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Centennial anniversary of Mykhailo Hrushevsky: conference movement**Mykhailo E. Sabinskyi**

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e-mail: yurii.stepanchuk@vspu.edu.uaORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6693-1463>Researcher ID: <https://www.webofscience.com/wos/author/record/AAO-9941-2021>**Abstract.**

The purpose of the article – to find out the peculiarities of the conference “Hrushevskiana”, caused by the widespread celebration of the centenary anniversary of M. Hrushevsky by Ukrainian historians abroad. **The research methodology** applies the principles of historicism and objectivity, as well as general scientific and special-historical methods of historiographical research. **The scientific novelty of the article** consists in an attempt to comprehensively reconstruct the historiographical effect of holding conferences dedicated to the centenary of M. Hrushevsky by Ukrainian intellectuals abroad. **Conclusions.** In conclusion, we would like to note that initiated by L. Vynar and the Ukrainian Historical Society created by him, worthy of commemoration of the century of M. Hrushevsky, had the consequence of the development of a rather intensive conference movement, which during 1966-1967 covered the main diaspora centers in the countries of North America and Western Europe. During numerous academic and memorial events, there was a significant deepening and expansion of the historiographical discourse focused on the figure of a prominent scientist. First of all, it should be noted the further de-ideologization of the historian's heritage, the growing understanding of the need to study it taking into account the complex intellectual contexts of the time, the discovery of a considerable number of new research perspectives, etc. All this prepared the necessary conceptual and empirical ground for the disciplinary design of a new field of Ukrainian studies – Hrushevsky studies. This disciplinary initiative of L. Vynar significantly intensified interest in the phenomenon of M. Hrushevsky on the part of representatives of many branches of socio-humanitarian studies. The magnitude of the mentioned measures and initiatives attracted the attention of the scientist of the Ukrainian intelligentsia behind the “iron curtain”, which also resulted in the first attempts to rethink the figure of the Great Ukrainian and the rejection of the most brutal invectives of the previous era. In general, the centennial anniversary heralded a new historiographical stage in Hrushevsky studies.

Keywords: M. Hrushevsky, centenary, conference movement, Ukrainian historiography abroad, reception.

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Анотація.

Мета статті – з'ясувати особливості конференційної грушевськiани, викликані широким відзначенням українськими закордонними істориками столітнього ювілею М. Грушевського. Методологія дослідження передбачає використання принципів історизму й об'єктивності, а також загальнонаукових і спеціально-історичних методів історіографічного дослідження. **Наукова новизна статті** полягає у спробі всебічної реконструкції історіографічного ефекту проведення українськими закордонними інтелектуалами конференцій, присвячених століттю М. Грушевського. **Висновки.** У підсумку відзначимо, що ініційоване Л. Винарем та створені ним УІТ гідне відзначення століття М. Грушевського мало наслідком розгортання доволі інтенсивного конференційного руху, що протягом 1966-1967 рр. охопив головні діаспорні осередки в країнах Північної Америки та Західної Європи. Під час численних академічно-меморіальних заходів відбулося значне поглиблення і розширення сфокусованого на постаті визначного вченого історіографічного дискурсу. Насамперед, слід відзначити подальшу деідеологізацію спадщини історика, зростає розуміння потреби її вивчення з урахуванням тогочасних складних інтелектуальних контекстів, виявлення чималої кількості нових дослідницьких перспектив тощо. Все це підготувало необхідний концептуально-емпіричний ґрунт для дисциплінарного оформлення нової українознавчої галузі – грушевськознавства. Ця дисциплінарна ініціатива Л. Винара помітно інтенсифікувала інтерес до феномену М. Грушевського з боку представників багатьох галузей соціогуманітаристики. Масштабність згаданих заходів та ініціатив привернула увагу до вченого української інтелігенції за «залізною завісою», що також мало наслідком перші спроби переосмислення постаті Великого Українця і відмову від найбільш брутальних інвектив попередньої доби. Загалом, столітній ювілей став провісником нового історіографічного етапу у грушевськознавстві.

Ключові слова: М. Грушевський, столітній ювілей, конференційний рух, українська закордонна історіографія, рецепція.

Problem statement. As it is known, in the history of science, personal jubilee dates have a special significance, because they stimulate increased public attention to their honored compatriot [Тельвак, 2008а; Тельвак, 2010; Тельвак, 2012а]. The 100th anniversary of M. Hrushevsky was no exception, which, despite the inertia of the thinking of some foreign opinion leaders and the prevalence of many stereotypes, was celebrated during 1966-1967. In time, it overlapped with the widespread celebration in the diaspora of the half-century of the explosion of the Ukrainian revolution, which encouraged the expansion of the field of reflection on M. Hrushevsky at the expense of the least consensual political and ideological plots of the legacy of the eminent scientist. In turn, this led to a departure from the traditional complimentary historiographical rhetoric for this kind of event and the emergence of a critical debate necessary for disciplinary progress. In general, the celebration of the century of M. Hrushevsky appears as a multifaceted historiographical event. It is about putting forward the initiative of such a celebration, discussing its forms and content in the public space and expert environment, organizing various ceremonial events and, ultimately, the emergence of analytical and synthetic studies about the jubilee, addressed to various readerships. And if the jubilee problems of Hrushevsky studies have already come into the field of view of historiographers [Тельвак, 2016; Тельвак, Тельвак, 2021], then the conference movement will continue to be on the margins of research attention. We will focus on the mentioned component of the anniversary "Hrushevskiana" below.

Analysis of sources and recent research. The source base of our intelligence is various scientific and journalistic works, which Ukrainian foreign historians responded to the centenary anniversary of M. Hrushevsky. The historiography of the chosen problem is generally quite modest. In particular, Alla Atamanenko briefly touched on the issues of anniversary awards in her monograph on the Ukrainian Historical Society [Атаманенко, 2010 : 503-527]. Vitalij Telvak also paid some attention to the historiographical effect of the celebration of the century of the Great Ukrainian [Тельвак, 2000; Тельвак, 2002а : 13-41; Тельвак, Сабінський, 2022; Тельвак, 2011а; Тельвак, 2011b]. However, in these works, the authors mostly focused on the general trends of diasporic Hrushevsky studies, without specifically delving into the conference movement related to the celebration of the century of the Great Ukrainian. These circumstances determine the relevance of the topic of our research.

The purpose of the article – to find out the peculiarities of the conference "Hrushevskiana", caused by the widespread celebration of the centenary anniversary of M. Hrushevsky by Ukrainian historians abroad.

The scientific novelty of the article consists in an attempt to comprehensively reconstruct the historiographical effect of holding conferences dedicated to the centenary of M. Hrushevsky by Ukrainian intellectuals abroad.

The results of the research. According to the usual logic of national anniversary celebrations and in view of the need to honor a person who became one of the most recognizable symbols of modern Ukrainianness and intellectual resistance to the Soviet empire, in the year of the centenary of M. Hrushevsky in the diaspora community, one should expect considerable interest in this date and attempts to provide events of the greatest possible publicity for the promotion of Ukrainianness in the free world. On the other hand, given the widespread skepticism of the socio-political legacy of the distinguished scientist among the majority of opinion leaders of Ukrainians abroad, the matter of his centenary had every chance to become almost the biggest scandal in our intellectual history of the modern era. Depicting this, at first glance, paradoxical situation, O. Ogloblin wrote to L. Vynar: "Although this year should be the "year of Hrushevsky", in reality there will be little time for this, and even less attention. First of all, our "leaders" hastened to declare it the "year of Franko" – on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death. Of course, you can't have anything against it [...]. But this time, emigration would have to bring Hrushevsky to the fore. But that did not happen, and I have the impression that neither Shevchenko Scientific Society nor Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences take this seriously. All this will fall on the shoulders of individual enthusiasts [...] and, ultimately, on the Ukrainian Historical Society" [Винар, Атаманенко, 2006–2007 : 359].

Despite such, it would seem, excessive dramatization, O. Ogloblin completely realistically depicted the situation. Indeed, many Ukrainian foreign institutions and periodicals did not consider it necessary to specifically celebrate the century of the greatest historian, suggesting, instead, to celebrate either the "non-round" dates of other leading Ukrainian figures, or the anniversaries of figures of a much smaller national scale.

In such a situation of complete ignoring of the century of the author of "History of Ukraine-Rus", the reputation of our cultural emigration was actually saved by the Ukrainian Historical Society and its creator L. Vynar. It was he, sharing the above-mentioned apprehension of the head of Ukrainian Historical Society O. Ogloblin regarding the tendency to silence the anniversary date of M. Hrushevsky, who launched a wide media campaign promoting this event in the diasporic periodicals of the time. Thus, already in the February issue of *Svoboda*, the most authoritative Ukrainian daily newspaper in the USA, he comprehensively justified the need to declare 1966 as the Year of Mykhailo Hrushevsky. Certifying him as "the most outstanding Ukrainian historian, the first president of the Ukrainian People's Republic, the most prominent figure of the Ukrainian national revival of the 20th century", L. Vynar pointed out the importance of the legacy of the author of "The History of Ukraine-Rus" for the defense of Ukrainian national interests in the free world [Винар, 1966b : 2]. The author also informed the public about the preparatory measures already taken, pointing to the reprint in English of M. Hrushevsky's conceptual article on the outline of the Ukrainian historical process, his "Autobiography" and selected bibliography. However, as L. Vynar rightly asserted, this is obviously not enough for a worthy tribute to the Great Ukrainian.

Next, the editor-in-chief of "Ukrainian Historian" drew up a comprehensive research program of M. Hrushevsky's legacy, which, with many corrections and additions brought later by public and expert discussion, became a reference point for the interdisciplinary understanding of the phenomenon of an outstanding intellectual for many decades. First of all, L. Vynar pointed out the need for a special source study of the key problems of the historian's life and work, as well as the need to write his biography, which would synthesize the achievements of Hrushevsky studies at the end of the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries. The scientist emphasized that these works should appear not only in Ukrainian, but also, more importantly, in leading world languages in order to familiarize foreigners with the leading figure of our culture, whose heritage has undergone many manipulative distortions by the ideological enemies of Ukrainianism.

Finally, L. Vynar emphasized the need for the Ukrainian community to get rid of prejudices about M. Hrushevsky as soon as possible and not to divide into uncritical apologists and ardent opponents of his activities. After all, this distinguished intellectual, he emphasizes, belongs to his complex and controversial era, taking into account the context of which both his sometimes painful miscalculations and considerable achievements become clearer. In view of this, the author called on the leading Ukrainian institutions in exile, first of all Shevchenko Scientific Society and Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, to finally forget the long-standing disputes and jointly hold a large conference in memory of their distinguished employee. "It is high time for our scientific institutions to find a common language and jointly celebrate events and anniversaries that are of national significance," L. Vynar emphasized. – The joint celebration of the centenary of the birth of our genius of historical science will testify to our inner unity and devotion to the ideas of Mykhailo Hrushevsky" [Винар, 1966b : 2].

L. Vynar developed and deepened the ideas just expressed in his subsequent publications on the pages of diasporic periodicals. Thus, at the end of March 1966, on the pages of the same "Svoboda", the scientist, in a special address to the diaspora community, outlined the historiographic tasks of the Ukrainian Historical Society created by him in the context of the anniversary celebrations. Evaluating his performance later, L. Vynar wrote: "It is possible to say without exaggeration that this

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"Address" became a kind of programmatic platform for Hrushevsky studies and a basis for re-evaluating the multidimensional activity and creativity of M. Hrushevsky. This document has not lost its relevance to this day in Ukraine, the Ukrainian diaspora, and among Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian Hrushevsky's experts..." [Винар, 1998 : 85-86].

Separately, L. Vynar raised the issue of "separated" during the anniversaries of I. Franko and M. Hrushevsky, which was then lively discussed in the Ukrainian press. Completely in the spirit of the above-mentioned advice of O. Ogloblin, the secretary of Ukrainian Historical Society pointed out the expediency of commemorating Kamenyar in the first half of 1966, and instead suggested that the second half of it be dedicated to the centenary of the author of "History of Ukraine-Rus". It should be noted that the majority of opinion leaders of Ukrainians abroad agreed to this proposal of Ogloblin-Vynar, thanks to which the anniversary of M. Hrushevsky acquired organizational concreteness.

However, the most important part of this March article by L. Vynar in "Svoboda", in view of the further institutionalization of studies dedicated to the outstanding scientist, was the first mention in historiography of the need to nurture a new discipline of Ukrainian studies – Hrushevsky studies. According to the scientist's idea, the bibliographic and source publications mentioned above should actually become its basis. For the second time, its founder spoke about the problem of introducing a new discipline into Ukrainian studies in the pages of the Toronto magazine "Free Speech" [Винар, 1966a : 15–16]. Since then, L. Vynar has repeatedly addressed the issue of the disciplinary status of Hrushevsky studies and the delineation of its problem-thematic field [Макар, 2016].

The initiative of L. Vynar and the Ukrainian Historical Society created by him from the wide celebration of the century of M. Hrushevsky made the necessary conscious impact on the Ukrainian community abroad, which resulted in the organization of various events – memorial academies, scientific conferences, music and declamation evenings, etc. Considering their geography, we can confidently say that they covered almost all Ukrainian diaspora centers. At the same time, the lion's share of them falls on North American countries, where in the post-war period the representatives of the post-war emigration were the most numerous, among whom there were many well-known Ukrainian humanitarians. The scientific institutions they actually created moderated the conference movement in 1966-1967.

The first ever academic event in honor of the centenary of M. Hrushevsky was held by Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences events in Canada already on February 13, 1966 in the premises of the Ukrainian People's House in Winnipeg. His program included a scientific presentation and its subsequent discussion by those present. The speech dedicated to the jubilee was delivered by a well-known linguist, scientist and public figure, president of Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, prof. Yaroslav Rudnytsky. As the topic of his discussion, he chose the previously unknown problem of "Mykhailo Hrushevsky as a reporter", in which he touched on an interesting page of the scientist's literary heritage, namely his travel notes from Austria and Italy from 1908 and 1909. The report caused a lively discussion, in which M. Marunchak, M. Mandryk, K. Antonovych, S. Mukhyn and others took part [Академічний виклад, 1966].

In the first half of the anniversary year, a memorial evening in honor of M. Hrushevsky was also held in the USA. It is a joint initiative of Ukrainian Historical Society and the Detroit group of Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, which held a ceremonial academy in Detroit on May 7, 1966. L. Vynar, the founder of scientific Hrushevsky studies, gave a speech "The Young Years of Mykhailo Hrushevsky" [Хроніка. Століття Михайла Грушевського, 1966]. Subsequently, this speech, revised after the discussion, was published on the pages of "Ukrainian Historian". The mentioned event was accompanied by an exhibition of works by M. Hrushevsky and works about him.

It was fully expected that the main anniversary events took place in the second half of 1966. So, on the very day of the scientist's birthday, the Ukrainian Studies Center in Washington celebrated the century of M. Hrushevsky with a speech by Volodymyr Hutsul from the University of California, dedicated to the life and creative work of the scientist. In a few days, on October 9-10, in Toronto, at the XV Scientific Conference of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, Bohdan Budurovych from the University of Toronto gave a speech "Mykhailo Hrushevsky in the assessment of Western European and American historiographers" [Хроніка. Століття Михайла Грушевського, 1966; Тельвак, 2012b]. Also in Toronto on October 16, organized by the local Free Ukrainian Community, a festive academy was held with a speech by Roman Oliynyk (Rahmanny), dedicated to portraying the great national service of the distinguished historian [Охрим, 1967 : 55]. On October 29, Denver held a meeting of the Denver Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences group, dedicated to the 100th anniversary of M. Hrushevsky, with an introductory speech about him by Lev Bykovsky and Roman Chubaty's memories of the historian and his family based on the story of Maria Hrushevsky [Л. Б., 1966]. On November 6, the Federation of American Ukrainians and the Society of Supporters of the Ukrainian National Council of West Ukrainian People's Republic in Detroit held a joint festive event, at which V. Lysy delivered an academic essay, "comprehensively depicting the figure of M. Hrushevsky as the head of the Ukrainian Central Council and the president of the Ukrainian People's Republic." [Галій, 1967 : 57–

58]. On November 12, a ceremony was held in Ottawa with an academic report by R. Rakhmanny about the life and work of Hrushevsky, organized by the Shevchenko Scientific Society department; the afterword at the celebration was delivered by senator prof. P. Yuzyk. On the same day, a jubilee evening with a speech by L. Vynar "The Life Path of M. Hrushevsky" was held by the Ukrainian Historical Society, the Labor Center of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Cleveland, and the Association of Ukrainian Professors at American Universities; the opening speech at the event was given by Mykhailo Pap. On December 10, the Shevchenko Scientific Society branch in Washington together with Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences celebrated the 100th anniversary of M. Hrushevsky. Reports were given by A. Lutskiv ("M. Hrushevsky as a Ukrainian scientist and statesman"), P. Kovaliv ("M. Hrushevsky in the struggle for the Ukrainian language") and R. Smal-Stotsky ("The beginning of our liberation struggles during the first world war") [Нові дійсні члени, 1967]. On December 17, 1966, the Ukrainian community in Montreal celebrated the centenary of M. Hrushevsky with a memorial evening, at which R. Rakhmannyi gave an academic report on the main milestones of the life and work of the greatest historian of Ukraine.

The anniversary events continued at the beginning of 1967. On January 28, the Ukrainian academic society "Zarevo" in Baltimore held an academic evening, at which three reports were delivered: N. Klynovska spoke about the main milestones in the life of M. Hrushevsky, A. Lutskiv gave a detailed analysis of the "History Ukraine-Rus" and "History of Ukrainian Literature" [Тельвак, 2000b; Тельвак, 2007], Y. Kryvolap reported on the topic "M. Hrushevsky as the President of the Ukrainian People's Republic" ["Зарево" вшанувало, 1967]. On the same day, in New York, the local branch of Ukrainian Historical Society held a solemn event in the hall of the Ukrainian Literary and Art Club, at which M. Galia gave a popular science report. On February 11, a solemn scientific conference was held in New York by the American National Academy of Sciences within the walls of the Ukrainian Institute of America with reports by M. Chubaty ("Scientific reconstruction of the National Academy of Sciences by M. Hrushevsky"), M. Stakhiv ("M. Hrushevsky's view on federalism"), V. Lentsyk ("Hrushevsky in the assessment of his students"), O. Dombrovskiyi ("Methodological basis of research on the early history of Ukraine by M. Hrushevsky"), M. Chirovsky ("M. Hrushevsky as a researcher of the Ukrainian economy"), M. Vatsik ("M. Hrushevsky as a historian and statesman"), N. Korol ("The reason for the biography of Hrushevsky"), B. Romanenchuk ("M. Hrushevsky as a writer, literary critic and historian of Ukrainian literature"), M. Andrusiak ("Hrushevsky as a historian, patriot and statesman"), P. Kovaliva ("M. Hrushevsky in the struggle for the Ukrainian language"). Incidentally, we should note that most of these reports soon appeared in the pages of the magazine "Ukrainian Historian", which after the jubilee year of 1966 gradually turned into a leading academic tribune of Hrushevsky studies [Гирич, 1994]. On February 26, the department of the Ukrainian Public Scientific Institute in New York arranged a report by R. Rakhmanny on the topic "M. Hrushevsky and the Restoration of Ukrainian Statehood". On April 8, the anniversary of M. Hrushevsky was honored with a special conference by the newly created studio society named after him. According to the program of the event, reports were heard by Y. Turkal ("Historical works of Hrushevsky"), M. Voskobiynyk ("Mykhailo Hrushevsky as a politician"), I. Fizer ("M. Hrushevsky as a literary critic") and M. Dalny ("M. Hrushevsky as a publicist") [Тельвак, 2008b].

However, the academic conference held on December 18, 1966, dedicated to M. Hrushevsky, was the most authoritative scientific event of American Ukrainians. It entered the annals of Ukrainian foreign science thanks to the combined efforts of three leading diaspora institutions in its conduct – the Historical Section of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, the Historical and Philosophical Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Historical Society [Сидорчук, 2021 : 281]. Thus, the above-mentioned appeal of L. Vynar to the Ukrainian community to unite around the commemoration of the ideologist of the Cathedral of Ukraine was heard. According to the conference program, in the lecture hall of Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences in New York, moderated by O. Ogloblin, a number of reports important for the further progress of Hrushevsky studies were delivered. Thus, O. Ogloblin in the essay "Mykhailo Hrushevsky against the aphids dobi" noted that the great Ukrainian scientist is not confined to the problems of one era, since he lived and worked during several historical days, full of their own peculiarities and problems. The speaker characterized M. Hrushevsky against the background of the periods 1860-1880s, 1880-1917, 1917-1918 and 1918-1934. On the basis of rich source material, O. Ogloblin gave a complete picture of M. Hrushevsky's contribution to the historiography, public, political and cultural life of Ukraine. In turn, O. Pritsak in the report "Historiosophy of Mykhailo Hrushevsky" analyzed the populist historiosophy of the scientist, on which he, according to the speaker, based his main historical works [Тельвак, 2002b]. Another speaker, Y. Pelensky, in his report "Socio-Political Ideas of M. Hrushevsky" analyzed the evolution of the socio-political outlook of the scientist, who, in his opinion, evolved in his views from gradual left-wing democratism to utopian socialism. In the end, L. Vynar, in his speech "Lviv period of M. Hrushevsky's life", highlighted his multifaceted activities against the background of contemporary events in Galicia and convincingly proved that the pre-revolutionary twenty years of the author's

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"History of Ukraine-Rus" was "the fullest period of his life and creativity" [Тельвак, 2013; Telvak, Pedych, Telvak, 2021]. According to the general recognition of the participants of the event, the aforementioned anniversary conference was a great success, testifying to the fruitfulness of the cooperation of the leading Ukrainian institutions [Сторіччя з дня народження, 1966].

At the same time, the anniversary celebrations in the diaspora centers of the USA and Canada revealed further misunderstanding by part of the Ukrainian community of the national importance of the author of "History of Ukraine-Rus" and the politicization of his legacy. Oleksa Ohrym, a contributor to the Canadian magazine "Free Ukraine", wrote about this, for example, summarizing the anniversary events: "It is with regret that we have to say that our society is not yet in a position to appreciate the great genius of Hrushevsky. For example: in Toronto, there is "Prosvita" Society named after M. Hrushevsky, which did not even send a deputy to the Public Committee. The behavior of our clergy is also strange: not a single Orthodox or Catholic priest considered it appropriate to take part in this celebration, although everyone received an invitation. [...] And the so-called the free press, with the exception of "Free Speech" and "Ukrainian Voice", did not consider it appropriate to inform their readers about the Academy held in Toronto in honor of M. Hrushevsky" [Охрим, 1967 : 57].

The reviewer of the anniversary events for the Svoboda magazine also agreed with the mentioned assessments: "The centenary of the birth of Mykhailo Hrushevsky, a great Ukrainian, whose scientific and social activities gave rise to the creation of the modern history of Ukraine, has passed. But Ukrainians in the free world did not celebrate these great anniversaries with dignity, they failed to use the centenary of the birth of the first president of the Ukrainian People's Republic to promote demands for the state existence of the Ukrainian people. While the recent celebrations of Shevchenko's anniversary caused enthusiasm among the Ukrainian community in the free world, Hrushevsky's anniversary did not find a wide response in it" [Т., 1966]. We can explain the just described skeptical attitude of part of the Ukrainian citizenry by the inertia of the mass consciousness, which was extremely slow in giving up the stereotypes that had prevailed for a long time.

Along with representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora in the New World, M. Hrushevsky's anniversary was also celebrated by emigrants in Western Europe. Thus, on October 21, at the initiative of the Union of Ukrainian Journalists, Panas Fedenko's speech "Mykhailo Hrushevsky – Historian and Politician" was presented at the House of Ukrainian Science in Munich. On November 19, in Munich, the German-Ukrainian Society organized a holiday academy in honor of M. Hrushevsky and R. F. Kaendl. The report "Hrushevsky as a scientist" was delivered by the authoritative German historian Bolko von Richthofen. On December 9, a jubilee conference dedicated to M. Hrushevsky was held in Munich as part of the Seminar for East European and South European History of the University of Munich and Shevchenko Scientific Society in Europe. The forum was opened by Georg Stadtmüller, a regular professor of Eastern European history at the University of Munich. In his introductory speech, he emphasized the importance of M. Hrushevsky for Ukrainian history, Eastern European historiography, and for the Western world in general. The jubilee speech was delivered by prof. of Eastern European history of Heidelberg University Helmut Neubauer. He characterized the most important stages of M. Hrushevsky's scientific career, noted his prominent place in Ukrainian historiography, his creation of a school of Ukrainian historians, his connections with German colleagues and their influence (for example, on Otto Goetz and Leopold Karl Goetz), as well as mentioned the historian's cooperation with colleagues from Eastern and Southeastern Europe [Telvak, Yanyshyn, Telvak, 2021; Telvak, Ilnytskyi, 2018]. At the end of the event, Volodymyr Kubiiovych spoke about the merits of M. Hrushevsky for the development of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, about his extensive publishing activity and about the scientist as a politician [Хроніка. Століття Михайла Грушевського, 1966].

Along with solemn events, Ukrainians in the Western world also informed the public of their countries of settlement about the anniversary of M. Hrushevsky by publishing popular scientific essays in foreign languages in local periodicals, where the emphasis was usually placed on the significance of the national service of the author of the "History of Ukraine-Rus". Taking such publications into account significantly expands our understanding of the geography and features of the Jubilee "Hrushevskiana". English-language popular science texts about M. Hrushevsky appeared the most. For example, let's recall the biographical profile of O. Ogloblin. In turn, several articles authored by F. Fedoronchuk appeared in the Vatican press. Ukrainian emigrants in France were also quite active, publishing a special issue of the magazine "Bulletin Franco-Ukrainiené", which, among other things, contained popular science essays by Ilko Borshchak and Oleksandr Shulgin [Тельвак, Тельвак, 2022]. Similarly, Panas Fedenko published an essay about M. Hrushevsky on the pages of the cult emigration Polish magazine "Kultura", published by Jerzy Gedroyc in Paris [Тельвак, 2006; Telvak, Yanyshyn, Telvak, 2023]. Ukrainian emigrants and their colleagues from Germany also contributed a lot to popularizing the figure of M. Hrushevsky in the country, publishing several thematic issues of the Munich quarterly "Ukraine in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart", which is authoritative among Ukrainian scholars. We can cite many similar examples.

Along with the countries of the Western world, representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora in the countries of the socialist camp also remembered the anniversary of their well-known compatriot. Such publications became possible thanks to the reverberations of the Khrushchev's "Thaw" in the USSR. For example, publications about M. Hrushevsky appeared in the literary and artistic magazine "Duklya", which was the organ of the Ukrainian branch of the Union of Slovak Writers. He honored the anniversary of a prominent historian and the magazine "Druzhno Vpered", which was the organ of the Cultural Union of Ukrainian Workers of Czechoslovakia [Telvak, Telvak, 2019]. On the pages of these magazines, not only the scientific, but also public activities of M. Hrushevsky were quite favorably characterized, and his fruitful organizational work in Soviet Kyiv was also mentioned [М. Грушевський (100 років з дня народження), 1966]. What is important is that the Ukrainian scientist was portrayed as a victim of Stalin's arbitrariness, so the need for his rehabilitation and uncommitted study of his considerable creative output was emphasized.

Conclusions. In conclusion, we would like to note that initiated by L. Vynar and the Ukrainian Historical Society created by him, worthy of commemoration of the century of M. Hrushevsky, had the consequence of the development of a rather intensive conference movement, which during 1966-1967 covered the main diaspora centers in the countries of North America and Western Europe. During numerous academic and memorial events, there was a significant deepening and expansion of the historiographical discourse focused on the figure of a prominent scientist. First of all, it should be noted the further de-ideologization of the historian's heritage, the growing understanding of the need to study it taking into account the complex intellectual contexts of the time, the discovery of a considerable number of new research perspectives, etc. All this prepared the necessary conceptual and empirical ground for the disciplinary design of a new field of Ukrainian studies – Hrushevsky studies. This disciplinary initiative of L. Vynar significantly intensified interest in the phenomenon of M. Hrushevsky on the part of representatives of many branches of socio-humanitarian studies. The magnitude of the mentioned measures and initiatives attracted the attention of the scientist of the Ukrainian intelligentsia behind the "iron curtain", which also resulted in the first attempts to rethink the figure of the Great Ukrainian and the rejection of the most brutal invectives of the previous era. In general, the centennial anniversary heralded a new historiographical stage in Hrushevsky studies.

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