

# SUMMARY

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Nataliia MYSAK

5–16

## **Role of Galician institutions of higher education in the formation of the Ukrainian intelligentsia in the late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century**

The article discusses features of a higher education system in Galicia in the late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century and its role in the formation of Ukrainian intelligentsia. It analyses negative factors (imperial authorities' position on the national question, discriminatory policies regarding Ukrainian students and lecturers in academia, peculiarities of education process in the institutions of higher education, financial situation of students, etc.) that curbed the establishment of the national intellectual elite. It focuses on factors that stimulated the formation of the intelligentsia: active position and public activity of Ukrainian lecturers and professors intended to provide Ukrainian students an opportunity to receive education in native language, youth initiatives and self-organization aiming to satisfy their national and religious needs.

*Key words:* higher education, Lviv University, intelligentsia, student, Galicia.

Olha NIKOLAYENKO

17–25

## **Childcare in the activities of Polish societies in Ukraine in the late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century**

The article analyses childcare in activities of Polish societies in Ukraine in the late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It reveals a prominent role of religious organizations, which in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century were joined by women's religious associations, as well as secular charities. It focuses on the issues of motherhood and childhood, and the Polish women's groups.

*Key words:* childhood, custody, Polish organizations, Ukraine, women's organizations.

Mykola LYTVYN

26–44

## **Ukrainian and Polish politicians in the period of nation states revival (1914–1918)**

The article analyses geopolitical and domestic circumstances of the fall of the Habsburg and Russian Empires and proclamation of independence of new national states – the Republic of Poland, the Ukrainian People's Republic and the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. It examines policies of governments and parliaments of these states towards ethnic minorities. It focuses on Ukrainian-Polish political and cultural relations at the end of World War I.

*Key words:* Republic of Poland, West Ukrainian People's Republic, Ukrainian People's Republic, Ukrainian-Polish relations, ethnic minorities.

Наталія МАКСИМЕНКО

45–51

**The Western Ukrainian Society of the League of Nations: establishment, characteristic features, and activities (1922–1924)**

The article examines a history of the Western Ukrainian Society of the League of Nations (ZUTLN) in the early 1920s. It determines leaders of the organization, its main tasks and practical steps towards a restoration of Ukrainian statehood. Particular attention is paid to the relationship of the Society with other League of Nations societies. The article identified causes that led to an exclusion of the Society from this influential international organization.

*Key words:* ZUTLN, League of Nations, UTLN, Roman Perfetskyi, statute.

Andrii PROKIP

52–60

**Mykhailo Halushchynskyi as a leader of the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance (1925–1931)**

The article analyses activities of Mykhailo Halushchynskyi, a prominent Ukrainian public and political figure of the interwar period, in the leadership of the Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance (UNDO), the largest legal political force in Western Ukraine in the 1920s and 1930s. From the very foundation of the party, Halushchynskyi was a member of its Central Committee. In his activities he focused on educational issues. He was a representative in the Senate, and was elected to the Polish Sejm. He was one of the leaders of the moderate party group, so called ‘pozytyvisty’, who tried to normalize strained Polish-Ukrainian relations.

*Key words:* UNDO, Mykhailo Halushchynskyi, Galicia, Ukraine, Poland, Polish-Ukrainian understanding, Sejm, Senate.

Andrii SHCHEHLOV

61–68

**Corps of cadets № 1 in Lviv as a cultural centre of the city  
The 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps in Lviv as a city’s cultural hub**

The article discusses importance of the 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps in terms of the cultural life of Lviv. It analyses contribution of its cadets to mass culture development in Lviv, especially in the fields of broadcasting, theatre, and popularisation of the cinema. The cadets’ participation in the citywide celebrations is highlighted. Moreover, the role of religion in the cultural life of students of the institution is analysed.

*Key words:* Cadet Corps, Lviv, cultural milieu, cultural hub.

Oksana PASITSKA

69–77

**Ukrainian political parties and public organisations of Galicia in the 1920s–30s: from political influence to cooperation**

The article analyses a role of Ukrainian political parties in organisational movement of the Galician Ukrainians. It focuses on functioning of public organisations which were

structural units of political parties and associations. It provides examples of political influence on activities of public organisations. Besides, it examines cooperation of the UNDA (Ukrainian National Democratic Alliance), the USDP (Ukrainian Social Democratic Party), the USRP (Ukrainian Socialist-Radical Party), the OUN (Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists), and the CPWU (Communist Party of Western Ukraine) with cultural and educational, professional, sports and women's societies of Galicia.

*Key words:* political parties, civil society, Galicia, organisation, partnership, activities, cooperation, political influences.

Yuriy SKIRA

78–90

### **The Greek Catholic Church position in a struggle for the national higher education in Galicia in 1900–1939**

The article highlights efforts of the Greek Catholic Church to establish the national higher education in Galicia in 1900–1939. Firstly, it analyses measures taken by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky in order to open the Ukrainian university in 1900–1918. Further it presents reasons why the opening of the Ukrainian university in the Polish state and an alternative project, i.e. Lviv Theological Academy, were not possible. The article concludes that the position of the Church towards the higher education was strongly marked by the position of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and his actions within Lviv archdiocese. The Lviv Theological Academy became a manifestation and a symbol of the Church's support of the Ukrainians' drive for their national higher education.

*Key words:* higher education, university, Church, metropolitan, concordat.

Oksana RUDA

91–109

### **National and education policies of the Second Polish Republic in Galicia in 1924–1939**

The article highlights the main aspects of the Polish state policy in education in 1924–1939. Polish legal framework of the education sector is examined. Moreover, it analyses the main trends in the primary, secondary and higher education. It determines the place of non-Polish schooling in the educational system of the Second Polish Republic.

*Key words:* Second Polish Republic, regulations, education policy, national policy.

Andrii BOLIANOVSKYI

110–127

### **Ukrainians and Poles of Galicia under Stalin regime in the eyewitness memoirs: first experience**

Based on Ukrainian and Polish eyewitness critical memoirs the article analyses perception of some aspects of Stalin's regime in Western Ukraine from September 17, 1939 to its official incorporation by the Soviet Union. It compares memoirs of Ukrainians and Poles as well as highlights certain important events in lives of people of both nationalities in the above-mentioned period.

*Key words:* Ukrainians, Poles, Stalin regime, perception.

Leonid ZASHKILNYAK

128–139

**Polish Underground and Ukrainian question during World War II**

The article analyses how a position of the Polish government in exile and Polish underground toward Ukrainians and Ukrainian national liberation movement fighting for a restoration of an independent united Ukrainian state was formed in the occupied country. It shows that Polish political forces that formed the basis of the government and the underground wanted to restore Poland's borders from 1939 after the end of the war. They used all their power to crush the Ukrainian movement, especially on the Ukrainian-Polish borderland. This was one of the reasons for the defeat of both Ukrainian and Polish liberation movements, followed by the Soviet occupation.

*Key words:* World War II, Polish resistance movement, Ukrainian question.

Vitaliy SOLOVEY

140–152

**Ethnic, cultural and political life in Podilia region during the Nazi occupation**

The article discusses distinctive features of ethnic and cultural life in Podilia region during the Nazi occupation. Activities of the reorganized education, cultural and medical institutions as well as of the local press are examined. It focuses on repressions against Ukrainian, Polish and Jewish population.

*Key words:* Podilia, Reich Commissariat Ukraine, the Nazi occupation, culture, education.

Oksana KALISHCHUK

153–161

**Conflict potential of historical memory (example Ukrainian-Polish relations during World War II)**

The article presents some reflections on the challenges hidden in a historical policy and historical memory. It examines public opinion and states the fact of its successful use for political instrumentalization. Thus it argues for necessity to critically reflect potential of past conflict for contemporary societies. It requires states to make efforts in order to come to terms with their own history and, at the same time, to establish common principles and values when considering the sensitive topics of common history in international relations. The article focuses on specific uses of conflict-prone past in contemporary Ukrainian-Polish-Russian relations.

*Key words:* historical memory, Ukrainian-Polish relations, World War II, Volhynia, conflict prone.

Oleh PIKH

162–178

**Eastern policy of the Republic of Poland in the context of its foreign policy priorities (1991–2004)**

The article discusses the process of formation and implementation of key foreign policy goals of the Republic of Poland in the new geopolitical conditions of the late 20th

– early 21st century. It identifies its strategic directions, such as joining NATO and the EU, developing a strategic partnership with the United States. It concludes that Polish Eastern policy as a whole and at bilateral level had only a supporting character. At the same time, successes or failures in its implementation had an impact on the achievement of the main priorities of the Polish diplomacy.

*Key words:* Poland, NATO, EU, Eastern policy, European and Euro-Atlantic integration.

Ondřej KLÍPA

179–184

### **Civic Nation Building in Post-Soviet Ukraine: the Role of Ethnic Minorities**

The article presents an overview of perception of nationhood within Ukrainian society, accentuating the perspectives of ethnic minorities. The objective is to better understand internal tensions within Ukrainian society as well as to challenge the current international standards of minority protection. It examines how particular ethnic minorities in Ukraine have approached the idea of civic nation building. Attention is paid especially to the impact and interpretation of legislative measures regarding the minorities.

*Key words:* civic nation, Ukraine, ethnic minorities, minority right.

Oleksii POPOVYCH

185–194

### **Ukrainian-Polish confrontation in Ukrainian media (2005–2014)**

The article analyses coverage and depiction of Ukrainian-Polish military and political conflict during World War II in contemporary television and print media Ukraine. It highlights their response to a problem of historical assessment of the conflict as well as their role in steering public debate around this phenomenon. It uncovers propaganda and manipulative style of presentation by Ukrainian media, designed to produce a negative image of Ukrainian Nationalists in order to reach certain ideological objectives. The article identifies influences of the present-day mass media narrative on a shaping of national memory of the citizens of Ukraine about participants of Ukrainian-Polish political and military conflict of the mid-20th century.

*Key words:* Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, World War II, Ukrainian-Polish confrontation, resistance movement, information space, propaganda, media, national memory.

Taras HORBACHEVSKYI

195–202

### **The Roman Catholic Church in independent Ukraine: organisational development and cultural and educational activities**

The article considers restoration of the structures of the Roman Catholic Church (RCC) in independent Ukraine, including establishment of new dioceses since 1991 and difficulties with opening new parishes. It also covers relations with the Ukrainian Greek

Catholic Church; the impact on the development of the Polish minority; difficulties in relations with the Russian Orthodox Church; the public perception of Pope John Paul II visit to Ukraine.

*Key words:* Lviv, Roman Catholic Church, Poland, diocese, parish.

Andrij KHARUK

203–209

**Ukrainian-Polish cooperation in the aircraft industry: history and current status**

The article analyses cooperation between Ukraine and Poland in the aircraft industry. The beginning of this cooperation was laid in 1958 with a decision to transfer to Poland documentation for the production of Antonov An-2, designed under the direction of Antonov. This biplane has become the most popular aircraft in the history of Polish aircraft industry. In the 1980s Poland began producing another aircraft developed in Ukraine, Antonov An-28. In recent years, the main focus of cooperation between the two countries is production of helicopters.

*Key words:* Ukraine, Poland, aircraft industry, aircraft production plant, airplane, helicopter.

Yaroslav KONDRACH

210–216

**Ukrainian-Polish battalion: a peacekeeping mission in Kosovo**

The article analyses a history of the Ukrainian-Polish battalion (UKRPOLBAT). It presents its structure, staff, and combat training of personnel. Particular attention is paid to successful peacekeeping battalion in Kosovo. The article chronologically describes its activities within the international KFOR, created under the auspices of NATO based on the UN Security Council Resolution.

*Key words:* Ukraine, Poland, Kosovo, army, battalion, peacekeeping mission, UN, NATO.

Rev. Nazar ZATORSKYI

217–229

**Alexander Soltan, aurei velleris hispanici observator: origins of the misconception and possible solutions of the problem**

The article retraces the thesis that Alexander Soltan was a knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece to its origins. It detects the source of the misconception in Polish translations of the *Epistle of Misael to Pope Sixtus IV*. It examines different ways of reception of the thesis in various fields throughout history until today and offers some possible linguistic and historical solutions to the problem.

*Key words:* Alexander Soltan, *Epistle of Misael*, Order of the Golden Fleece, Hipatius Potij.

Ihor MRAKA

230–248

**‘Reflections on the Defence of Lviv’ (fragment of Jan Rogowski memoir)**

This article presents a course of defence of Lviv on September 17–22, 1939, actions of the city Defence Command, feelings of Lviv citizens after USSR attacked Poland. It also analyses the course of Soviet-Polish negotiations concerning the conditions of the surrender of the Polish Army, including positions of municipal military and civil authorities. Places of the surrender of the Polish Army in Vynnyky are identified based on archival documents. The article also includes a part of memoirs, which is one of the first attempts to analyse and evaluate the Defence Command actions in Lviv, and proves a suggestion that a part of city dwellers and defenders considered the possibility to surrender to the German Army.

*Key words:* Lviv, defence, surrender, Langner, Red Army, German Army.

Piotr OLECHOWSKI

249–257

**Mutual hatred or good-neighbourliness? Poles and Ukrainians in the interwar Lviv. An image of a neighbour in memories**

The article examines Polish – Ukrainian relations in Lviv on the basis of memories of former and contemporary inhabitants of the city. The main goal is to show mutual contacts on the lowest level, between neighbours. Moreover, the text is an attempt to present images of Poles in the eyes of Ukrainians and vice versa; it describes contacts of representatives of both nations at schools, universities and workplace as well as common celebrating of religious holidays.

*Key words:* Lviv, Polish-Ukrainian relations, interwar period, neighbours.

Vasyl’ FUTALA

258–264

**National and cultural life of Ukrainians in the Second Polish Republic: Polish perspective**

The article analyses state of Polish research on cultural and educational movement of Ukrainians in Poland during the 1920s–1930s. It identifies priority research areas, such as state of Ukrainian education, activities of Prosvita, Ridna Shkola, and Ridna Khata societies; personifies contribution of academics in this field. It also draws attention to the process of accretion of academic historical knowledge and detects issues that need further consideration.

*Key words:* Polish historiography, secondary source, cultural and educational movement, Prosvita, Ridna Shkola, Ridna Khata.

Maryna CHEBAN

265–279

**Oleksandr Lototskyi activities in the Shevchenko Scientific Society (based on materials from the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv)**

The article analyses materials on biography of political activist and historian Oleksandr Lototskyi from the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv. Three

groups of sources were identified: letters, autobiographies and his studies. Based on the discovered sources Lotoskyi's activities in the Shevchenko Scientific Society are analysed.

*Key words:* Oleksandr Lototskyi, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, historical sources, the Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Lviv.

Julia PAVLIV

280–289

**Publishing activities of socio-cultural organisations of deported Ukrainians in Lviv**

The article analyses materials, such as non-fiction, local history publications, memoirs and press, published by organisations uniting forcefully resettled people. It highlights the main stages of coordination activities of these organisations, their participation in regional historical and international conferences. It supports a thesis that their publications are primarily targeting people from Zakarpatia, and serve a purpose to maintain their identity. It argues that published memoirs and local historical essays as a rule are similar both formally and content-wise.

*Key words:* socio-cultural organisations, Kholm region, Sian region, Lubachiv region, Lemko region, frameworks of memory.