

SUMMARY

Mykola VITENKO

5–17

Evolution of the Polish-Ukrainian relations in the Galician village in 1867–1914

The article examines the process of fragmentation of the landowners' estates in Galicia in 1867–1914. It highlights the attempts of Polish political parties and economic organizations to limit access of Ukrainian farmers to purchasing the lands of the bankrupt gentry, the resettlement of Polish colonists to the Ukrainian ethnic lands, and the influence of the Polish colonization of Eastern Galicia on the Polish-Ukrainian relations.

Key words: Galicia, the Polish-Ukrainian relations, battle for the land, parcellation.

Galina RIKKARDI

18–24

Higher education policies of central and regional authorities in Eastern Galicia (1867–1914)

The article analyses policies of the Austro-Hungarian government and Galician provincial authorities concerning development of higher education in Eastern Galicia in 1867–1914. It concludes that behind the facade of liberal reforms in the Habsburg Empire mechanisms for preservation of the monarchy, conservation of political and social relations, prevention of the radicalization of popular sentiments were concealed. The Austrian government encouraged loyalty of Poles and Ukrainians, but simultaneously strengthened inter-ethnic antagonism in the region. It proves that only after Polish magnates from Galicia started to get involved into the management of the empire process of development of higher education in the region intensified.

Key words: Eastern Galicia, Cisleithania, academic education, the Habsburgs.

Oleksandr VASIANOVYCH

25–34

Polish influences in everyday culture of small Ukrainian gentry of the early 20th century

The article examines Polish influences on traditions and everyday culture of small Ukrainian gentry. Aspiration of the Ukrainian gentry to distinguish themselves from the surrounding peasants made them borrow some elements of Polish or urban culture that were perceived as more fashionable and progressive. The article identifies the most significant alien ethnic elements in their material culture (homebuilding, clothes, food). Some evidence is presented that such influences were also present in ceremonial culture, particularly within wedding and funeral rites.

Key words: Gentry, material culture, spiritual culture, ethno-cultural influences, Polissia, Galicia.

Ihor ZHUK

35–56

Tadeusz/Tadei Obmiński, an architect of Secession Lviv

The article investigates professional biography of Tadeusz Obmiński (1874–1932), Lviv's leading architect of the 1900–1930s. It focuses on his numerous projects characterised by special features of Art Nouveau style. It also covers Obmiński's collaboration with construction companies of the early 20th century. The work of this prominent architect is presented in the context of Ukrainian–Polish relations of the period. The study considers such phenomena as using Ukrainian folk motifs in secessionist architecture and shaping of a 'folk style' concept.

Key words: Tadeusz Obmiński, Lviv, Galicia, Ukraine, Poland, architecture, construction, secession, Art Nouveau, neoclassicism, Lviv Polytechnics, Ivan Levynskyi, nationalism.

Ulyana USKA

57–68

'Galician equalization' of 1914 as a Polish-Ukrainian political compromise

Based on the study of previously unpublished archival materials, legislation, statistics, and materials of periodicals the article attempts to reveal the political and legal mechanisms ensuring the so called 'Galician equalization' of 1914. It analyses the model of political and electoral technologies on which it was based, determines their impact on the degree of political integration of the Ukrainian community. It proposes to treat the 'Galician equalization' as a provincial model of political cooperation between Poles and Ukrainians, which was built into the system of Habsburg dualist federalism, i.e., as a kind of inter-ethnic *modus vivendi* with the purpose to balance the political system at the regional level.

Key words: 'Galician equalization' of 1914, electoral reform in Galicia in 1914, Polish-Ukrainian relations, Habsburg dualist federalism.

Ivan PATER

69–85

Ukrainian-Polish Relations in Galicia in 1914–1916

The article examines Ukrainian-Polish relations since the start of the World War I till the 1916 November Act. It focuses on attitudes of Polish and Ukrainian politicians toward establishing their own independent states, innuendos of Austrian and Polish administration concerning Ukrainians in the beginning of the war, as well as struggle of Poles against Ukrainian demands to have a crownland on their ethnic territories included into the Habsburg Empire.

Key words: Ukrainians, Poles, Habsburg Empire, Russia, statehood.

Viktor KYREIA

86–99

The creation of the Air Force during the Ukrainian-Polish War (1918–1919)

The article analyses facilities and resources in post-war Galicia, which were a basis for creating military aviation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and Poland. It identifies the main organisers, structure and administration of the ZUNR and Polish Air Force as

well as their insignia and symbols. It investigates reliability of some of the dates associated with the first flights of the Polish Air Force and the reformation of the ZUNR Air Force.

Key words: Air Force, Western Ukrainian People's Republic, Poland, Ukrainian-Polish War facilities and resources, organisers, structure, identification marks, emblems.

Nataliia MYSAK

100–117

Secondary education as an important factor in the formation of Ukrainian intelligentsia in Galicia in the late 19th – early 20th century

The article analyses characteristic features of secondary education in Galicia in the late 19th – early 20th century and its role in the formation of Ukrainian intelligentsia. In particular it focuses on the negative factors (position of imperial power in the national question, the discriminatory policy of the local Polish administration pertaining to Ukrainian population, backwardness of Galicia in educational terms compared to other Austrian provinces and lands, low qualification of teaching staff, peculiarities of the educational process in secondary schools, financial situation of the students of gymnasium, etc.) that hampered the establishment of the national intellectual elite. It also examines positive factors that stimulated the formation of intelligentsia: Ukrainians social activities aimed at establishment of private secondary schools that would satisfy their educational needs, enthusiasm of youth, and self-organization for the sake of meeting their national and spiritual needs.

Key words: secondary education, gymnasiums, real schools, intelligentsia, Galicia.

Olha NIKOLAYENKO

118–124

Polish national cultural movement in Kharkiv region in the 1920s–1930s

This article investigates national cultural life of Poles of Kharkiv region in the 1920s–1930s, its characteristic features and stages of development. It establishes that the policy of korenizatsiia contributed to the development of Polish national and cultural organizations, among which the most popular were those who were under the weakest Party control. In the 1930s Polish cultural activists were persecuted by the authorities and subsequently destroyed physically; national cultural life of Poles in Kharkiv region was interrupted for a long time.

Key words: Poles, Kharkiv, national cultural movement, korenizatsiia, repression.

Oksana RUDA

125–139

The legal status of population of the Second Polish Republic

The article highlights the legal status of minorities in the Second Polish Republic. It analyses international and Polish legal framework of cultural, educational, and religious spheres, which created certain opportunities for socio-economic, cultural and political development of national minorities. It shows that the Polish state, despite the assumed international obligations and guarantees for free development of education, culture and religious life of its citizens launched a policy of polonization.

Key words: Second Polish Republic, national minorities, legal framework, educational sphere.

Oksana BORUTSKA

140–149

Relations between the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the Ministry of Religion and Education in the interwar Poland

The article analyses relations of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church (UGCC) and the Ministry of Religion and Education of the Second Polish Republic. This pioneer research highlights the role of the Ministry and examines specific relations between the two institutions in 1918–1939.

Key words: Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Ministry of Religion and Education, Ordinariate, consistory, Metropolitan, diocese, parish, Concordat, Holy See.

Olha VOITIUK

150–162

Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytskyi and the cause of Christian unity

The article examines motivation of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytskyi (1899–1944) interest in the matter of Christian Unity. Based on the analysis of Pastoral messages of the Galician Metropolitan it highlights real steps towards implementation of the program of the unity of the Christian Church and the historical evolution of the idea of ecumenism. It focuses on the reaction of the Orthodox bishops and intellectuals to the Metropolitan's calls to unity of the Ukrainian churches in 1941–1942. The conclusion is made that the unity of the churches of the Ukrainian people is a necessary guarantee to the national consolidation within Ukraine.

Key words: the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Christian unity, pastoral message.

Julia PAVLIV

163–179

Image of a 'small homeland' in historical memory of people displaced from Kholm and Lemko regions

Based on the interviews conducted by the author the article recreates the image of a 'small homeland' preserved in minds of people displaced from Kholm and Lemko regions as a result of World War II. It proves that this image is a part of historical memory of people deported from the Ukrainian-Polish borderline. Forced resettlement and following hardships caused idealization of time and space spent in borderline regions. Therefore, borderline regions are mostly remembered with nostalgia; these are memories of childhood, poetic descriptions of places, positive and even slightly idealized stories about life of multi-ethnic community and its structure.

Key words: Kholm region, Lemko region, displaced persons, historical memory of the Ukrainian-Polish borderline region, image of a 'small homeland'.

Alyona GARBARUK

180–192

The strengthening of the international dialogue as a valid indicator of the efficiency of Polish associations in the western part of Ukraine at the turn of the 21st century

The article identifies particular features of participation of Polish social-cultural associations from Western Ukraine in the development of international contacts. It

analyses current initiatives and projects in this sphere. It highlights importance of these organisations in the preservation of Polish ethnic values and their role in the formation of mutual perception of Poles and Ukrainians. The article focuses on the difficulties of overcoming historical stereotypes in the milieu of Polish minority.

Key words: Polish associations, Western Ukraine, Poles, Ukrainian, turn of the 21st century, mutual perception, historical stereotypes.

Iuliia KRYKUN

193–201

Influence of Catholic and Orthodox clergy on customary law of Ukrainians of Western Polissia

The article analyses influence of clergy on unwritten norms of conduct in Ukrainian villages. It confirms important impact of the Orthodox Church on customs and ways of celebrating major religious holidays. This pioneer study establishes the role of Orthodox and Catholic priests in customary relations of Ukrainians and in life of rural communities of Western Polissia.

Key words: priest, clergy, role of clergy, church, customary law, family and matrimonial law, legal procedures, community.

Olena DANILINA

202–208

‘Ukrainian palimpsest. Oksana Zabuzhko in conversation with Iza Hruslinska’ as a meta-genre text in the context of national and cultural life of Ukrainians and Poles

The article raises the issue of meta-genre nature of documentary. In particular it analyses the book ‘Ukrainian palimpsest’, which employs elements of several genres. Based on external signs it is a conversation, the text comprises elements of autobiography, biography, history, philosophy, literature, and cultural studies, which allows a conclusion about meta-genre nature of this text. The book also reveals the key moments of Ukrainian-Polish cultural relations at autobiographical and historical levels.

Key words: genre, meta-genre, autobiography.

Liubomyr KHAKHULA

209–222

Ukrainian-Polish relations of 1939–1945 in public opinion and political thought of democratic Poland

The article analyses Polish media and political discourses about Ukrainian-Polish relations during World War II. It highlights the role of Polish professional historians in public discussions. The author shows that, for two decades after the Soviet Union break-up, Polish public and political thoughts contains different, often contrary, ways of interpretation the Ukrainian Insurgent Army struggle, course of the Volhynian tragedy of 1943, and joint actions of Ukrainian and Polish liberation movements.

Key words: Ukrainian, Poles, public opinion and political thought, Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Volhynian tragedy, Ukrainian-Polish relations.

Oleh PIKH

223–242

Shaping Polish ‘Eastern policy’ in the late 1980s – early 1990s

The article analyzes emergence of Polish ‘Eastern policy’ in the late 1980s – early 1990s. It examines how the country’s foreign relations were evolving in the context of geopolitical changes in East-Central Europe and the break-up of the Soviet Union. The primary focus of the ‘Eastern policy’ of the Republic of Poland were relations with Ukraine, Russia and Belarus, which together with Poland started their socio-economic transformation.

Key words: foreign policy, European integration, strategic partnership, NATO, Republic of Poland, Ukraine, Russia, Belarus.

Iryna HLUSHYK

243–256

Lviv historians’ milieu in the late 19th century: members’ geographical and social background

Early 1860s – mid-1890s saw establishment of a professional historians’ milieu in Lviv. An important aspect of sociological profile of its members was their geographical and social background. The article analyses the main tendencies of geographical and social origin of different age groups or ‘generations’ of this professional community. It focuses on Ukrainian historians, who were its integral part in this period.

Key words: Lviv historians’ milieu, community of historians, professionalization of history, social environment, geographical background.

Oksana YURCHUK

257–267

Assimilation of Ukrainians as a factor of interwar Polish politics in Adolf Maria Bochenski’s interpretation

The article analyses theoretical and methodological approaches as well as historical and political perspective on assimilation of Ukrainians in the Second Polish Republic produced by Polish intellectual Adolf Maria Bochenski. It examines ethnic and political assimilation theories and politics in the context of the interwar Polish political doctrine. It determines the consequences of assimilation for the Polish state sovereignty and its international image. The article identifies the main principles for optimal programme of Ukrainian minority state assimilation in the interwar Poland.

Key words: political opinion pieces, Adolf Maria Bochenski, ethnic assimilation, political assimilation, Jagiellonian idea, international politics.

Andrii FELONIUK

268–276

On letters of Omeljan Pritsak to Ivan Krypiakevych, 1942

The article introduces the letter of Omeljan Pritsak to Ivan Krypiakevych dated August 11, 1942. It is an important source for studying Ukrainian academic life of Lviv in 1942, in particular activities of historians led by Ivan Krypiakevych. It sheds light on

institutionalisation of historical research during the war period. In addition the document provides information about Pritsak's academic career development.

Key words: Ivan Krypiakevych, Omeljan Pritsak, letter, historians.

Nadiya KHALAK

277–281

Mapping data on Ukrainians casualties in Volhynia, 1938–1944

This article summarizes number of Ukrainian casualties from the Polish-Ukrainian armed confrontation in Volodymyr-Volynskyi district before and during World War II. It accounts for the experience of mapping them on 'Volhynia Ukrainian victims of 1938–1944. Maps and tables. Volodymyr-Volynskyi district' by Lviv branch of the Hrushevsky Institute of Ukrainian Archaeography and Source Studies. The maps were based on published memoirs of participants and witnesses of events of 1938–1944 – Ukrainians from settlement of Volodymyr-Volynskyi district, and on archival documents.

Key words: World War II, Volodymyr-Volynskyi district, mapping data on Ukrainian casualties.