

BULLETIN

The Fulbright Program
in Ukraine



Autumn 2017

Meet the New U.S. Fulbright Scholars in Ukraine issue

Inside this issue:

- U.S. Fulbright Scholars 2017-2018:
host institutions; grant project goals;
terms in Ukraine; contact information

Faculty and professional staff of academic and educational Ukrainian institutions can identify U.S. Scholars to invite to their campuses for short-term visits by consulting the profiles of all U.S. Scholars in Ukraine for the current academic year. Institutions may contact scholars directly via e-mail addresses provided.

**Institute of International Education • Kyiv Office
Fulbright Program in Ukraine**

Esplanadna str, 20, office 904

Kyiv, 01001, Ukraine

Tel: +380 (44) 287 07 77

office.ukraine@iie.org

www.iie.org • www.fulbright.org.ua



Ian Bateson

Independent Journalist
Journalism

Research | *Documenting Ukraine's Changing National Identity*

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Kyiv

ian.bateson@gmail.com

September 2017, 10 months

Ian Bateson is a journalist who has been reporting from Ukraine since the Maidan protests. He has contributed to the New York Times, the Guardian and Foreign Policy among others. The aim of his project is to produce a book that aims to depict the transformation of Ukrainian identity through descriptive reportage that gives readers a sense of what it is like to be in Ukraine.

The focus of the book is how the Maidan protests provided Ukraine with a new national mythos rooted in the fight

for democracy and basic human rights, especially the freedom to assemble and the freedom of speech. That focus on values has allowed marginalized groups like Muslim Crimean Tatars and the LGBT community to win new acceptance because of they also fight for those values. One of the central issues is who the unifying heroes of the new Ukraine will be with neither World War II-era nationalist heroes nor Soviet-era heroes spanning the divisions in Ukraine and representing the country's European aspirations.



Peter Straton Bejger

Independent Writer/Filmmaker

Area Studies

Research | *Building the City of Lions: The Architect Ivan Levynskyi and the Search for Identity in Fin-de-Siecle Lviv*

Lviv Polytechnic National University, Lviv/

Center for Urban History of East Central Europe, Lviv

peterbejger@mac.com

January 2018, 6 months

The architect Ivan Levynskyi was a fundamental actor in creating a Lviv that is aesthetically captivating and culturally meaningful. Mr. Bejger's research project will explore how Levynskyi's life and work helped to shape Lviv – a city of elegant density, propinquity, and architectural heterogeneity within an alluring and unifying visual fabric, a palimpsest metropolis haunting the imaginations of all those who encounter its complex heritage. Levynskyi, a professor at the Lviv Polytechnic, became a noted developer/

builder in the city and surrounding region of Galicia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A Ukrainian by birth, he was at the center of a cosmopolitan professional milieu – training and collaborating with a generation of Polish architects who were often commissioned by Austro-German or Jewish clients. Levynskyi was also a philanthropist and community leader who navigated a complex sociopolitical arena contested by competing emerging nationalisms. His life ended tragically in the violent aftermath of the First World War.

This multi-disciplinary creative project will be based on qualitative research incorporating: visual investigations of the built environment created by Levynskyi and his colleagues; interviews with specialists and scholars in Lviv; archival work; as well as translating relevant material.

The resources of the Lviv Polytechnic, the Center for Urban History of East Central Europe, and other institutions will be utilized to facilitate this consideration of Levynskyi's legacy.

The research and on-site documentation will outline the challenging dualities

Levynskyi encountered in professional life – the political and aesthetic tensions between national and international style, rustic vernacular and metropolitan motifs, handicraft and industry, tradition vs. “progress” – and provide the framework for an future documentary film.

Mr. Bejger researched and wrote a previous documentary entitled *A Kingdom Reborn: Treasures from Ukrainian Galicia*, a historic overview of Lviv and the region through its art and architecture. This project will further contribute to an understanding of the complex issues of place making in a fascinating crossroads of East Central Europe.



Lisa M. Blank

University of Montana, Missoula, MT

Teacher Education

Lecturing | *Launching Education Reform from the Inside Out*

Kyiv Borys Hrinchenko University, Kyiv

lisa.blank@umontana.edu

October 2017, 3 months

Lisa Blank is a professor of science education at the University of Montana. As a visiting instructor at Kyiv Borys Hrinchenko University she will teach a semester-long seminar and related workshops designed to support teachers

in advancing educational reform in their classrooms, buildings, and communities. She will also serve as a research mentor for students interested in pursuing research on teacher education, education reform, and teacher agency.



Betul C Czerkawski

University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

Education Technology

Lecturing | *Integrating Emerging Information and Communication Technologies into online Learning for Students and Instructors*

National Technical University of Ukraine “Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”

betul_ozkan@hotmail.com

September 2017, 5 months

Dr. Czerkawski, an instructional design and technology professor at the University of Arizona, will teach a course on emerging information and communication technologies (ICT) that will demonstrate strategies and techniques to integrate ICTs into online learning environments. Given the accelerating changes in the landscape

of higher education and educational technologies, online learning offers students important opportunities for gaining 21st century skills. Dr. Czerkawski's course will focus on blended and online settings that present flexible learning opportunities by providing individualized learning, remote access, online collaborations, meaningful

assessments and solutions to the complex issues of traditional learning environments. Some of the topics include learning analytics, flipped learning, computational thinking, learning spaces, educational programming, OERs (Open Education Resources), data visualization tools for educators, and MOOCs.

Dr. Czerkawski will also offer various professional development seminars and workshops for the faculty members teaching in the Education Programs on the same subject. Although the proposal is geared towards teacher education students and faculty, other academic disciplines within the Education College will also benefit from the course since the content is interdisciplinary

in nature. The professional development seminars strongly focus on new pedagogical approaches that can be used within technology-rich environments.

Although technology in education has many benefits, it also presents many issues and problems, including repeating inequalities in the modern societies, copyright issues, or unethical practices, so it is equally important to recognize its limitations and shortcomings. Dr. Czerkawski's lectures for both students and faculty will adapt a critical approach towards technology concepts, tools and implementations so both benefits and issues with various emerging technologies could be understood.



David Gracon

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL

American Studies/Media Studies

Lecturing | *Media Literacy Now! Using Critical Media/Film Studies and Digital Practices as Tools to Critique*

Contemporary American Society

Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, Ivano-Frankivsk

dgracon@eiu.edu

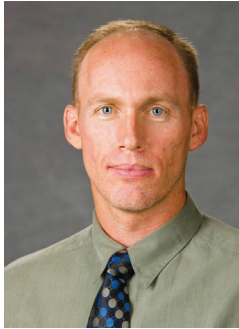
September 2017, 10 months

Working collaboratively alongside the students at Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, Dr. Gracon's mission with media literacy, or the ability to critically and actively "read" American media texts such as film, television, advertising campaigns, radio, music and social media will challenge students to question how the media is constructed, by whom, and for what purposes. He wants his students to question the common taken-for-grantedness of their construction and how media is a tool that reproduces the socio-political status quo, however, it can also be used to challenge power relations and promote democratic social change.

The Ukrainian students will learn how to critically analyze American media texts,

which will be applicable to Ukrainian media systems as well. They will produce their own media and by watching it circulate and they will learn about media criticism/literacy by actively doing it.

Dr. Gracon firmly believes that the ability to critically "read" the media is as important as traditional reading and writing skills. To not have media literacy skills in contemporary society (in the USA or Ukraine) is to perpetuate an uncritical, uninformed and passive society. When a population is easily susceptible to manipulation and easily duped by various ideologies (political, economic, consumerist etc.), it is difficult to have a functioning democracy. This simply will not do and Dr. Gracon's aim is constantly teach against media illiteracy.



Jason D. Hans

University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY

Social and Behavior Sciences

Lecturing | *Professional Development Training and Mentoring*

Odesa I.I. Mechnikov National University, Odesa

jhans@uky.edu

September 2017, 10 months

Dr. Hans is a family scientist (more generally, a social scientist) and currently serves as Editor of *Family Relations: Interdisciplinary Journal of Applied Family Science*, which is the premier applied journal of family science. His Fulbright project is to develop research, statistical, and manuscript preparation skills among advanced graduate students and professors.

The impetus for this project began when the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine issued a new directive in 2012 requiring at least one authored publication in a recognized international (Western) scientific journal to earn a Candidate of Science degree (roughly the equivalent of a Ph.D. in United States), and three additional authored publications in recognized international (Western) scientific journals to earn the Doctor of Science designation (roughly the equivalent of earning tenure in the United States). These expectations may seem low by Western standards,

but they signify a meaningful and rigorous step forward for Ukrainian academics as the Bologna process unfolds – that is, as Ukraine replaces its Soviet model of higher education with uniform European standards. Successful implementation of these reforms will go a long way toward advancing higher education and academia in Ukraine. However, conversations with Ukrainian graduate students and professors during and since Dr. Hans’ previous Fulbright Scholar experience in Ukraine (2010–2011), as well as his professional experiences (e.g., as editor of one of those internationally recognized journals, and mentoring Ukrainian doctoral students), indicate that many Ukrainian scholars lack the requisite methodological, statistical, and manuscript preparation skills to meet the Ministry’s ambitious expectation. Thus, Dr. Hans will share his skills and experiences to better prepare Ukrainian scholars for success in their quest to conduct and publish research that meets the expectations of Western scholars and journals.



Angela Kachuyevski

Arcadia University, Glenside, PA

Political Science

Lecturing/Research | *Russian-Speaking Ukrainians:*

Shifting Identity Boundaries and the Idea of ‘the Nation’

Kharkiv V.N. Karazin National University, Kharkiv

kachuyea@arcadia.edu

February 2018, 5 months

Nationalism and national identity can provide the basis for societal unity, yet in divided societies the national identity itself is contested. That is, there is no accepted vision or understanding of the nation, its interests, formative historical

events or even who properly constitutes the national. In post-Soviet societies, the ongoing nation-(re)building exercise has faced additional challenges as efforts to (re) constitute the nation-state have sometimes come into conflict with Russia’s own efforts

to simultaneously construct a distinctly Russian national identity, while also asserting a "Russian World" that transcends Russia's current territorial boundaries.

The Russian-speaking populations living in states neighboring Russia have been an issue of academic interest since the collapse of the Soviet Union, yet increased Russian assertiveness and recent events in Ukraine have stirred renewed academic interest in identity issues among the Russian-speaking populations of the region.

Dr. Kachuyevski draws upon existing poll and survey data and undertakes additional qualitative research to explore how Russian-speaking Ukrainians perceive their place within Ukraine, especially given the context of Maidan, the Association Agreement with the European Union, and the resulting conflict with Russia. Ukraine has long had regional divisions in terms of language preference and geopolitical orientation, a topic that has received a good deal of attention. Yet, how salient these divisions are and how they have

been impacted by the annexation of Crimea and the ongoing conflict in Donbas has not been fully explored.

Based in Kharkiv, Dr. Kachuyevski will conduct elite interviews and focus group discussions in three large Ukrainian cities where the majority language is Russian: Odessa, Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk to explore how Russian-speaking Ukrainians view their place within post-Maidan Ukraine, and the impact conflict with Russia and ongoing de-communization efforts have had on their sense of the nation, and their perceived place within it. The goal of the research is to contribute to a deeper and more nuanced understanding of processes of the securitization and de-securitization of core identity issues in Ukraine today, including preferred language, shared historical memory and cultural sense of belonging. That is, the project will explore how these identity issues have become a matter of national security, or how, alternatively, they have been de-politicized.



Oksana Malanchuk

Retired, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

Social Psychology/History

Research | *A Tale of Two Cities: Lviv and Donetsk, Ukraine*

Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv

oksana@umich.edu

September 2017, 10 months

Dr. Malanchuk first visited Lviv in 1993-94 during which time she taught a year-long course on contemporary Ukraine where the students collected and analyzed survey data in Lviv and Donetsk on attitudes toward independence, social identities, feelings about Russia and nationalism. Since then she and her collaborators have continued doing surveys along the same lines every five years, culminating in a series of five surveys which cover the course of two revolutions

and the current Russian-Ukrainian conflict. Dr. Malanchuk, a social psychologist, will be writing a book with Dr. Yaroslav Hrytsak, a historian at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv, that synthesizes the 23 years of research on Ukraine's two polarized cities within the broader context of Ukraine and Eastern Europe in which they will discuss the character of Ukrainian regionalism and its political implications, as well as its change over time.

The main focus of the book will be regionalism and social identities, including national identity. They will seek to define and explain these concepts as they play out over time in both Lviv and Donetsk, and in other cities where they have evidence, within the larger national and comparative international context. They will also introduce concepts such as values, which have been largely ignored in previous studies on Ukraine, and which can contribute substantially to a more adequate understanding of recent Ukrainian developments, including the 2013/14 Euromaidan events.

They will also examine the meaning of national identity, its strength among the Ukrainian population and its relative components in different parts of Ukraine. They will review the evolution of Ukrainian identity over the post-Soviet period to the present, determining whether it

has undergone different transformations during that time. An important question will be whether there has been a further development in Ukrainian identity since Euromaidan in 2013/14 and if so, in which regions and among which populations (e.g., the young). Have the majority since the war become more national patriots or pro-western liberals or something in between?

A strength of this research is the planned cooperation between a social scientist and a historian. Social scientists can provide analysis of a snapshot of political and social attitudes and events but historians are needed to give perspective and underline the relevance of the analysis to today's problems. Combining both efforts helps avoid the shortsightedness that is characteristic of the humanities and social sciences and the failure to account for current events that is a feature of much historical work.



Louise McReynolds

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC

History

Research | *Excavating Empire:*

Archeology and the 'All-Russian Idea,' 1804-1924

Institute of History, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv

louisem@email.unc.edu

September 2017, 3 months

Professor McReynolds is writing a history of the evolution of archeology into an academic discipline in the social sciences throughout the course of the 19th century. With a focus on the Russian empire, several Ukrainians and their excavations position themselves at the center of her research, and along the borderlands where boundaries constantly shifted across Belarus, Poland, and Lithuania. Ukraine played a fundamental part in all aspects of imperial archeology: territorially, it encompassed not only the first capital in Kyiv, but, equally important, the sites of the ancient Greek trading colonies and "Herodotus's Scythia"; institutionally, The Odesa Society of History and Antiquities (f. 1839) stood out as one of the most influential of the regional organizations;

Kyiv's St. Vladimir University (f. 1834) and New Russia University (f. 1865, Odesa) educated such luminaries as Nikodim Kondakov, who revolutionized the study of icons. In Kyiv, Volodymyr Antonovych trained two generations of archeologists and founded the influential Society of Nestor the Chronicler. Other extremely important archaeologists include Khvedir Vovk who, exiled from Ukraine for political reasons, studied in France and returned after the 1905 Revolution to propagate his mentor Gabriel de Mortillet's controversial ideas about the role of archeology in establishing both racial and national identities. Vikentii Chvoika became internationally renowned for his discovery the Neolithic Cucuteni-Trypillian settlements around Kyiv that are still today providing information on the early

origins of European civilizations. Two of the few females noteworthy in the profession, Kateryna Melnyk, who married Antonovych in 1902, and Alexandra Efimenko, also made essential discoveries in archeology in Ukraine. Moreover, five of the empire's fifteen archeological congresses were held in Ukraine; two of the congresses' most prolific organizers, Egor Redin and Dmytro Bahalii, were renowned Ukrainian nationalists.

The ultimate objective of McReynolds's work is to analyze the role of archeology in brokering the competing visions of "nationalism" and "imperialism" in Tsarist Russia. Writing a scholarly monograph that highlights the role that archeology played in this competition, she will devote time to reading the personal papers of the above-mentioned scholars. In addition, she is coordinating with scholars at the University

of North Carolina's Digital Innovation Lab and developing a web-based platform for the presentation and curation of the major digs across the empire. Combining the traditional with the digital, she can make a substantive contribution to the historiography of the effects of archeology on notions of both nation and empire. Moreover, collaborating with scholars at the Institute of History of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences will allow her to expand her data base. The georeferenced map is currently under construction: <https://blacksea.web.unc.edu/>. In addition, the digital platform Prospect allows her to situate the archeologists within a professional network, which will permit the visualization of the multiple interactions they enjoyed in imperial spaces; once again, Ukraine remains central to the project because literally every important figure spent time either studying or excavating there.



Rachel Stevens

New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM

Art

Research | *Forest Grows in the Synagogue: Reimagining the Galician Jewish Landscape through Sculpture*

Lviv National Academy of Art, Lviv/

Center for Urban History of East Central Europe, Lviv

rstevens@nmsu.edu

January 2018, 5 months

In western Ukraine few obvious features of Galicia's Jewish culture remain, as the Holocaust effectively erased Jews from the region's human geography. However, remnants of Jewish culture can still be seen in the Ukrainian landscape. Rachel Stevens' Fulbright will focus on creating sculptures based on these sites and sharing them with Ukrainian and American audiences. Her proposal is an artistic embodiment of a Hebrew term, *tikkun olam*, often understood as a call to repair the world. Ms. Stevens will engage in a qualitative geographic exploration of former eastern

Galicia in order to locate and emotionally respond to the region's rich, but visually cryptic, Jewish history. She will divide her time between fieldwork in the towns and countryside, and studio work in Lviv, where she will also collaborate with the Lviv National Academy of Arts and the Center of Urban History of East Central Europe. Through her research, she will begin a body of artwork that will serve as a secondary witness to the Holocaust. Through her interactions with the landscape, architecture, and community members, she will visually transcribe the vernacular fragments of Galicia's rich

Jewish history into new artworks. These shards may survive as ruined synagogues, cemeteries, monuments, land use patterns, forest patches, artworks, archival records, memories, and mental maps. The latter will be of particular significance, as cognitive cartography – how regions persist within people’s imaginations long after they disappear from atlases – will be a focus of the project.

Rachel Stevens is committed to fostering collaboration with the communities where she conducts her research and furthering multicultural understanding. She hopes to establish a long-term relationship with people in western Ukraine, similar to what occurred with the Newari people of Nepal during and after her Fulbright there in 2006.



Jessica Zychowicz

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

Area Studies

Lecturing/Research | *Lifting the Digital Iron Curtain: A Social and Cultural History of the Red Web*

National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Kyiv

zychowicz@umich.edu

September 2017, 10 months

Dr. Jessica Zychowicz is a cultural and gender studies scholar who will focus her Fulbright research on mid-late Soviet culture(s) of informatics while teaching courses at Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in the Department of Sociology and School of Journalism. She will collaborate with her colleague Dr. Tamara Martsenyuk at Kyiv-Mohyla on extending new media resources available for the teaching of gender studies, and others in Kyiv working in the field of contemporary visual production.

What these stories can tell us today about how we communicate, more and more often through the assistance of technology, forms the basis of Dr. Zychowicz’s Fulbright project, which explores how tech innovation shapes social relations, and vice versa. She aims to provide a comprehensive look at the people and their stories – especially women scientists, workers, and state officials – who under the planned Soviet economy in the late-20th century managed to achieve Internet technology that laid the foundation for systems now considered to be at the apex of global commerce and governance.

In media and information studies, the term network carries with it a multitude of meanings. The word itself has roots in the textile industry of lacework, and like the Jacquard loom, describes a range of functions in computing. Yet the word network, or *сеть* in Soviet Ukrainian and Russian usage, once included additional concepts such as *base*, *complex*, *cluster*, and *system*. The translation of these terms into wider social and cultural contexts since the 1950s-60s postwar era has enjoyed a rich and interesting transatlantic exchange of inquiry around theories that attempted to describe organizational patterns in computing, management, economics, and society – some fiercely opposed by scholars on purely ideological grounds.

While in Ukraine, Dr. Zychowicz will collect materials in the state archives that have been made publicly available for the first time, as well as oral interviews with managers and designers who worked in Soviet technological institutes. She anticipates the project will result in a book. The knowledge gained will also aid in her future endeavors in linking her expertise across initiatives for the study of contemporary Ukraine at the University of Alberta, University of Toronto, University of Michigan, and others.



U.S. Fulbright Scholars 2017-2018



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**Institute of International Education • Kyiv Office
Fulbright Program in Ukraine**

**Esplanadna str, 20, office 904
Kyiv, 01001, Ukraine
Tel: +380 (44) 287 07 77
office.ukraine@iie.org
www.iie.org • www.fulbright.org.ua**

Veronica Aleksanych, Editor
Marian Luniv, Designer