

most cosmopolitan intellectual centres. Between 1919 and 1921 the Viennese home of the attorney and politician Pavlo Lysiak and his wife, the educator and socio-political activist Milena Rudnytska, was, as Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytsky writes, a meeting place for the leaders of the Ukrainian political emigration. Ivan, whose intellectual interests were nurtured by his mother, probably listened to political debates before he could walk.

After his parents had returned to their homeland and subsequently separated, Ivan grew up under the intellectual tutelage of the Rudnytsky clan in Lviv. This was an unusual family. The matriarch, Olha Rudnytska, née Spiegel (1864–1950), was widowed when her husband, the notary Ivan (1855–1906), Ivan's grandfather, died prematurely, leaving her with five children on her hands. Although she was not Ukrainian and evidently never mastered the Ukrainian language, out of devotion to her late husband she reared her children as Ukrainians and ensured that they all received a higher education in Ukrainian schools. The children later became known as the Ukrainian "group of five," whose talents were occupied in various spheres. The eldest, Mykhailo (1889–1975), became a leading literary scholar and aesthete who demanded that Ukrainian scholars judge Ukrainian literature by world standards; he also specialized in English, French, and Italian literatures. Volodymyr (1891–1975) was a notary by profession (like his father) and a respected civic leader both at home and in the emigration. Ivan's mother Milena (1892–1976) distinguished herself as the head of the Ukrainian women's movement and as a political leader who defended the Ukrainian cause both in the Polish Sejm and at the League of Nations in Geneva. Ivan Kedryn (b. 1896), the only survivor of the group, is the elder statesman among Ukrainian publicists. A longtime correspondent and later editor of *Dilo*, he provided valuable political reports and memoirs. The youngest of the Rudnytsky brothers, Antin (1902–75), was a musician, composer, and director of the Kiev and Kharkiv operas.

One can understand why Ivan was so possessed by the Rudnytsky charisma that he decided to use his mother's maiden name as his main surname. This was painful to his father, who took care of Ivan's material needs until his death in 1948. In Göttingen in the late 1940s, Pavlo Lysiak showed me the correspondence in which father and son declared their respective views, and found no common denominator. Until he was thirty, Ivan was the darling of fate. Because his parents were intellectuals, he perused books as a matter of course. Under the tutelage of the Rudnytsky clan, he became an intellectual gourmet. Until 1953, his material needs were provided for, and he was able to study whatever he liked, as well as to attend public lectures, concerts, and other cultural