

Summary

V. V. Gipich

A city-state or a city in a state? Townspeople in the political system of Poland-Lithuania Commonwealth in 16th-17th centuries.

This article analyzes political attitudes of townspeople in the early modern Ukraine. This paper also focused on the attitudes of the ruling classes towards cities, and particularities of urban centers functioning in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

This paper is based on the analysis of narrative sources – pamphlets, memoirs, and epistolary. The main focus is on the reconstruction of socio-political discourse about role played by townspeople in the state. Special attention is given to the voices of the townspeople themselves, since there were excluded from the political life of the Commonwealth. The main focus is on the Ukrainian lands because of their special situation on the borderland and because of their multiethnic population what distinguish them from the other provinces of the Polish kingdom.

The role of the townspeople in the political life of the Commonwealth, as it was seen by the townspeople themselves, could be reconstructed through linguistic analysis of texts devoted to the patriotic topics. Investigating of the so-called “plebeian” literature I realized that the burghers’ patriotic rhetoric is mostly based on the state patriotism of Cicero and Seneca which was a sample for it. In the Renaissance writings the word “fatherland” as rule was used for a place or a territory of an author’s birth. In the urban chronicles the feeling of solidarity or community, based on moral, cultural, and local tradition predominated the feeling of “noble birth” and political solidarity typical for the aristocratic concepts of “lineage-gens” and of “Sarmatian nation”. The townspeople attached the Commonwealth mostly to the state territory, not to the political institutions of the “Republic of nobles”. The very word “Commonwealth” was many times used by these authors to describe their given urban community.

Despite the fault of the townspeople to be represented in the Diet – *Sejm* – and inimical attitude of nobility, one could not say that the townspeople were totally excluded from political life. Many burghers took the state offices and took part in the intellectual life. Men of letters with urban background defended the right of “plebeians” to take part in the political life of the Commonwealth, because of the important role they played in

the economy. The townspeople defended their cities from the external enemies, thus destructing a stereotype that the warfare could be an exclusive occupation of the noblemen.

Key words: townspeople, nobility, political attitudes, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

S. I. Svitlenko

**Figure T. G. Shevchenko in the creative heritage
of M. P. Dragomanov**

The main historiographical milestones in Dragomanov's studies of T. Shevchenko are shown. It is noted that historiography of the topic has long tradition, passed several stages – from separate journalistic notes to more systematic study by historians and literary critics in scientific articles and monographs. It is stressed, that M. Dragomanov had been interested in oeuvre of Shevchenko for long time, starting from journal articles of 1860s. Being abroad, M. Dragomanov found it important to popularize works of the poet not only in Dnieper and Western Ukraine, but also among the Western public. Correspondence of M. Dragomanov with Kievan Old Gromada shows, that he took care about edition of T. G. Shevchenko's works. In writings of M. Dragomanov of 1870th – the first half of 1890th we find original interpretations of some important problems of Shevchenko's studies, related to personality of T. G. Shevchenko, different periods of his life and activity. The debatable aspects of genesis and essence of poet's ideology, estimations of Shenchenko's extra-ordinary poetic talent and public influence of his personality and heritage on society of Ukraine and Russia are exposed in theoretical, methodological and journalistic interpretations in works of M. P. Dragomanov. In addition to theoretical aspects of Shevchenko's studies, which are presented in works of M. P. Dragomanov quite systematically and conceptually, he raised the question about the necessity to study the figure of T. G. Shevchenko as a poet and public man objectively and in historical perspective. Aspiration to spread critical and at the same time truthful image of T. G. Shevchenko, presented in works of M.P. Dragomanov, seriously influenced the Ukrainian elites in their search of national consciousness.

Key words: studies of T. Shevchenko by Dragomanov, personality of T. G. Shevchenko, oeuvre of M. Dragomanov.

A. I. Nikitenko
On the history links N. W. Kovalevsky

The article is devoted neglected aspects links known figure movement Gromada Nicholas Kovalevsky , in particular his family relations in the reference period. His reference mapping received in articles C. Buda, M. Hrinchenko, as well as monographs and N. A. Boldyrev Pobirchenko. Sources to write articles materials steel N. Kowalewski personal fund (fund number 88 Institute of Manuscripts named after Vernadsky NBU), which mainly consist of epistolary. Was analyzed N. Kowalewski letters to her sister and daughter Galina, M. Kowalewski letter to his daughter and her husband's sister, epistolary, G. Kovalevskaya who wrote his father in Minusinsk and "Request" N. Filippovic (sisters) to the Minister of the Interior. Significant informative on this issue have memoirs I.Zhitetsky and C. Rusova. The study revealed the central moments and little known links N. Kowalewski, the life of his family during this period, the material and moral condition. This plot perspective to use in broader studies in the history of motion Gromada Dnieper Ukraine (60-80 years. Nineteenth centuries). «Totlebenovskoy» political reaction in Odessa in the late 1878's., Family history.

Key words: N. Kovalevsky, link, family relationships, political position.

A. B. Shlyachov
Some Notes to the Political Portrait of Ekaterinoslav Governor
V. K. Shlippe

In the article, written on the basis of the Humble reports of Ekaterinoslav governor to the emperor of 1890, 1891 and 1892, life and activity of V. Shlippe are examined. Material about the family of V. Schlippe, his education, political views is given; the main stages of V. Schlippe's promotion through the ranks are shown.

The main directions of V. Schlippe's activities during his being the head of Ekaterinoslav District (1890-1893 гг.) are examined. The fact that V. Schlippe was an enterprising, energetic leader with the great responsibility toward his duties is noted.

His participation in the intensification of agriculture in the district, the role of governor in the creation of woodland belts and forest plots, the development of horticulture of the province are elucidated. It is also

shown, that V. Schlippe paid great attention to education, supported the opening of new schools and colleges, which led to a marked increase in the educational level of residents of the province. The governor supported charity of public organizations and individuals, he was also actively engaged in patronage. The distinctive feature of V. Schlippe was the decisive measures in overcoming the distribution of dangerous infectious diseases in Ekaterinoslav province.

Considerable attention in the publication is paid to the social policy in the region during the late 19-th century, to the measures, taken by the governor, in order to maintain the political stability in Ekaterinoslav province. In particular V.Schlippe's struggle with the strike movement of the proletariat, which spread in 1890-s, and primarily with Yuzovka riots in August 1892, is studied.

In the final part of the material the conclusions about the significant contribution of V. K. Schlippe into the socio-economic development of the region, maintaining stability and defined mitigation of social conflicts here are formed.

Key words: governor, Ekaterinoslav province, V.K. Shlippe.

Y. I. Kolomoets

Enhancing the conflict among the Russian Social Democratic emigration after Ist Congress of the «Union of Russian Social-Democrats»

The article highlights the causes and course of the conflict among the «Union of Russian Social Democrats Abroad» which escalated after the first Congress of the «Union «in November 1898 in Zurich. H. Plehanov and its supporters in Congress refused to edit the newspaper, which came out in publishing «Union».

After the Congress of conflict between the «Emancipation of Labour» and «young» emigration further exacerbated. The reasons for this lie in several factors. First, the ideological differences that have occurred. Secondly, a group of «Emancipation of Labour», whose members were in emigration from the 80 's of the nineteenth century, suspicious attitude toward new immigrants, considering them not theoretically prepared. On the other hand, long stay in emigration led to H. Plehanov, P. Axelrod and V. Zaslulich poorly imagined situation in Russia, prospects and tasks of the working class in the late 90's as links with local party organizations

were random and sporadic. Thirdly, an important role in the exacerbation of the conflict played in emigration financial difficulties because of lack of money forced members of the group as «Emancipation of Labour» and «young» emigration constantly seek means to obtain them. In this regard, there were financial confusion that greatly complicated the situation among the «Union of Russian Social Democrats Abroad».

Worsening conflict after the first Congress of the «Union» was in an attempt to discredit both sides of each other in front of the Russian social-democratic organizations and to the European Marxists. Supporters group «Emancipation of Labour» additionally trying to create artificial difficulties the new edition of the «Union» to show her disability. In response, representatives of the «young» emigration constantly demanded the return of funds, typography and equipment, based on the opinion of the Social Democrats in negotiations between the parties that are constantly taking place in Geneva and Zurich, led only to the further deterioration of relations, as the requirements put forward under time they had a whole ultimatum character. During 1899 relations between the two parts of the «Union» is so deteriorated that only joint action remained only fighting neonarodniks' movement represented established in Bern «foreign Union of Socialist Revolutionaries». As a result, the group of «Emancipation of Labour» put representatives of Western social democracy against «young» emigration. On the other hand, Russian Marxists were divided in their support of both parties. Moreover, many of the practitioners of the Social Democrats do not understand the sources and origins of the conflict, calling for an immediate reconciliation of the parties .

Conflict after the first Congress of the «Union» at the end of 1899 became so acute that reconciliation was absolutely impossible and a complete break between the two camps in the Social Democratic emigration became only a matter of time. In summary, it should be noted that the situation in the Russian Social Democratic emigration in this period was applied in serious harm to the revolutionary movement in general, because instead of consolidated actions against imperial authority, members of the social democratic movement explained the relationship between them, which objectively weakens its opportunities.

Key words: Social-democracy, emigration, «Union of Russian Social Democrats».

O. V. Dryganyuk

Ekaterinoslav governor F. E. Keller and his views in respect of solution of economic and political problems of the region

The notions of the Governor F. E. Keller of economic and political problems' deciding of Katerinoslavsk's gubernia in the first years of the twentieth century are examining in the articles.

Source base at considering this question was the annual reports of the governor to the king, and the resolution of the local executive bodies for this period.

The range of duties of F. E. Keller on the post of governor was quite broad. He took care of the welfare of citizens and landscaping, guarding areas from criminals, organized periodic congresses of police chiefs and district chiefs, promoted to the development of educational and charitable institutions. However, no less attention in the politics of Keller was given to the stable economic situation in the region and the political situation.

We can say, deciding the agrarian question the count Keller recognized such key lines as prevention further division plot of villagers' land, resettlement assistance and permit movement out of the community. Also priorities of the Katerinoslavsk's governor was fighting against the anti-government's propaganda and the causes of its occurrence, as well as establishing of effective interaction between different branches of government in the gubernia, which was manifested in the appeals and proposals of Keller on the subject of local executive agencies and heads of adjacent gubernias.

Key words: governor, Katerinoslavsk's gubernia, agrarian question, anti-government's propaganda, governors' congress.

A. G. Peretokin

The Protective Policy of the Tsarist Government Directed to the Development of Donetsk-Prydniprovsk Region at the End of the 19-th Century

The last decade of the 19-th century was characterized by the rapid development of mining and metallurgical branches of industry in Donetsk-Prydniprovsk region.

The aim of the article is to analyze the protective actions of the tsarist government directed to the development of Donetsk-Prydniprovsk region at the end of the 19-th century.

In the 90-s of the 19-th century there were favourable conditions for the development of the national mining and metallurgical branches of industry. The development of mining industry was very important for other branches of industry, because they depended on it. At that time branch technical press published laws and orders of the government interested in the development of the national mining and metallurgical branches of industry. One of the aspects of the government activity may be called administrative-organizational. The tsarist government paid much attention not only to the development of mining branch of industry but also to the development of metallurgical one. Thus in the 90-s of the 19-th century the formation of Donetsk-Prydniprovsk region continued. Technical branch journals elucidated and discussed the activity of the tsarist government and mining manufacturers directed to the development of the mining and metallurgical branches of industry. The protective policy of the government, customs policy, investments of foreign capital supported the development and modernization of national industry. Due to the protective policy of the government, efforts of the mining manufacturers the state of the mining and metallurgical branches of industry grewed and Donetsk-Prydniprovsk region became the leading industrial one in Russian empire.

Key words: protective policy, tsarist government, mining-metallurgical complex, Donetsk-Prydniprovsk region.

I. M. Koval's'ka-Pavelko

The problems of the state-political system in the programs of Ukrainian political parties on the eve of and during the revolution of 1905-1907

Analyzed the programs of the political parties of the Ukraine of the beginning of XX century, highlighted aspects of the vision the parties to the problems of socio-political life, we demonstrated that it is the diversity of views regarding the structure of the state, forms of realization of democracy in it, the ratio of the various the branches of power is the attribute that distinguishes the program of the Ukrainian parties. Found that all Ukrainian parties of the left, centre-left and centrist directions seen the future Ukraine a parliamentary Republic, except for the UNP, which saw Ukraine as an independent state. In her new programme RUP demanded the autonomy of Ukraine, which would have its own representative Assembly (Saeima), local self-government, the right of every nation to political institutions that would guarantee her free cultural and social development.

USDRP sought to establish Russia as a democratic Republic, in which the highest state power belongs to the Assembly of people's representatives, and Ukraine has been considered an autonomy within Russia, which would have a separate representative Assembly. Also proclaimed the creation of a broad local and regional self-government. USP proclaimed the creation of a democratic Ukrainian Republic with the public and local self-government, the equality of citizens regardless of gender, ethnicity and religion, freedom of speech, press, Assembly.

UNP seen Ukraine as an independent state with a clear separation of power into legislative, executive and judicial branches. Installed presidential rule, one-party system with a developed system of public organizations. Proclaimed the inviolability of the individual and the home, women's equality, the elimination of classes and class privileges, responsibilities of the members of government to citizens.

UDP, URP and UDRP proclaimed Russia Federation peoples, which Ukraine had the Autonomous status. In the new Russia was installed parliamentary system: together with the Russian Parliament shall be convened by the Autonomous Ukrainian Parliament (Saeima, the people's Council). Legislature elected on the basis of general, equal, direct suffrage with secret ballot, a proportional electoral system. The right to vote is granted to each citizen who reaches 21 years of age, irrespective of gender, religion or nationality.

Key words: revolution of 1905-1907, political parties of Ukraine at the beginning of the twentieth century, the national question, autonomy, federation, independent state.

O. V. Golovina
**the activity of the russian nationalist organizations at the
beginning of the 20th century in ukraine: historiography of the
problem**

The second period of the history of the Russian right political organizations which acted in the territory of the Right-bank Ukraine begins since the Coup of June 1907 and lasts till the beginning of the World War I (1907–1914) – it is the period of rule of the retrogressive policy in Russian Empire. This period was marked by the decline of the active political speeches and by the participation in the party conflict in the parliament forms. This period is characterized by the formation of the party system and moving of the political activity to the Imperial Duma, and the right-

wing political organizations acquire the features of such a civil group as a political party.

The historiography of the Russian nationalist political groups makes an under-investigated problem, despite the fact that the number of the publications devoted to this problematic allows analyzing the degree of examination of these political groups activity. The article tries to investigate the historiography of the Russian nationalist parties and organizations origin and activity, determines the problems of the contemporary historiography of these political groups.

While investigating the historiography of the Russian nationalist parties and organizations activity in 1908–1914, it is required to pay attention to the investigations of the problems which are under-investigated and debatable. Such problems include the problem of classification of the right-wing political organizations, the question as for the ideological reasons of the Russian nationalist organizations activity and the attitude of the Russian nationalist organizations towards the monarchial ideological course.

The contemporary Ukrainian historiography of the right-wing political parties and organizations of the Russian Empire at the beginning of the 20th century which acted dynamically in Ukraine, distinguishes the number of works devoted to the Russian nationalist groups, to the forms and methods of the political struggle, to the mobilization selective strategies of that time.

The investigation of the historiography of the nationalist groups activity acquires the peculiar topicality, as it allows distinguishing the principal ways of the investigation, emphasizing the debatable and under-investigated questions, discovering the existing gaps and problems in investigating the Russian nationalist groups and organizations activity in the territory of Ukraine at the beginning of the 20th century.

Key words: Russian nationalists, political parties in Ukraine, historiography periodicity of the problem, problems of the modern historiography of the right-wing political organizations, Ukrainian historiography of the Russian nationalist organizations activity.

S. I. Polyakov

Basel congress of assistance groups of 1908 about cooperation of RSDRP and Bund abroad

Multinational character was a characteristic feature of the Russian revolutionary labor movement. This was reflected in the process of establishment of political parties in Russia. Apart from RSDRP, Bund had become the biggest political social-democratic parties of the end of XIX – beginning of XX centuries, representing interests of Jewish craftsmen and industrial workers. Bund played significant role in the development of the Russian social democracy. Representatives of Bund took part in I and II Congresses of RSDRP. In the revolutionary years of 1905-1907 both parties cooperated in the field of practical work, but stuck to their previous principles on the matters of party's functioning. IV Congress of RSDRP (1906) adopted «Draft conditions of unification of Bund and RSDRP». Delegates of the Basel Congress of assistance groups heard and discussed report of Z. Gurevich (Burov) about unification of RSDRP with national social-democratic organizations. They came to conclusion that principles suggested by Bund were hindering full unification of the organizations. Bund, as previously, had had its party centers and establishments, independently conducted congresses and conferences, acted separately from RSDRP in the interests of own organization, intervened into affairs of the Russian part of the party. Basel Congress adopted resolution on coordination of actions of RSDRP and Bund in countries of Western Europe. The resolution foresaw the following: formation of a joint commission for preliminary discussion of common issues; conduction of common group meetings and congresses of all foreign organization of RSDRP; foundation of common social-democratic clubs, libraries and emigrants' reserves; signing of agreements on cooperation and assistance. This notwithstanding, the foreign groups of RSDRP and Bund kept organizational independence on issues of agitation and propaganda. Full and complete unification of the two groups did not take place.

Key words: IV (unifying) congress of RSDRP of 1906, organizational principles of party constitution, national social-democratic parties of Russia of the beginning of the XX century, Basel congress of assistance groups of RSDRP of 1908, Bund, Central bureau of the foreign assistance groups of RSDRP.

A. M. Magurchak

Andriy Zhuk is a designer of the Ukrainian political projects on eve of First world war (from «Free Ukraine» to Ukrainian Informative Committee)

On eve of First world war of A. Zhuk did not see the prospects of creation of the Ukrainian state own forces, and that is why did a rate on external forces in this case on Austria. Maiden attempt to create on the base of conference of April of 1911p. political organization «Free Ukraine» sustained defeat, through ambitions of some members of conference. On persuasion of A. Zhuk for development of the Ukrainian culture and economy corresponding terms are needed, but it is impossible in centralized Russia. Awakening in the masses of the Ukrainian people of realization of opposite economic and cultural interests of Ukraine and Russia and to provoke national and cultural motion the same, and it in turn will be set on an order-paper by the Ukrainian question.

At the end of 1912 by the measures of A. Zhuk Ukrainian Informative Committee was created in Lviv. In addition, A. Zhuk coordinated activity with Ukrainian Committee in London, that consisted exceptionally of englishmen that felt for Ukrainian national motion. In distribution of materials of UIC Ja. Fedorchuk especially helped correspondences testify brightly to it.

Actually UIC is the first political organization in what A. Zhuk tried constructed work for establishment of decision of the Ukrainian question, doing a basic accent on informing of European community with Ukrainian national motion. Exactly UIC was a forerunner in the years of war of more powerful Union of liberation of Ukraine.

Key words: Andriy Zhuk, Ukrainian Informative Committee, «Free Ukraine», Ukrainian question, Ukrainian social democracy.

L. M. Krivosheyeva

The union for the liberation of Ukraine and formation of ukrainian army divisions during the first world war

The Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (ULU, Soiuz vyzvolennia Ukraïny) an organization of Ukrainian émigrés from the Russian Empire has been established in Austria-Hungary and Germany during the First World War as an organization representing Ukrainians under Russian

domination. With the support of the Ukrainian community of Galicia and Bukovyna and the approval of the Austro-Hungarian and German military authorities the ULU provided medical, religious, and cultural services for Ukrainians from the Russian army who were the prisoners of war. These prisoners were kept in the camps in Austria (Freistadt) and Germany (Rastatt, Salzwedel and Wetzlar). As a result of its efforts about 50000 prisoners of war in Germany and 30000 in Austria were provided with schools, choirs, orchestras, theatres, sport societies, courses on political economics, Ukrainian language, history. ULU activities comprised organizing reading rooms, libraries, arranging various celebrations, concerts, plays, lectures, literary musical evenings.

As a result of ULU efforts Ukrainian army divisions, the Bluecoats and the Graycoats, were formed. The Bluecoats were actually two Ukrainian divisions formed under the auspices of the ULU from Ukrainian prisoners of war in German camps after the Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk on the basis of the agreement between the Ukrainian peace delegation and Germany. Each division consisted of four infantry regiments (1,200 men including officers) and one artillery regiment. The first division, under Viktor Zelinsky, was formed in Kovel, Volhynia. In the middle of March 1918 it was transferred to Kyiv, where it was disarmed and demobilized by the Germans on the eve of Hetman P. Skoropadsky's coup (29 April 1918). The second division, formed in Holoby, Volhynia, was demobilized even before its transfer to central Ukraine. Many Bluecoats joined other military formations.

The Graycoats Ukrainian division formed by the Austrian army in Volodymyr-Volynsky during March-August 1918. Recruited from among Ukrainian prisoners of war in Austria, it was officially designated the First Rifle-Cossack Division, under the command of Ivan Perlyk. It was composed of four infantry regiments and various other combat and support units, with a total strength of 6,140. On 28 August 1918, the Graycoats were transferred to the Ukrainian Hetman government army and stationed in the vicinity of Konotop. In October 1918, the division was reduced in strength, but during the November insurrection it declared its allegiance to the Directory of the Ukrainian National Republic and was reinforced with insurgents.

Key words: First World War, Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (ULU), prisoners of war, Bluecoats, Graycoats.

L. M. Luchka

Library science in Katerinoslav during world war I

The author of the article analyzes a developed network of library centers of different subordination: zemstvos' libraries, people's and public libraries; libraries of educational institutions (municipal and technical colleges in particular). There were many libraries belonging to different societies in Katerinoslav in 1914–1918, versatile activity of cultural centers acting in complicated historical conditions connected with World War I is shown. Special attention is given to book acquisition and readers' servicing. Reading categories are analyzed. It should be noted that home reading (or free reading) was an important part of educational process in the colleges of Katerinoslav province.

General state of life in Katerinoslav province is described. It reflects the development of library science. Factors which were obstacles to library activity are shown. Firstly, the war resulted in economic crisis, transportation problems, higher food prices and low material standard of population. Economical and political crisis marked activity of libraries. Secondly, military actions led to opening of hospitals in places where libraries had been located.

Reports indicate small subsidies for libraries and their supplement (books and periodicals). Despite financial difficulties Katerinoslav leaders and the city population supported the development of library science in the province during World War I.

Key words: libraries, World War I, Katerinoslav province, service, extracurricular reading, funds

A. I. Savchenko

The charity activity of the australian society of assistance to political exiles and convicts in Russia in 1912–1917's

After the suppression of the first Russian revolution of 1905–1907 tens of thousands of active participants were arrested by tzar's government and were in prisons. In solidarity with fighters against tsarism, Russian immigrants in the countries of Europe and America began to create organizations for providing financial assistance to the repressed. In October 1912, the Russian political emigrants on the fifth continent organized in Brisbane Australian society of assistance to political and mishandled and prisoners in Russia. Through the editorial office of the newspaper «Social-

Democrat» they managed to establish communication with the Union of assistance to political prisoners in Russia for more efficient use of the funds collected. During the 1913 here from Australia received 38 £, which was more than 7% of the receipts that were sent in Krakow Union from various foreign organizations.

In the years of the First world war, the organization of assistance to the victims of the tsars, created by Russian emigrants in Sydney and Melbourne. The financial and organizational strengthening of the Australian community in 1915 allowed him to take a leading place in the system of the Union. From the financial report of the Krakow Union, it follows that only for ten months of 1915, in cash Desk of the organization came from Australia more than 2 thousand francs. Contribution of Russian immigrants in Australia to help political prisoners was the highest of all 12 organizations and amounted to about 28% of the total amount of funds directed to political prisoners in Russia.

Thus, the Australian Society could make a substantial contribution in assisting victims of autocracy. And while the money could not meet all the needs of political prisoners, but for many of them it was the sole support of the will, and the communication with the charitable organization has often been the only connection with the outside world.

Key words: Russian emigration, Australia, political prisoners, penal servitude, exile, material aid.

V. J. Jatsenko

The «Ukrainian question» at activities of the Constitutional-Democrats members of the Katerinoslav's municipal дума in autumn 1917

The Constitutional Democrats were one of the leading political parties in Russia in the revolutionary events of 1917. Their work actively manifested in City Duma of Yekaterinoslav in autumn 1917. Special interest is the attitude of the Kadets members of this Duma toward to the «Ukrainian question». Consideration of this question is the purpose of this article. The topic has not become an object of the special research yet that confirms the state of its scientific study. The article shows the changes made by the Constitutional Democrats in the national program of their party in 1917. Here are given the characteristics of the results of municipal election campaign in Yekaterinoslav and disclosed the party composition of the City Council, elected August 13, 1917. The correlation of forces Constitutional

Democrats and other political parties in the Duma are explained. The personal composition of the Kadet Duma faction, consisting of nine members, are called. Tells about the general state of the Constitutional Democrats organization of Yekaterinoslav in summer 1917. Noted that «Ukrainian question» was considered at sittings on 12, 14, 20 October and 18 November 1917, when the issues of the inclusion of the Ekaterinoslavskaya province in the Ukraine, of the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly and III Universal of the Central Rada were discussed. The positions of the main factions in the Duma on these issues are revealed. More detailed illustrated the attitude of the Constitutional Democrats towards them. Shows the changes in attitude of national and Russian socialist and right-wing parties toward to the «Ukrainian question» in October – November 1917. In the City Duma of Yekaterinoslav the most consistent in defending their positions on the «Ukrainian question» were the Bolsheviks and the Constitutional Democrats. Kadets, defending the territorial integrity of the Russian State, considered any changes in the State status of Ukraine to be the exclusive right of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly. Actions of members of Constitutional Democrats in City Duma of Yekaterinoslav in autumn 1917 about «Ukrainian question» show that they consistently defended their party's position on the national question .

Key words: Katerinoslav, municipal дума, member of the city дума, Constitutional-Democrats, national question, Ukrainian national movement.

O. Y. Kolomoets

Discussion about national issues at XII Congress of the RCP(b)

XII Congress of the RCP(b) was the first since the formation of the USSR. Its task was to develop further course of nation-building. At meetings of the Congress and section of the national question was also resolving conflicts that have accumulated during the unification process. The range of issues discussed at the congress was broad, including the recent events surrounding the «Georgian affair», the relations of the Transcaucasian republics federation, principles of management in the new environment (as the centralization or decentralization), national-cultural issues.

April 17–19 was discussing the details of the «Georgian affair». Report of Stalin on the national question was made at the Congress on April 23, the debate continued at the morning session on April 24. Stalin said

that the foundation of the Soviet Union – the voluntary and legal equality of its members. Among the factors inhibiting the process of unification, Stalin called great-power chauvinism, the actual inequality of nations and nationalism in some republics.

He proposed three areas of solving the national question: do the Soviet government closer to the people, improve the system of commissioners of the Union Republics and to establish a special body that would serve as a reflection of the needs of all the republics and nations» – the second Chamber of the CEC of Soviet Union.

The section on the national question April 25, 1923 attended B. Mdivani, C. Rakovsky, J. Stalin. The discussion attended also Leon Trotsky, who was absent during the debate on the report of Stalin, as well as such national representatives as M. Sultan-Galiev and K. Hodzhanov .

B. Mdivani suggested «the skeleton of project» of the Union of Soviet Republics, according to which «autonomous and independent republics united in one union». C. Rakovsky proposed to enable the individual republics have the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

Stalin accused Rakovsky that he was against the union itself, justified the need to violate the principle of self-determination.

A major consequence of the congress was the declaration of the basic principle of a national policy for the near future – the concessions to the former oppressed nationalities in economic and cultural terms, in order to strengthen the joint state – the USSR.

Key words: RCP(b), Stalin, national issues, Mdivani, chauvinism, nationalism.

V. S. Savchuk

Palko Petr Semenovich – rector of Dnipropetrovsk University (from a cohort of shot)

The history of Oles Gonchar Dnipropetrovsk University is full of many events. Among them are transformation of the University into the Institute of Education (ISE), and creation of three different institutions on the basis of it faculties in 1930-1933. As well as their back association then Dnepropetrovsk classical university was renewed in 1933. Rectors have being changed frequently in this process. Many of them were repressed. Some of them were consigned to oblivion hitherto.

The author succeeded in finding archival materials, which are evidence of fact that Peter S. Palko was rector of the Institute of professional education that emerged during the reorganization of the ISE in 1932–1933.

P. S. Palko's life was first traced in the article. His activity before work in Dnepropetrovsk was found out. Archive data about his place of birth (1898, Vizslo near the village of Skole in Carpatho-Ukraine) as well as his service in the Austrian army, and study at Artem Communist University in Kharkov were presented. It is shown that after graduation he was a graduate student at the research department of the history of Marxism. Knowledge of Czech, Polish and German assisted to develop history issues. Palko was a member of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) since 1929. He taught history of class struggle at the Higher Party School in Kharkov.

In 1931, during the reorganization of higher education in Ukraine, Palko was appointed as Assistant Director (vice rector) at Kamenetz-Podolsk Institute of Social Education. These data are confirmed by archival documents. Palko held the position of professor as well. In 1931 he headed Kamenetz-Podolsk Institute of Social Education. Since July 7, 1932 Palko was Director of Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Professional Education and the Commissioner of the People's Commissariat of Education in organizing the Dnepropetrovsk University. P. S. Palko's activity didn't receive any support from local party officials. The essence of the conflict, as it was represented by P. S. Palko, was reflected in his letter to the People's Commissar of Education V.P. Zatonsky on 26 March 1933. Author found this document for the first time and brought it into the scientific usage. In connection with the mentioned circumstances the text of the letter presented in the article without cut. On April, 1, after reading the letter, V. P. Zatonsky decided to withdraw P. S. Palko to Kiev.

P. S. Palko was arrested on October, 18 1933 and sent into exile to the Saratov region. He worked there as timber accounting clerk. Palko was rearrested and officially sentenced to death for anti-Soviet agitation on October 18, 1937. Shot on December 11, 1937. Cause of re-arrest was related to the so-called case of "underground counter-revolutionary activities» among Ukrainian exiles and connections of Ukrainian counter-revolutionary underground links with Ukraine exiles». In connection with this case his name is mentioned in the works of Belokonja and Yu Shapoval devoted to Stalinism and repressions in Ukraine. This study provides the most complete picture of Peter Semenovich Palko life and work. The paper also shows his picture with reference to the source.

Key words: Palko P. S., high education, Dnipropetrovs'k University, political repressions.

О. О. Чепоорко
History of Ukrainian State University Creation in
Dnepropetrovsk

The article examines the creation and development of higher education in Dnepropetrovsk during the occupation by German hosts. The circumstances of the University Foundation were revealed; the relevant topics for further research were contained.

On the basis of the city higher educational institutions operated before the war (Institute of Medicine, Institute of Transport, Dnepropetrovsk State University) there was opened a new Institute, whose official name is the Ukrainian State University in Dnepropetrovsk. However, in the archives, there are documents where it has different names: Ukrainian State University, State University and Dnepropetrovsk State University.

Higher education in the city was allowed and regulated by the order of the Dnepropetrovsk regional council on September 22, 1941. The same day council appointed as a rector of the University doctor of biological sciences, professor I. F. Rozgin. In October 15, 1941 the statute was approved, according to which the Dnepropetrovsk University had the following structure: Faculty of Philology with the departments of Ukrainian and German philology; historical-geographical faculty; the Faculty of Medicine with the departments of health-care and pharmaceuticals; the Faculty of Agriculture; the Faculty Physics and Mathematics; the Faculty of Chemistry; the Faculty of Biology.

At the time of the creation of a University there were 3245 students including students of all departments of the educational institution, including the students of pharmaceuticals and German language. Studying the history of the University formation the author has singled out the promising research directions in the framework of the theme:

- Stages of development of the University (1941–1943), its place in Nazi policy and role in education system;
- the Nazi regime policy on formation of the Ukrainian pedagogical and scientific staff, the peculiarities of interaction between staff and students with the occupying powers, the attitude of the Soviet underground, Ukrainian patriotic forces, of the public to the activities of the educational institution;
- the questions of the legal succession of the Dnepropetrovsk State University, sources of educational institutions funding, procedure of assignment of scientific degrees and positions, methods of solving the personnel problems in the State Ukrainian University in Dnepropetrovsk;
- scientific pedagogical and socio-political activity of representatives of the faculty and scientific and support staff, students and postgraduate

students of the University in the period of the military regime against the background of the socio-political processes unfolding in the region;

– the composition and status of its scientific staff, its professional level, place in society, material conditions of life;

– the life and work of talented teachers and scientists of the University - many of them had been removed from the history, however, do not deserve on non-existence.

Further investigation of unexplored scientific problems continues to be important, because the latest analysis of the history of city educational institutions will allow to obtain the general conclusions and discoveries in native education system.

Key words: university, occupation, a German occupational regime, University Council, higher education, Dnepropetrovsk, of professors and lectures, students, educational institution, Nazi «the new order».

I. A. Shahraychuk **Antifascistic struggle soviet underground Dnipropetrovsk in the years of Great Patriotic war (1941–1945)**

As a result of first the research the state of the German occupation organs in the given region. Is modeled and its sociocultural policy is characterized the Forming of occupation government and input of «new order» bodies in regions.

The special attention is paid to the forming of local population's mood as to the occupation power, the strategy of survival modulation condition and contributions the realization of passive form of by the citizens Resistance moment blowing off the economic and military action.

On the example of the given region the basic tendencies which played an active role in the process of creation are investigated and genesis of active forms of fight against fascist invaders and the specific features of Resistance moment are outlined on the certain regional level.

On the basis of the scrutinized «verbal history» materials, reasons of Resistance population's against occupation power are formed and their social base. General resistance is traced. The directions forms and methods of antifascist fight are studied in the given work. The real participant's impact of active and passive resistance forms in landslide victory against the enemy is demonstrated.

Key words: World War II, Dnepropetrovsk, resistance movement, guerrilla groups, the Communist anti-Nazi underground OUN-UPA, the occupation regime.

K. V. Simonova

The detention of Soviet prisoners of war in Nazi POWs camps

This article focuses on the use of the forced labor of prisoners of war in the mines in the Donbas and also describes the problems facing the Soviet prisoners of war in Nazi POWs camps, living and working conditions there, as well as the deaths of Soviet Union citizens during World War II, these were significantly different from the conditions of the prisoners of other states. The fact the Soviet Union didn't sign the Geneva Convention could be only an indirect cause of the bad treatment of prisoners. Also, in occupied Ukraine, in contrast to other areas, there were no camps for captured officers. This article gives the definition and main features of camps during the Nazi regime and gives examples from the occupied territory of Donbas, where the situation was different because of specific characteristics of the occupation regime.

The article considers the use of forced labour during World War II (1941–1943), review of the character and work conditions of the prisoners helps make a conclusion about the use of POWs as a forced labor which led to the destruction of civilians and prisoners of war. The forced labor of the POWs was used for winding up a labor shortage in the Donbass region by the implementation of the Fuhrer's order, which led to a high mortality rate among prisoners of the camps. The forced labour issue is being considered with reflection of the problem in modern social sciences and humanities, as well as an indication of current approaches and assessments of the forced labour under German rule during World War II.

Key words: Nazi camps, POW, soviet prisoners, forced labour, occupation, World War II, NS- regime, the Second World War, forced labour under German rule during World War II.

O. V. Boyko, K. O. Dubinska

The development of the system of party-political education in Ukrainian SSR (the second half of the 1940-th – the first half of the 1960-th years)

The article describes the reasons for the opening of an extensive system of party education. The structure of the network of educational institutions for the preparation and professional development of management personnel was analyzed, which was presented by the highest

Party (republican, territorial, regional), universities of Marxism-Leninism, short retraining courses of Party officials and Soviet workers, special seminars and party offices. It was investigated that the Ukrainian party leaders had the opportunity to get the party-political education at the Higher Party School (HPS), the Academy of Social Sciences under the AUCP(b) in Moscow, Correspondence Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Party, Kiev Higher Party School and nine interregional party schools in 1956. The organization of the educational process of party schools was considered and it was found that in addition to the positive side, there were some drawbacks. Separately were lit requirements and conditions intake of listeners, which include experience of party work, the age limit and mandatory recommendation of the respective Party committees. Based on archival sources, the statistical data on the number of listeners and contingent of two-year party schools, consisting of employees of the district and city level members of the ruling clique. Party, national and class accessory of the listeners was established. The article presents the party schools and courses curricula, a list of basic disciplines and the reasons for their modification. The main factors and motives of reforming the system of party – political education were identified.

Key words: party-political education, nomenclature, party schools, skilled policy, evening universities of Marxism-Leninism, High party school, Academy of social sciences.

V. I. Moroz, L. V. Grizhenko
**The global world crisis and the status of higher
professional education in Ukraine**

In the article depicts the problems of higher professional education in connection with the second wave of world economic crisis. Showed the ways of their solution. Describes how and why the crisis in industry and agriculture of Ukraine strongly reflected and on higher vocational education, on higher education institutions. As a result of the foregoing, and as a way out of this crisis in education, focuses on the fact that today the state does not require a large number of universities and their students.

Highlighted the importance of quality, not the quantity of education. For a better understanding of the situation in the article gives a comparison of the features of the development of education and science of the USSR with the present-day state. Soviet science and education sector gave tangible results in improving the education of the people and improving

the quality of life in general. The authors emphasize the fact that quality education of the people is an indication of its high culture. And the profit should not give vocational education, and its practical results: inventions, discoveries, and highly qualified specialists. To improve the situation in the sphere of higher professional education in Ukraine the article put forward a number of alternatives for overcoming the crisis. The main of them are: accounting standards and the Bologna system, increase of wages to workers of education, the reduction of staff of teachers and reduction of educational load on the teacher. However, the main obstacle is inadequate funding in the state educational and scientific sphere. If the officials and politicians think the state, the party, the money will be more than enough. Based on the foregoing, the authors come to a conclusion: «the Crisis is not when there is no money in the country, and when there is no mental comprehension of a situation».

Key words: Ukraine, global crisis, professional education, state policy.