

## CULTURAL STUDIES

### MODERN DIRECTIONS OF RESEARCHING UKRAINIAN DIASPORA'S ART

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As the scientific thought develops, it is vital for Ukrainian scientists to preserve the national heritage, as the preservation and development of national traditions becomes increasingly important for many countries today.

Studying the biography and creative activity of the national artists who had to leave Ukraine for some reason is a significant aspect.

The period from the 19<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was rather complicated owing to a range of political and economic factors. A great number of artists, including painters, musicians, sculptors and choreographers, had to leave their native land; they are often considered to be the representatives of the Russian, American and European art, while they were actually born, educated and started their professional activity in Ukraine.

Their names have been concealed for a long time, and only after Ukraine had gained independence, scientists had the opportunity to study their creative activity, find out how they worked abroad and what they did to develop the Ukrainian and world culture.

At present, researches seek to return forgotten names. The last decades have proved to be successful in this respect, as it became possible to get acquainted with the work of the artists who were considered «nationalists», «public enemies» and «emigrants» by the totalitarian regime... [4].

Ukrainian diaspora in the world has been preserving its cultural traditions for many decades. Such legacy must be protected and studied [7].

With this in mind, the modern scientific space is enriched with new information from creative biographies of earlier little known, if known at all, figures in Ukraine, knowledge about the current place of their works and the international community's evaluation of their contribution to the

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development of the world art. This resulted in artistic exhibitions, research, films about life and work of Ukrainian artists abroad.

The work of Ukrainian diaspora's representatives got into a circle of scientific interests of many modern researchers. Thus, O. Fedoruk made a lot of efforts to return to the Ukrainian history such names as Mykola Butovych (1895–1961), Vasyl Khmeliuk (1903–1986), Liudmyla Morozova (1907–1997), Petro Kapshuchenko (1915–2006) and others.

R. Yatsiv studied the creative path of Ukrainian painters in emigration – Edvard Kozak (1902–1992), Petro Andrusiv (1906–1981), Robert Lisovskiy (1893–1982). The scientists turned to this topic in the late 1980s when it was almost unknown for the Soviet discourse and continues studying it today. Yatsiv presented a range of articles about famous Ukrainian painters in his book *Ukrainian Art of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: Ideas, Phenomena, Personae* (2006). In 2008, [1] he published the book *Oleksa Shatkivskiy and Spokii Ukrainian Art Club: History of Ukrainian Art in 1920-1930s* containing the materials about the Ukrainian environment in Warsaw in the 1920-1930s. This is not everything he did, he is also an author of scientific and popular scientific publications [4, p. 20]. Separate artists were also reviewed in the works of Svitlana Herehova, Halyna Horbunova, Yurii Rubashov, Anatolii Trembitskyi and others [1].

H. Stelmashchuk's research in the book *Ukrainian Artists in the World. Materials on History of Ukraine Art in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century* is rather thorough. She determined the waves of emigration, specified the names of the artists who were forced to leave Ukraine. The book contains articles about 143 artists in total [4].

V. Prosalova's research *Ukrainian Diaspora: Literary Figures, Works, Biobibliographic Information* contains biobibliographic data on Ukrainian writers who left Ukraine for some reason (socio-political, economic, ethnic or personal) and managed to fulfill their creative potential. The author studied and systematized biographic facts, gave the list of works of the writers who started or continued their creative activity abroad. The handbook is intended to help one find artistic, memoir and publicistic works, relevant reference and review literature about Ukrainian writers [3].

The visual arts of Ukrainian diaspora in the 1940-1970s was studied by H. Novozhenets in her book *Fine Arts of Ukrainian Diaspora in the 1940-1970s: Polyvariety of Artistic Experience* which represents the artists working outside Ukraine, analyzes the genre diversity of art in diaspora, establishes the link with the Ukrainian tradition and the influence of Western artistic tendencies [2].

The Ukrainian ecclesiastical painting developed by the national artists abroad was studied by D. Stepovyk in *The History of Ukrainian Icon*. The author has a range of other publications concerning the art of Ukrainian diaspora, including *Ukrainian Diaspora's Art. Returned Names, Diaspora's Modern Ukrainian Icon Painting* and others [5; 6].

Despite the fact that Ukrainian scientists study the work of painters, musicians, choreographers and writers, it is worth noting that today's research does not mention all the names and aspects of national artists' work. That is why the topic of Ukrainian artists' contribution to the world culture and art is still relevant and requires further research.

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