



International Symposium "Three Revolutions Portraits of Ukraine" (28.02-01.03.2017) Call for Papers.

College of Europe (Natolin)'s Study Trip to Ukraine



The scientific and organizing committees invite interested authors to send them their proposed presentations based on current research, which has not yet been published. Find out more [here](#).

From 16 to 22 October 2016, the students of the Natolin campus of the College of Europe took part in a study trip to Ukraine, entitled "Against All Odds: Transformation in a Time of War". Find out more [here](#).

Publication opportunities



We are cooperating with three academic journals to prepare special issues related to the 3R project. Find out more [here](#).



Ms. Larysa Ivshyna, the editor-in-chief of *Den* newspaper, has been interviewed within the framework of the Three Revolutions project. Find out more [here](#).

Invitation to an International Symposium: Three Revolutions – Portraits of Ukraine



Date: 28 February - 1 March 2017

Location: Warsaw, Natolin (College of Europe)

Conference languages: English, Polish, Ukrainian

The scientific and organizing committees invite interested authors to send them their proposed presentations based on current research which has not yet been published. The main conference themes include:

- The Revolution on Granite (1990), Orange Revolution (2004-2005), Euromaidan Revolution (2013-2014);
- Protests on the Maidan as an element of Ukrainian tradition and political culture;
- Revolution in Ukraine in light of theoretical assumptions of revolutionary movements in the world;
- Protest waves in Ukraine: comparative context with similar movements in Central Europe;
- Analysis of revolutionary movements in Ukraine: origins, historical inspirations, and social context;
- Comparing consecutive protest waves in Ukraine in the years 1990, 2004-2005, 2013-2014 from the perspective of the proclaimed values (anti-Communism, liberal democracy, nationalism, etc.) and the vision of a state connected with them;
- Analysis and comparison of the methods of protest (non-violent, revolution of solidarity, the Velvet Revolution as a model of revolution in an authoritarian state, colour revolutions, global context: the 'third wave' of democracy);
- Influence of the events in Ukraine on the social situation in other post-Soviet states; and
- The response abroad to the events in Ukraine.

The scientific committee expects from each of the authors/papers/contributions an assessment of the state of the research on the problem of systemic transformation in Ukraine and a formulation of proposals for future research.

The scientific and organizing committee of the conference includes: Professor Richard Butterwick-Pawlikowski, Professor Georges Mink, Dr Paweł Kowal, Przemysław Pazik, Paweł Pujszo, Dr Iwona Reichardt.

The primary investigator of the academic project and conference: Dr Paweł Kowal

Secretary of the conference: Kateryna Pryshchepa

The organizers do not charge a fee for participation in the conference and the authors of the papers will be paid for their contribution.

The scientific and organizing committees will choose 12-18 papers from the submitted proposals which will be presented during the symposium. The scientific and organizing committees reserve the exclusive right to print the material from the conference.

The conference organizers kindly request that the authors send their final papers for publication by **30 April 2017**.

The event will take place within the framework of the “Three Revolutions” research project undertaken by the European Civilization Chair at the College of Europe (Natolin), carried out in cooperation with the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, the Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Eastern European Studies program of the University of Warsaw, University College London (School of Slavonic and East European Studies), the University of Alberta Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and the Centre d'études des mondes Russe, Caucasiens et Centre Européen (CNRS-EHESS), Paris.

Application Form

(Please send the completed form to 3r.natolin@coleurope.eu by 10 January 2017)

E-mail address:

Name:

Academic title, position, university or other affiliation:

Address, telephone contact, e-mail:

Title of the paper:

Equipment needed for presentations (please specify from among the following):
multimedia projector + laptop, overhead projector:

A summary of the paper (about 10 sentences):

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College of Europe (Natolin)'s Study Trip to Ukraine



From 16 to 22 October 2016, the students of the Natolin campus of the College of Europe took part in a study trip to Ukraine, entitled "Against All Odds: Transformation in a Time of War". The study trip was also featured on our [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#) pages.

This tailor-made study trip, organised by the College of Europe Natolin campus, had been preceded by a series of five preparatory lectures held at Natolin on themes spanning from history to the present day, from revolution to conflict. The series was opened by Professor Richard Butterwick-Pawlikowski, Chairholder of the European Civilisation Chair, who discussed "the Inheritance of the Christian Rus".

Professor Alan Riley moved to the present day, lecturing on the topic "Russian Energy Strategy: the implications for and responses from the EU" and setting a geo-strategic background for in-depth discussions whilst in Kyiv. Professor Michał Natoski reflected on the current state of EU-Ukraine relations, "Crisis, war and domestic transformations", while Professor Tadeusz Iwański shed light on the question "Break up, separation, or divorce? Ukrainian-Russian relations after the Revolution of Dignity". The preparatory lectures were concluded by a lively discussion with Ms Kateryna Pryshchepa, who explored the question "What makes an oligarchy? The case of Ukraine".

The study trips have always been an essential part of the academic programme at Natolin. The vital aims of the study trip to Kyiv and Lviv were to enable students to develop their awareness of, and sensitivity to the challenges currently faced in Ukraine, but also to present its complex history, impressive culture, and remarkable society.

During their visit to Kyiv and Lviv, students had the chance to meet with VIPs, diplomats, government officials, policy-makers, scholars, and experts, to discuss topics such as diverse aspects of the conflict between Ukraine and Russia, Ukraine's energy security, its relations with the EU and other external actors, Ukraine's internal reforms, the sociopolitical consequences of Euromaidan, the composition and activities of Ukrainian civil society.

Last but not least, our students had the opportunity to admire monuments and artefacts of Ukrainian culture. The planned events allowed the students to understand the richness of Ukrainian history, the gravity of present challenges that Ukrainian society faces and its perseverant determination to overcome them.

(Text authored by Ms. Marianna Wysocki, republished from: <https://www.coleurope.eu/news/first-semester-study-trip-ukraine-against-all-odds-transformation-time-war-16-22/10>)

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Publication opportunities



In cooperation with three journals – New Eastern Europe, Przegląd Natoliński and Wrocławski Rocznik Historii Mówionej – the 3R team prepares the special issues containing the articles with themes pertinent to the 3R project.

In order to learn more about the topics, deadlines, and style guidelines please contact us at 3r.natolin@coleurope.eu.

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Interview with Ms. Larysa Ivshyna



Mr. Roman Kabachiy has interviewed Ms. Larysa Ivshyna, the editor-in-chief of *Den* newspaper within the framework of the Three Revolutions project. The interview began with Ms. Ivshyna's recollection of her formative experience and reflection on the main sources of influence on her character. She briefly described the hurdles she confronted in order to study journalism in Kyiv, the beginnings of her journalist career, and her involvement with *Den* newspaper.

Evaluating the ideas behind the newspaper, Ms. Ivshyna outlined three main tasks: being one of the opinion-forming leaders of the opposition; "developing society"; and "modernizing national character". These efforts aim to shape Ukrainian national identity in the vein of Azeglio's quote "We have made Italy, now we must make Italians" and *Den's* existence as a "time witness". Furthermore, she has discussed her newspaper's difficulties with the authorities, especially during President Kuchma's second term – "Basically, the newspaper was completely ruined several times". Following the 1999 elections, Ms. Ivshyna mentioned a shift of focus onto the universities and discussion of unresolved historical problems, national memory policy, and building a vibrant civil society.

According to Ms. Ivshyna, the Revolution on Granite was unsuccessful as it "failed to fulfil the tasks that it had set itself." From her point of view, there was a difference between rather introverted opposition elite and "grassroot Cossacks", the latter of which many of the Rukh members belonged to. Moreover, there was great anxiety about accepting responsibility for the political direction to be taken. Many of the participants had different frames of reference affecting their perception of the events. Some understood the events as the unfinished war for independence of the Ukrainian Socialist Republic, others as a continuation of the 18th Century struggle for independence, and others still as an anti-Communist settlement. Ms. Ivshyna expressed her criticism of the Rukh members, who, in her opinion, did not always make rational decisions and found struggled to manage the economy.

Turning to the consequences of the Orange Revolution, Ms. Ivshyna had little praise for President Yushchenko, but warned against the "unproductive" guilt-shifting, calling instead for a deeper analysis of the underlying causes of the failure in order to fully exploit the fruits of the revolution. She pointed out that the Orange Revolution may be considered a victim of its own success. Much splendor has been granted to the victorious revolutionaries, who, however, did not have enough perseverance for more menial, tough, and complex daily tasks necessary for a complete transition.

Discussing the current situation, Mr. Kabachiy's interlocutor lamented that rampant corruption is artificially stimulated. She asked rhetorically whether the Ukrainian nation does indeed have the human capital needed to free itself from the

invisible shackles of “the unwritten rules” that continue to affect it. Towards the end of the interview, Ms. Ivshyna argued that, in her opinion, Maidans are ineffective as they are unable to give birth to leaders. According to her, the presence of such leaders depends on society’s fondness for its own intellectual discourse, but this is hindered by Ukrainian journalists’ selfishness in bending the truth and being primarily concerned with seeking their own prestige. The interview ended with Ms. Ivshyna’s list of tasks ahead of the Ukrainian society - “We must learn to live in today’s competitive world. To remember own interests, to keep our people in mind, to save lives. The main national priority is to save our people.”

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