril Horiszny studied history and language during his eight weeks at HUSI in 2001. Immediately upon completing the Institute, he participated in the tenth-anniversary celebrations of Ukraine's independence before returning to France to further his doctoral studies in history at the Université de Paris I-Panthéon/Sorbonne. There, Horiszny has been writing his dissertation on the Ukrainian dissident movement of the 1960s and 1970s. He approaches the topic from a comparative historical perspective in which he contrasts Ukrainian dissent to Russian dissent. He wants to analyze these two movements in order to better define the Ukrainian struggle during the 1960s and 1970s and to answer the question: Can we legitimately speak of a Ukrainian dissident culture? He has already published an article related to the topic in the *Bulletin de l'Institut Pierre Renouvin* (Sorbonne) entitled "Le Communisme national ukrainien dans la dissidence de 1965 à 1977: Illusion ou modernisme politique et social?" (Fall 2002).

Not receiving much material support for his studies from the University of Paris or the French government—Ukraine is still not a greatly studied field there—Horiszny has supported his dissertation research through work, including a six-month tenure in 2002 at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv where he taught French. While in Lviv he also decided to try his hand at photography. His work proved to be compelling, and an art critic in Kyiv upon seeing his photographs encouraged him to organize an exhibit. The French Embassy in Ukraine invited Cyril to return to Ukraine this year to show his photographs in an exhibit entitled "Intemporelle Ukraine: A French View on Ukrainians" that ran at the French Institute in Kyiv from March 31 to April 21. In this exhibit the outcasts are the main heroes of his images, and they indicate for Cyril that despite twelve years of independence conditions have not improved for many people in Ukraine. This exhibit has since traveled to the Iavornytskyi Historical Museum in Dnipropetrovsk, and will be shown in Lyon and southern France this summer before returning to Ukraine in September.

Horiszny's other extracurricular activities include editing the French-language periodical *Katchka* (*Le Canard ukrainien*) that he co-founded in 2001 with Sviatoslav Mazuryk. Published by the Ukrainian Student Union in France, the periodical covers politics and culture in Ukraine, and informs the public about Ukraine-related events in France. The French wordplay in the title—"canard" could refer to either a duck (katchka) or a "rag" of a journal—reflects its creators' sense of irony: *la langue de Victor Hugo, le pays de Chevtchenko*.



Cyril Horiszny

Joining World Is Ukraine's Choice (continued from page 1)

sit silently and not make "the choices that a genuine voice entails." However, to be recognized and join the world of nations, Ukraine needs to make a choice, even if it is the wrong one.

Joining the world is exclusively Ukraine's to do. It is hard to choose Europe, allowed Motyl, if Europe despises you. It is almost as hard to choose America, if America ignores you. But the choice between isolation and integration is Ukraine's either to make or not. Motyl stressed that a dynamic, modern, and prosperous Ukraine needs prove to no one that it is really European and not really Russian. Rather, Ukraine should just be dynamic, modern, and prosperous. By doing so, Ukraine would finally define itself in terms of itself.

For those who have become disillusioned in Ukraine's independence, Motyl noted that given Ukraine's tragic history over the past 150 years (e.g. brutalizing dislocations of the populace, world wars, civil wars, famines, the Stalinist terror), it is miraculous that Ukraine survived at all as a nation of distinct people. Ironically, the fact that a modern independent Ukrainian state was able to emerge at the end of the 20th century is in part due to the Soviet experience. While stressing that the Soviet system "decimated Ukraine and its people," Motyl also observed that Soviet nationality policy laid the foundations for Ukrainian statehood. By "assign[ing] territories with flags and bureaucrats and capital cities to populations with languages and cultures," the Soviets made Ukraine "a symbolically sovereign entity—something it had never been under tsarist rule." Lenin established Ukraine as a republic as opposed to a territory. Stalin annexed Volhynia, Galicia, and Transcarpathia, establishing well-defined territorial boundaries. Khrushchev permitted Ukraine's political elite to survive; Brezhnev enabled them to thrive. Finally, Gorbachev dismantled the foundation of the Soviet state and ultimately the Soviet empire. Consequently, the former system's political administrators in Ukraine stepped up and "don[ed] the mantle of national liberation ... embrac[ing] the independence that was thrust upon them."

The existence of today's independent Ukraine is an outgrowth of a collapsed totalitarian state. How can one realistically expect, in so short a time, the realization of all the promises of an independent Ukraine—a successful and stable democracy with a market economy, civil society, and rule-of-law—when the "terrified, incompetent, and morally tainted elite of a failed state" is still in large part in control? Motyl reminded the audience that "it took the countries of Western Europe hundreds of bloody years and the systematic violation of human rights both at home and abroad to achieve these goals."

Motyl's presentation was the 2003 Vasyl and Maria Petryshyn Memorial Lecture, since 1994 an annual event made possible through a generous gift in memory of the late Vasyl and Maria Petryshyn. This summer, Prof. Motyl will return to HURI to teach a course in modern Ukrainian politics as part of the curriculum of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute.



Prof. Motyl lectures

The full text of Alexander Motyl's lecture may be obtained from HURI's website: www.huri.harvard.edu/pdf/Petr_Motyl.pdf.
A printed version is available from HURI Publications for \$5.00 plus s/h; please call 617.496.8768.

Kyiv Book Launch for George Grabowicz



On May 20, 2003 the Great Hall of the House of Artists in Kyiv hosted the launch of an expanded edition of George Grabowicz's book *Do istorii ukrains'koi literatury* (*Towards a History of Ukrainian Literature*), recently printed in Ukrainian by Krytyka Press. The first edition of Grabowicz's book appeared six years ago and quickly sold out; by comparison, the new edition is a considerably larger collection of his essays, articles, and two self-contained monographs published over the last thirty years and covering four hundred years from the sixteenth-century religious polemicist Ivan Vyshensky up to the last century.

George Grabowicz is the Dmytro Čyževs'kyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature at Harvard and a former director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. This summer he will teach a course entitled "Twentieth-Century Ukrainian Literature: Rethinking the Canon" at the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute. In Ukraine, Grabowicz is well known as an influential literary critic and as the founder and editor-in-chief of the journal *Krytyka*.

Since its inception in 1997 *Krytyka* has become the principal forum for a new generation of Ukrainian literati, comparable to the *New York Review of Books* or the *Times Literary Supplement*. Grabowicz has also established a highly successful and respected publishing enterprise under the same name.

The Kyiv book launch not only celebrated the publication of his book, but also recognized the efforts of Grabowicz and many like-minded Ukrainian intellectuals to create in Ukraine a cultural identity that is openly oriented towards Western thought, independent and critical in its thinking, free from Soviet influences, and purposefully Ukrainian in its self-vision. The atmosphere of the event and the list of people present eloquently bespoke this goal as well as the importance of Grabowicz's book. In attendance were Myroslav Popovych, director of the Institute of Philosophy of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the literary critic Tamara Hundorova, the writers Maksym Strikha, Mykola Riabchuk, and Oleksandr Irvanets, and Dr. Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, director of the Fulbright Scholar Program in Ukraine.

Szporluk Lectures at Cambridge University

The formation of modern Ukraine has resulted from a complex interaction between Ukrainians and Europeans, and the “Ukrainian factor” should be recognized as indispensable in the making of modern Europe. So argued Professor Roman Szporluk in his lecture, “The Making of Modern Ukraine: the European Dimension,” delivered on February 28, 2003, at Cambridge University. His presentation was the first in an annual lecture series in Ukrainian Studies at the University. Organized by the Cambridge Committee for Russian and East European Studies, supported by the Cambridge University Ukrainian Society, and sponsored by the Stasiuk Program for Contemporary Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, this series seeks to boost interest in Ukrainian Studies at Cambridge.

As his point of departure Szporluk chose a lecture delivered in February 1948 by the eminent British historian Sir Lewis Namier (1888–1960) to mark the centennial of the European revolutions of 1848. Namier’s life and thought readily lend themselves to the argument Szporluk wanted to make. Namier grew up in Eastern Galicia, in what is today the Skalat district of the Ternopil region in Ukraine. As an advisor to the British government during the Polish-Ukrainian conflict of 1918–1923 he spoke for the Ukrainian side, as he did throughout his life. Just as

Ukraine was an important influence for this prominent British historian, so Ukraine has been a constant presence in European history. In Szporluk’s opinion, this influence has been so great that to understand the history of modern Europe it is necessary to recognize “the Ukrainian factor.” Szporluk based his analysis of the European dimension of modern Ukraine-in-the-making on Namier’s assertion that “every idea put forward by the nationalities of the Habsburg Monarchy in 1848 was realized at some juncture, in one form or another. It determined the course of the century which followed.” Reviewing Namier’s scenarios of Europe’s journey to modernity, Szporluk argued that Ukrainians have acted out this journey’s many versions and risen to “modern nationhood with others.” According to Szporluk, “the ‘plot’ of Ukrainian history is the story of how some people wanted to chart out a specifically Ukrainian path to modernity, at the end of which path an independent Ukrainian state was to emerge. They had to break away, intellectually and politically, from the already on-going other national projects—the Russian, Polish, and ‘Austrian.’ ... Ukrainian nation-builders wanted their people to enter the world directly—thus rejecting the status of a provincial or regional subdivision of Russia, Poland, Hungary, or Germany.”

Germany holds a special place in Szporluk’s scheme. Ukrainian history in the twentieth century, he argued, was closely connected to the histories not only of Russia and Poland but also of Germany. The unification of Germany in 1990—and thus the solution of the German crisis that began in 1848—

was connected to the emergence of an independent Ukraine in 1991. The realization of the program of 1848 also gave us a democratic Poland free from Soviet control. Noting that it took 150 years to solve the German problem of 1848, Szporluk asked whether one may consider the establishment of an independent Russia in 1991 as a solution that will also mean the acceptance by Russia, finally, of an independent Ukraine. Or, rather, is the Russian elite still searching for an answer to the question “What is Russia?” by restoring Moscow’s control over Ukraine? Is there a seedplot of Russian history springing up now that the German story has ended happily?

Keenly aware of the battle over European orientation now underway in Ukraine, Szporluk deconstructed persistent myths concerning Ukrainian history and identity that have lately gained increasing currency. Examples include the notion that

Ukraine is an Austrian invention or Galician conspiracy, and that Ukrainians are essentially southwestern Russians, without any distinct identity. Most important, Szporluk offered a lesson from history for those involved in the making of Ukraine today—namely that Ukrainian nation-builders of the past such as Taras Shevchenko, Panteleimon Kulish, Mykhailo Drahomanov, Lesia Ukrainka, Olha Kobylians’ka, Ivan Franko, Mykhailo Hrushevs’kyi, and Mykola Khvylovyi

“appear to have thought that in order to become European it was not necessary to be a Russian, or a Pole, or an ‘Austrian’ subject of His Imperial Majesty. They wanted to be Ukrainian Europeans or European Ukrainians.” Moreover, Szporluk argued, Ukraine’s elite, “and just as importantly the new generation of Ukraine’s citizens, need to be raised in a national spirit—that is, in a liberal, democratic, pro-Western spirit.”

In 2003 Szporluk also appeared as guest speaker at other venues. On April 30, he delivered the Annual Wootton Lecture entitled “Eastern Europe in a Broader Setting: Lewis Namier’s ‘1848: Seedplot of History’ Revisited” at Tufts University in Medford, Mass. The lecture was given at a ceremony honoring Sarah M. Terry on the occasion of her retirement as professor of political science at Tufts. In May, Szporluk lectured and conducted seminars on the subject of nation formation in Poland, Russia, and Ukraine at the Scuola Europea di Studi Avanzati, a graduate program jointly sponsored by three universities in Naples, Italy.

Alongside his lecture appearances, Szporluk continues to write. His latest publications are *Imperium, Komunizm i Narody (Empire, Communism, and Nations)*, a collection of articles translated into Polish by Szymon Czarnik and Andrzej Nowak (Krakow: Arcana, 2003), and “Warum die Ukrainer Ukrainer sind?” (“Why Are Ukrainians Ukrainians?”) in the Vienna journal *Transit* (No. 23, Summer 2002). This article was also published in Ukrainian in the April 2003 issue of the Kyiv journal *Suchasnist’*.



Ukraine in the UK: David Marples (Alberta), Roman & Mary Ann Szporluk, and Simon Franklin (Cambridge)

Kyiv Book Launch for Grabowicz (continued from page 4)

Writing about the book launch in *Ukrayins'ke Slovo*, Maksym Strikha noted that from the start of his scholarly career Grabowicz has striven to demonstrate that classical Ukrainian literature can and should be re-read in a way that is different from how it has been traditionally interpreted within the "populist (narodnyts'kyi) canon." Grabowicz consistently argues that Ukrainians have long produced texts whose artistic quality is comparable to that of other nations' literary works. These texts need simply to be read in a new light.

Grabowicz's book is an invitation to a long-overdue discussion of the most topical issues of Ukrainian literary criticism. In the opinion of Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak, "this collection is singularly suited for use in college and graduate courses. Grabowicz contextualizes some key issues in Ukrainian cultural life: relations of Ukraine with its geographical neighbors, studies that can be broadly placed within a Renaissance and a Reformation mold, and the emergence of a vernacular literature. Of special interest is his new chapter on the lively literary and cultural life that erupted in the five-year period following the end of World War II in the refugee camps in Western Europe. These articles are fronted and followed by openly polemical approaches to the history of literature, cultural studies and literary criticism. This combination of articles—all lucid, well written, and carefully documented—should serve as a model for the budding scholar and for the seasoned critic on both sides of the ocean."

In his address on the occasion of the book launch, Viktor Yushchenko, former prime minister of Ukraine, member of Parliament, and leader of the "Nasha Ukraïna" parliamentary faction, noted that "this book is, without exaggeration, a watershed event marking the process of appropriation and rethinking of our nation's cultural legacy, and of the state of the present literary process in Ukraine. I am confident that the publication of the new edition of this scholarly work will, as had previously been the case, give a powerful boost to theoretical and methodological discussions of the Ukrainian literary canon. In my opinion, this is important not only for scholarship but for the formation of our people's national identity, and for the evolution of their view of their own intellectual potential."

HURI plans to hold its own presentation of Grabowicz's book in the early autumn of 2003. Grabowicz's book *Do istorii ukrains'koi literatury* appeared thanks to the generous support of the Ukrainian Studies Fund donors Iwan and Maria Kuzemsky.

Readers interested in purchasing Grabowicz's book may contact HURI Publications at 617.496.8768.

Bohdan Krawciw Symposium Discusses Literature (continued from page 2)

the research at the Institute. After commenting on Krawciw's life and activities as poet, and, particularly, as a scholar, bibliographer, and editor, Grabowicz turned his attention to the writer's contributions to research on Ukrainian literature of the 1920s. He drew attention to Krawciw's work on the writers Mykola Bazhan, Mykola Zerov, and the neo-classicists, as well as his study on the repression of Ukrainian writers during the Soviet period entitled *Na bahrianomu koni revoliutsii* (*On the Crimson Horse of Revolution*). Grabowicz concluded that Krawciw was one of those living, highly eloquent, and sensitive witnesses, who, along with people like George Shevelov, Iurii Lavrinenko, and Hryhorii Kostiuk, articulated a deep sense of an age, one that was formed by its understanding of and relationship to the most important period in twentieth-century Ukrainian history, that of the 1920s.

In his paper, Myroslav Shkandrij, professor in the Department of German and Slavic Studies at the University of Manitoba, explored the interaction between art and the literary avant-garde in Ukraine during the 1920s, and sought to restore the Ukrainian avant-garde within the context of the international movement. Halyna Hryn, Research Fellow at HURI, focused her discussion on the role of the modernist literary movement known under the acronym of VAPLITE (Vseukraïns'ka Akademiia Proletars'koi Literatury) in the great literary discussion of 1925–1928, that resulted in an unprecedented outpouring of books, pamphlets, and articles, as well as mass public discussions. A fascinating instance of the creation of a dialogue between Ukrainian intellectuals of the 1920s and West European thought was addressed by Alexander Kratochvil, Assistant Professor in the Department of Slavic Studies at Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University of Greifswald, Germany, and Shklar Fellow at HURI. Kratochvil analyzed how Oswald Spengler's ideas on Western decline and the simultaneous ascendancy of Russia were refracted in Mykola Khvyl'ovyi's vision of the cultural development of Ukraine. Maria Rewakowicz, Assistant Research Professor at Rutgers University-Newark, and Shklar Fellow at HURI, drew attention to the glaring absence of women writers in the Ukrainian literature of the 1920s, and then carried out a comparative analysis of the representation of women in the poetry of the 1920s and that of the New York Group of the 1960s and early 1970s. The Krawciw Symposium closed with a presentation by Volodymyr Dibrova, Preceptor in Slavic Languages and Literatures at Harvard, and Writer-in-Residence at HURI, on the problem of continuity in Ukrainian literature in light of the repressions in the 1920s and 1930s when the best artists were exterminated, purged, imprisoned, or spared only to be coerced into cooperation, while their works were destroyed, banned, and burned. He ended his talk on the optimistic note that "the transmittal of the literary baton has continued, at times with great delays, at times skipping a generation, but eventually catching up As long as there are living 'literary priests' and those who wish to be ordained into 'literary priesthood,' life will go on, and the rest will take care of itself."



For more on the Krawciw Symposium please visit the HURI website: <http://www.huri.harvard.edu/about.sl.kraw.html>.

Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute - Calendar of Special Events

For updated event information, please call HURI at 617.495.4053 or visit the website: www.huri.harvard.edu.

Literary Reading: "Displacement and Passage"
New Fiction by: **Askold Melnyczuk**, *The Great Hospital*
Volodymyr Dibrova, *Tealux Sketchbook*
Irene Zabytko, *When Luba Leaves Home*
2 July 2003
7:30-9:30pm
Thompson Rm., Barker Cntr.
12 Quincy Street

Lecture: "Is Ukraine a Democracy?"
Adrian Karatnycky
Senior Scholar & Counselor, Freedom House; Editor, Freedom in the World
8 July 2003
7:30-9:30pm
William James Hall Rm. 105
33 Kirkland Street

Film: Alexander Dovzhenko's silent classic "Arsenal"
featuring live piano accompaniment by
Yakiv Gubanov
Composer in Residence, Harvard Film Archive
10 July 2003
7:00-9:00pm
Harvard Film Archive,
24 Quincy Street

Theater: "SWAN:" After the poetry of Oleh Lysheha
Yara Arts Group, LaMama Experimental Theater, New York
Viriana Tkach (director), Watoku Ueno (design), Paul Brantley (music)
with Andrew Colteaux & Soomi Kim
11 July 2003
8:00-10:00pm
Lowell Lecture Hall
17 Kirkland Street

Lecture: "Ukraine's Place in the New Europe: Is There One?"
Federigo Argentieri
John Cabot University
14 July 2003
7:30-9:30pm
William James Hall Rm. 105

Lecture: "Contemporary Ukrainian Literature in the Context of Globalization"
Vitaly Chernetsky
Assistant Professor of Slavic Literature, Columbia University
17 July 2003
7:30-9:30pm
Location TBA

Slide Lecture: "Shevchenko as an Academic Painter"
Myroslava Mudrak
Associate Professor of Art History, The Ohio State University
21 July 2003
7:30-9:30pm
Location TBA

Lecture: "Ukrainian-Russian Relations from 1648 to 1905"
Paul Bushkovitch
Professor of History, Yale University
23 July 2003
7:30-9:30pm
Location TBA

Concert: Ukrainian Vocal and Instrumental Folk Ensemble from Kyiv
featuring modern and classic bandura, hammer dulcimer, folk flute
Oksana Stebelska, Roman Kuka, Denys Boyev, Serhiy Tshay
25 July 2003
7:30-9:30pm
Lowell Lecture Hall

Lecture: "Memory as a Factor in Polish-Ukrainian Relations"
Agnieszka Magdziak-Miszewska
Consul General / Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Poland in New York
29 July 2003
7:30-9:30pm
Thompson Rm., Barker Cntr.

Lecture: "Ukraine and Stalin"
Hiroaki Kuromiya
Professor of History, Indiana University
31 July 2003
7:30-9:30pm
Location TBA

Documentary Film: "My Mother's Village"
John Paskievich, Director
National Film Board of Canada, 2001, 101 min.
4 August 2003
7:30-9:30pm
Location TBA

HUSI Closing Events
featuring poetry and plays by HUSI students
8 August 2003
7:30-9:30pm
Sever Hall 113

Forthcoming Publications from the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute

The *Povest' vremennykh let*

Donald Ostrowski, with David Birnbaum and Horace G. Lunt

The Tale of Bygone Years (Povest' vremennykh let) is the most important source for the history of early Rus'. Full of stories of grand princes and saints, monks, and knightly retinues, this chronicle compilation has been the bedrock of modern interpretations of the history, ethos, and religious traditions of Ukrainians, Russians, and Belarusians alike. It has also been a source of controversy, with competing redactions and interpretations of the Old East Slavic language in which it was written. Ostrowski's massive undertaking provides scholars and general readers with the five oldest redactions, three more modern redactions, three later interpolations, and his own final interpretation of the *Povest'*.

Available August 2003 2341 pp. ill. cloth (OSTPOV) \$125.00

Lviv: A City in the Crosscurrents of Culture

Edited by John Czaplicka

The twelve essays collected in this book explore the rich and diverse cultural history of Lviv, variously known as Leopoldis, Lemberg, Lwów, and Lvov. Hardly a melting pot, Lviv offers, in Czaplicka's words, "a site for probing and forming cultural distinctions ... important in the formation of national and ethnic identities."

Available Fall 2003 400 pp. ill. (CZALVI) \$32.95 (paper) \$39.95 (cloth)

Josef Dobrovsky and the Origins of the *Igor' Tale*

Edward L. Keenan

This controversial and groundbreaking book revisits the origins of one of the most beloved works of East Slavic literature, the *Slovo o polku Igoreve* (the *Igor' Tale*). Keenan delves into the history of the publication of the *Tale* and produces a meticulous analysis of its language in order to demonstrate that the text is not an authentic twelfth-century document. Rather, Keenan argues that it is a product of the late eighteenth century, created by the Bohemian Jesuit scholar Josef Dobrovsky. Keenan's thought-provoking insights into the creation and publication of the *Tale* will spark scholarly debate for many years.

Available August 2003 700 pp. ill. cloth (KEEJOS) \$49.95

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