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ECOLOGICAL MONITORING AND CONTROL OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ENVIRONMENT IN UKRAINE

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ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ МОНІТОРИНГ І КОНТРОЛЬ ПРИРОДНОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА В УКРАЇНІ

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This article considers issues on implementation of environmental policy in Ukraine, which is focused on preservation of the surrounding environment safe for both wild and inorganic nature, protection of population's life and health from the negative influence caused by environmental pollution, establishment of harmonious cooperation of society and nature. Information about monitoring of atmospheric air, water, soils, wastes and biodiversity is given below.

Key words: environmental monitoring, environment protection, pollution, governmental management, environmental activity, observations.

Introduction. The present ecological situation in Ukraine on all levels (official and unofficial) is unambiguously classified as catastrophic. We inherited the deformed national economy, in which the most hazardous industrial branches (metallurgical, mining, chemical, nuclear energy etc.) play an important role. Wearing (moral and physical) of the industrial equipment, retardation from the global technological standards, huge man-made load on environment (in Ukraine the norms of European countries are exceeded by 5 – 6 times), uncontrollable accumulation of different wastes and absence of the facilities for their efficient disposal significantly complicate the situation. The list of environmental problems to be solved urgently is incomplete. Therefore to eliminate negative man-made consequences for natural environment and to improve the ecological situation the environmental monitoring system is applied.

Generally accepted definition of monitoring is as follows: *monitoring* is a complex system of observation, collection, processing, systematization and analysis of information on environmental condition, which estimates and forecasts changes, develops reasonable recommendations for making managerial decisions.

Analysis of recent researches and problem statement. Term “monitoring” comes from Latin “monitor” (Latin – to control, observe). Canadian scientist R. Man introduced this notion into science on the threshold of UN Stockholm Conference dedicated to the environ-

mental problems (June 1972). Professor Man offered to call monitoring “a system of repetitive observations over one or more environmental elements in time and space with particular purposes and under the preliminary scheduled program” [1].

Yu. A. Israel (1978) called monitoring “a system of observations which allows defining of changes of biosphere condition under effect of anthropogenic activity” [2].

The term “environmental monitoring” was widespread in the international practice after UN Environmental Conference of 1972 and UN General Assembly, which passed the UN Environmental Program approved by the resolution dd. December 15, 1972. Within the framework of this Program the concept and program of monitoring and environmental condition assessment were developed [3].

In Ukraine 8 monitoring system entities are responsible for observation and informational support in the state environmental monitoring system: the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Healthcare, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, the Ministry of Building and Housing and Communal Services, State Committee on Water Resources, State Forestry Committee, State Committee on Land Resources. In their work these state authorities are guided by Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No.391 dd. 30.03.1998 “On Approval of the Provision on the State Environmental System” [4].

Nowadays, in the period of Ukraine’s integration into the international community, implementation of international environmental (air, water, soil) control standards and development of a standards set for environmental control system are on the agenda.

Internationalization of the environment quality problem actualizes not only natural-and-scientific, socio-economic and international political aspects of the environmental management.

The purpose of the article is to disclose control mechanisms for solution of global problems: pollution

of atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere, destruction of biosphere, which cannot be solved within the territory of one country.

Content of the article. The environmental mechanism of nature protection and natural resource management activities in Ukraine has been formed during three last decades. There are two main developmental periods of this mechanism: *regulatory* – from 1960th till the beginning of 1990th, when a set of environmental laws was passed, and *eco-economic*, starting from 1991, when the Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Protection” was enacted establishing the basic principles of formation of economic mechanisms of nature protection and natural resource management activities. Further on, with varying completeness degree, this mechanism was developed in land, water, forestry, subsurface, atmospheric air protection legislation, decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and in other instructive and normative-methodological documents developed in accordance with the indicated Law.

Anthropogenic environmental pollution extends to all spheres of the Earth. Thus, *air pollution* control is often required for general environmental and population health protection. It should be determined which air pollutants shall be checked and to which degree they shall be reduced. Attempts to manage all pollutants from all sources are impractical and unnecessary. While monitoring and managing influence of the main air pollution sources on general environmental and population health, they shall be given the highest priority. The largest emissions containing toxic components shall undergo special monitoring.

Air quality management is a term used to describe functions, which include management rules, management strategy, emissions inventory, atmospheric observation network, data management system, recruitment of the organization and financing, systems for analysis of complaints and sampling operations. Air quality management includes consideration of various management strategies, which shall finally lead to environmental protection and general population health. Development of the scientifically reasonable system of environmental quality regulation, including atmospheric air, suggests, foremost, establishment of such levels on anthropogenic influence on the environment, which would not be harmful for human beings, animal and plant populations, biogeocenose in general.

Actual monitoring of air pollution levels is an essential requirement both in air quality management and control. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) became the center of global atmospheric monitoring. According to resolution of General Assembly No.1721 (XVI) dd. 20.12.61 on international cooperation on peaceful uses of outer space, the WHO formulated plans of the new global weather forecasting system, which was called the World Weather Watch (WWW) consisting of three global systems: observation, telecommunication system and data processing.

In 1970 the WHO Executive committee accepted the proposal on establishment of the global atmospheric

pollution monitoring system. The network consists of two station types: regional air pollution stations – stations designed for indication of distant changes in atmospheric composition through changes in regional actions on land use or other actions (samples for SO_4^- , Cl^- , NH_4^+ , NO_3^- , Ca^{++} , Mg^{++} , K^+ , heavy metals, alkalinity, conductivity etc.); basic air pollution stations – stations designed for registration of distant changes in atmosphere, values of specific parameters for weather forecasting and climate with minimum impact of local or regional factors (such parameters as turbidity, chemical composition of sediment (as on regional stations), nitrogen in air samples are analyzed).

Consideration of environmental aspects in *water resources* use implies implementation of water management activities, simultaneously taking into account nature protection issues and interests of the whole community.

Water resources management efficiency can be provided if understanding, knowledge and financial resources are available. In the global water preservation strategy the transfer of experience, technologies and financial support to shall be provided, first of all, to the developing countries, as a result of which these countries have to gain an ability to solve water supply and sewage diversion problems. It is necessary to design and introduce the resources-saving, efficient, cheap technologies in such areas as agriculture, industry and communal service.

Long-term water resources management purposes include support or recovery of ecological water balance, quantitative and qualitative provision of potable and industrial water supply, satisfaction of all other public water demand.

Water quality monitoring systems are classified by water type: natural, waste and salty waters. The freshwater systems are designed for natural and treated waters; waste waters monitoring system is designed for analysis of discharges from point sources (for instance, industrial and municipal wastes); the salty waters systems are used for pollutants control in flood and sea plains.

The water state monitoring is a system of collection, treatment, preservation and analysis of information about qualitative and quantitative condition of water, forecasting of its changes and development of scientifically reasonable recommendations for taking managerial decisions in the field of waters use and protection and water resources recovery.

State waters monitoring subjects are as follows: surfaces waters (natural basins (lakes), waterways (rivers, streams); artificial basins (water storage reservoirs, ponds), channels and other water basins; underground waters and sources; inland sea waters, territorial sea, including (sea) economic zone of Ukraine; water pollution sources, including return waters, emergency discharges of liquid products and wastes, losses of products and materials while mining mineral resources within the water area, inland sea waters, territorial sea and exceptional (sea) economic zone of Ukraine and wastes damping,

agricultural runoff, filtration of polluted substances from service basins and storage reservoirs, large-scale development of blue-green algae; supply of hazardous substances from bottom deposits (secondary pollution) and other pollution sources, which may be observed. [5].

To carry out monitoring, the monitoring institutions shall develop national, regional, departmental and local monitoring programs, wherein networks of points, observation parameters and modes for water bodies and waters pollution sources, regulations for information transfer, processing and use are determined. Organization and coordination of waters state monitoring shall be carried out by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Nuclear Safety. State waters monitoring institutions shall improve or establish special services for state waters monitoring. While waters state monitoring, which is subdivided into background and general, the lists of priority parameters of conditions of water basins and negative impact parameters are created.

Background monitoring shall be carried out by means of systematic observations on water bodies, which do not undergo the direct anthropogenic influence, to get information for estimation and forecasting changes in condition of water bodies caused by industrial and economic activities. Background monitoring of surface and inland sea waters, as well as territorial sea waters and waters of exceptional (sea) economic zone of Ukraine, underground waters shall be carried out by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine. [6].

General monitoring shall be carried out to detect actual condition of water bodies, development and taking decisions on efficient use, protection and recovery of water resources. Monitoring on the state network of observation points for surface and underground waters shall be carried out by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine. Monitoring of anthropogenic influence on surface and inland sea waters, as well as territorial sea waters and waters of exceptional (sea) economic zone of Ukraine shall be carried out by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine and enterprises of water and sewage utilities, underground waters – by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

Crisis monitoring shall be carried out on water bodies in the places of minimum indirect anthropogenic load and consists of monitoring on the state network of observation points, monitoring of anthropogenic influence on water bodies, monitoring of water bodies in places of their use and special monitoring types to be carried out in the increased risk areas and in the areas of emergencies and emergency situations influence.

Lands monitoring consists of systematic observations over condition of lands (survey, inspection and search), detection of changes and estimation of condition of using acreage, fields, areas related to variations of lands fruitfulness (evolution of water and wind erosion, humus loss, soil structure worsening, bogging and salting down), agricultural lands overgrowing, soil pollution with pesticides, heavy metals, radionuclides and other

toxic substances; condition of coast-/beach-line of rivers, seas, lakes, basins, water storage reservoirs, coastal lakes, hydraulic structures; processes related to formation of ravines, shears, debris flows, earthquakes, karstic, cryogenic and other phenomena; condition of lands of settlements, territories where oil and gas production facilities, waste treatment plants, purulent storage facilities, warehouses of combustible and lubrication materials, fertilizers, parking lots, dumping of toxic industrial wastes and radioactive materials and other industrial facilities are located [7].

Observations over lands condition, depending on their duration, are divided as follows: *basic* – initial, which register condition of the observation subject at the beginning of lands monitoring; *periodic* – in a year or more; *operative* – current changes are registered. Condition of the land reserves shall be estimated by analyzing a number of subsequent observations and comparisons of the obtained results. Informational support of lands monitoring consists of data having the required completeness for objective estimation of the situation, its modelling and forecasting. Monitoring of lands shall be carried out by the State Committee on land Resources with participation of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine, Ukrainian Academy of Agrarian Sciences (UAAS), NKAU and other interested ministries and departments.

For qualitative monitoring of underground waters the whole existing geological and hydrogeological information shall be estimated. Selection of the monitoring procedure depends on potential levels of additives concentration, time available for monitoring and general geological conditions. The first step in a hydrogeological research of a place is inspection of soils, geological conditions of underground waters. For all underground waters the background determinations shall be done. Monitoring shall be carried out for every separate source – potential pollutant. Pollution of soils and underground waters with toxic substances and hazardous wastes is interdependent, that's why the polluted soils shall be obligatory controlled during underground waters monitoring. Before the beginning of monitoring the pollutant type shall be determined, pollution degree of soils shall be evaluated, as well as polluted place area, accurate location of the main polluted soils, the best method of polluted place control and actual purpose of monitoring shall be determined, too.

In accordance with article 39 of the Law of Ukraine “On Flora”, *the flora monitoring* is a component of the environmental monitoring and is carried out in the order established by the CMU. Article 28 of the Forest Code of Ukraine stipulates to carry out monitoring of forests, which is a component of the general environmental monitoring and is carried out in accordance with decree of the CMU No. 391 dd. 30.03.98 within the framework of the SEMS.

Environmental tension is rising all over the world. According to the World Commission on Environment and Development's data, annually 6 mln. ha of fruitful

lands are taken out of use and turned out into a dead desert, above 11 mln. ha of forests are cut out and die out as a result of fires and hazardous anthropogenic influences, which in three decades will equal the territory of India. As a result of intensive use of chemicals in agriculture and industrial emissions of hazardous substances, the larger amount of such substances get into human organisms along with foodstuff and drinking water, doing an irreparable harm to health. According to the available statistics, around 14 thousand people die from pesticides poisoning every year. The mankind is being approximated in environmental aspect towards the critical limit. It is extremely difficult to find a way-out from the ecological crisis and huge efforts shall be applied, including legal ones. To remove the consequences of environmental violations or to prevent them is to win just a half of the battle. Communication of humans with nature shall be always mutually useful. Certainly, these environmental relations shall be initiated by a human being who is an intellectual being. [8].

Conclusions. It is impossible to solve population welfare improvement tasks and strengthening of their health, not having ensured the rational nature protection and natural resource management. For this purpose, Ukraine conducts the environmental policy in its territory, which is directed for preservation of the surrounding environment safe for both wild and inorganic nature, population's life and health protection from the negative influence caused by environmental pollution, establishment of harmonious cooperation of society and nature, protection, rational use and recovery of natural resources. The following spheres within the territory of Ukraine are subjected to protection and regulation: natural environment as an aggregate of natural, social conditions and processes; natural resources which already have been involved into economic turnover, and those, which have not been used in the national economy yet (land, water, atmospheric air, forest and other flora, fauna); landscapes and natural complexes. Population's environmental safety is regarded as the most important and honorable tasks. Law has an essential role in achievement and permanent provision of cooperation of society and nature. Legislative acts determine the priority directions of state nature resource management policy and ways of ecological crisis removal. With the help of law the environmentalization of technologies in industry, agriculture, energetics, construction, transport spheres and implementation of a deep reform of the existing nature resource management practice shall be provided.

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Пічкур Т.В. Екологічний моніторинг і контроль природного середовища в Україні

У статті розглядаються питання здійснення екологічної політики в Україні, спрямованої на збереження безпечного для існування живої і неживої природи навколишнього середовища, захист життя і здоров'я населення від негативного впливу, зумовленого забрудненням довкілля,

досягнення гармонійної взаємодії суспільства і природи. Наведена інформація щодо моніторингу атмосферного повітря, води, ґрунтів, відходів, біорізноманіття.

Ключові слова: екологічний моніторинг, охорона довкілля, забруднення, державне управління, природоохоронна діяльність, спостереження.

Пичкур Т.В. Экологический мониторинг и контроль природной среды в Украине.

В статье рассматриваются вопросы осуществления экологической политики в Украине, направленной на сохранение безопасной для существования живой и неживой природы окружающей среды, защита жизни и здоровья населения от негативного воздействия, вызванного загрязнением окружающей среды, достижение гармоничного взаимодействия общества и

природы. Приведена информация касающаяся мониторинга атмосферного воздуха, воды, почв, отходов, биоразнообразия.

Ключевые слова: экологический мониторинг, охрана окружающей среды, загрязнение, государственное управление, природоохранная деятельность наблюдение.

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THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE RENOVATIONIST MOVEMENT IN THE STAROBILSK REGION IN 1922 – 1930

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ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙНИЙ РОЗВИТОК ОБНОВЛЕНСЬКОГО РУХУ НА СТАРОБІЛЬЩИНІ 1922 – 1930 рр.

Рубан М.Ю.

The article attempts to investigate the process of the organizational formation of the renovationist movement in the territory of Starobilshchyna. The course of the institutionalization of the Starobel eparchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Synodal Church is traced. The historical circumstances of the denominational separation of Ukrainian Orthodoxy in the interwar period are highlighted by the example of a separate region.

Keywords: Orthodoxy, Renovationist movement, Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Synodal Church, Starobilsk Eparchy.

Actuality and problem statement. The historical events around the organizational movement of the Renovationists in the Orthodox Church in Donbass belong to perhaps one of the least illuminated pages of the local religious history of the interwar period. Due to oppressive actions was forcibly destroyed the multi-confessionalism of Ukrainian society caused by suspense of many important internal problems of the Church's life. Consequently, the division of the Church on the similar ground resumed in the conditions of liberalization of the state religious politics at the end of 1980s. The relevance of studying of the historical experience of the organizational evolving of the reformatory orthodox confession on the Donbass territory, its circumstances and personalities of this process acquires an exceptional meaning in the context of defining new conceptual approaches in the development of the local Orthodox Church in the border region of Ukraine and Russia.

Analysis of research and publications. The history of the Renovationist movement in Ukraine, especially of the problem of regulation of the relationship between state and Church on these lands is represented in the works of many local religious historians, like G. Bilan [1], O. Boiko [2], S. Zhyliuk [6], V. Pashchenko [11; 12], A. Kyrydon [12], O. Sagan [13], O. Trygub [14] and others. Though, for such works it is characteristic to attempt a determination of the

general image of the multi-confessionalism development in Ukraine, while the local studies are almost absent.

In the Russian ecclesiastical historiography to this day the leading positions hold PhD works of metropolitan-historians Theodosius (Protsiuk) [16] and Ioan (Snychov) [7]. They give cursory characteristic of the Church movements in Ukraine in the inter-war period and during the German occupation. But these works were written in the middle of 1960s, so they have various factual inaccuracies due to subjective view of the authors on the process of establishment of local Orthodox Church in Ukraine.

Unique without exaggeration are monographs of Russian priests – V. Lavrynov [8; 9] and I. Soloviov [10], due to the contents as well as to the way of presenting the material. These authors worked on a broad horizon of materials of the criminal cases of the Renovationist hierarchs and created substantial guidebooks on the materials of Renovationist church history in the territory of the USSR.

The first fundamental attempt to study the history of the emergence, activity and elimination of organized Orthodox denominations directly in the Donbass area in the context of regulating local state-church relations is the dissertation of the Lugansk lawyer and religious scientist O. Forostiuk [18; 19]. The author was first to introduce a wide range of material on key events, figures of bishops and clerics who played a key role in the religious history of the region, having considered regional events against the background of the general context of the state anti-religious policy in the Ukrainian SSR. Despite the wide range of factual material systematized on the basis of currently inaccessible regional archives of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, unique narrative testimonies of the participants in religious movements in the region, the works of O. Forostiuk are marked however by tendentiousness of denominational perception. They do not exhaust the

amplitude of the task we have outlined and have inaccuracies, elimination of which requires introduction of additional new sources into scientific discourse.

Thus, **the subject** of this research is the activity of the Starobilsk vicariate (later—eparchy) of the Ukrainian Autocephalous (Renovationist) Orthodox Church, which means solving such research tasks as follows: firstly, analysis of the Orthodox Church situation of that time in the Starobilsk region; secondly, to highlight the process of institutional formation of the Renovationist movement in the region. Thirdly, it is also important to determine peculiarities of the church-religious activities of the Starobilsk eparchy in the period of institutional disunity of the Orthodox Church in Ukraine in 1920-1930s. The chronologic limits of the research are set from the time of institutional formation of Renovationist movement in this region in 1922 until its actual abolishment in the mid-1930s.

The goal of the article is to reconstruct the entire picture of organizational development of the Renovationist movement in the Orthodox Church in the Starobilsk region in 1922-1930, basing on the analysis of historic sources and scientific literature.

Exposition of the main material. In the spring of 1922 a quick revolutionary attempt of the representatives of the Renovationist movement, supported by the state authorities to make a revolt in the midst of the Orthodox Church in the USSR, quickly spread throughout key regional centers, however in the Donetsk province it was carried out rather slowly. The first Renovationist communities in the Starobilshchyna, which at that time belonged to the Kharkiv eparchy, appeared in the villages of Neshcheretove and Tytarivka only in January 1923 [19, p. 73]. On January 29, 1923, at the meeting of the Starobilsk region executive committee was established the local executive committee membership of the leading Renovationist group “The Living Church”. The head of the committee was appointed the senior priest of the local Neshcheretove church of the Holy Trinity [18, p. 32]. As recently as on December 5, 1922, in Moscow took place the bishopric ordination of a Renovationist vicar for Kharkiv eparchy, Starobilsk bishop Oleksander (Migulin) [8, p. 59]. Soon afterwards the hierarch was elected the head of the local vicariate administration. An interesting observation by O. Forostiuk shows that newly ordained bishop started broad activity of taking over parishes, but this was not met with sympathy of religious masses [19, p. 73]. As of October 1, 1923, in Starobilsk uyezd only 27 out of 150 officially registered parishes belonged to Renovationists [19, p. 73 – 74]. Although, it is worth noticing that they were given the antique 18th-century cathedral of the Holy Virgin Protection [18, p. 78].

The local authorities reported that the Renovationist movement in Starobilsk region was still in embryonic state. On the 8th – 9th of May 1924 in the Starobilsk Cathedral of the Holy Virgin Protection took place a district meeting of clergy and lay people with participation of one of the leading ideologists of Church renovation in Ukraine, bishop Iosyf (Krechetovych) of

Izum. In the first day of the meeting participated 192 delegates, but the next day were registered only 168 [18, p. 76]. At the convention was also raised the question of electing a new bishop, but the elections however never happened. Instead, the All-Ukrainian Holy Synod shortly after appointed newly ordained bishop Meletiy (Fomin) as the head of Starobilsk district church administration [8, p. 354].

In the first half of 1924 because of active measures of the church opposition the Renovationist Church in Ukraine was brought to a crisis having lost about 1000 parishes all over the republic. The overall number of Renovationist communities in Donetsk governorate was reduced to 85 as at January 1925 [3]. However, it should be noted, that in the official statistics of that time there is no information on presence of the Renovationist parishes in Starobilshchyna before January 1, 1926, which suggests inaccuracy of the data [20].

On May 14, 1925, in Kharkiv was opened a session of the All-Ukrainian Local Council. It adopted a regulation about the autocephalous status of the Ukrainian Church and korenization of the Liturgy. 34 bishops, 88 clergymen and 86 lay people participated in the Council [14, p. 99], including the vicar of the Kharkiv eparchy, bishop of Starobilsk, Meletiy (Fomin). Archpriest of Starobilsk area D. Liumynarskyi made an appeal to immediate translation of Liturgical texts into Ukrainian, initiation of Ukrainian language classes for clergy, formation of a committee for developing a special address to UAOC representatives and election of a delegation for negotiations concerning uniting with UAOC [5, p. 3].

Among other regulations the Council also banned the second marriage for priests. Thus, on the 2nd All-Ukrainian Council the Ukrainian Renovationists managed to minimize the excessive reformational tendencies in their internal Church practice. On October 7, 1925, the autocephalous status of Ukrainian Church was confirmed at the 3rd All-Russian Council [14, p. 100].

The activation of institutional church processes of that time was also favoured by an administrative reform in the USSR, as a result of which the governorate division of the republic changed to a district (okrug) one. According to the new reform in January 1925 the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Synodal (Renovationist) Church reorganized the eparchial control network. As a result 36 eparchies were formed within the boundaries of corresponding territorial districts, and Starobilsk eparchy was segregated from Kharkiv eparchy [6, p. 175].

In September 1927 the Archbishops Andrii (Odintsov) and Oleksander (Chekanovskyi) visited Starobilsk with the purpose of holding lectures within the frame of theological courses. In a secret letter the local old-Church hierarchy prohibited the clergy and lay people to attend the courses on pain of excommunication. Nonetheless, 10 priests and some lay people ignored the prohibition and became course students. Until November 1934 the district centre

Starobilsk did not have railway connection and was 56 km far from the nearest line, so a well-known bishops' visit and theological course holding were extraordinary events for provincial town residents and animated the dull uneventful life of the local believers. During three days 800 people attended the lectures. The archbishops gave ten lectures of an apologetic character and informed the audience about the religious situation in Ukraine. Archpriest D. Luminarskyi, member of the Starobilsk eparchial administration, expressed sincere gratitude to the hierarchs and a hope that "such courses were held not for the last time, and that "our gossellers" would visit our district in future" [15].

As S. Zhyliuk aptly remarked, after the visit of the Starobilsk region by the mentioned archbishops the struggle between the old-Church hierarchy and Renovators somewhat calmed in the eparchy [5, p. 290]. In the end, in the spring of 1928 the Starobelsk eparchy consisting of 62 parishes [16] was one of the largest in the former Donetsk province. In November 1928 the Starobilsk bishop Meletiy (Fomin) headed the Kamianets-Podilskyi eparchial administration. Meanwhile the Starobilsk cathedra remained vacant until its actual abolition in 1930.

In 1929 the Union of Atheists addressed the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee requesting to close the antique Starobilsk Cathedral of the Holy Virgin Protection. The All-Ukrainian (Renovationist) Holy Synod addressed the same committee with the request not to close the cathedral, because that could have bad consequences for the Synodal Church in the region [19, p. 126]. Nevertheless, despite the efforts of the Synod the cathedral was closed that year, and in 1933 it was demolished. At the same time commenced an active annulment of actual parishes. Since May 1927 till August 1935 53 churches were closed in the area and as of June 1935 only three Renovatorist parishes were functioning in the region [19, p. 130].

Conclusions. The process of organizational formation of the Renovatorist movement within provincial Starobilsk region took place against the background of an energetic state anti-religious policy, as well as an acute inter-confessional confrontation of separated parts of a once united Orthodox Church. Since in conditions of an escalation of denominational division the representatives of the Renovatorist movement minimized their reformatory tendencies at the 2nd All-Ukrainian Council, the institutional crisis within the denomination was partly limited. For some time Starobilsk area became a place for numerous religious disputes for representatives of various denominations. After the appointment of bishop Meletiy (Fomin) to the Starobilsk cathedra the eparchy with active support of the local authorities achieved its highest institutional development, encompassing over one third of the orthodox communities in the region and became structurally the biggest in the territories of the former Donetsk gubernorate.

Unfortunately, nowadays the development of the Renovatorist movement in Donbass is not properly

illustrated in church historiography, moreover, its individual aspects are estimated subjectively. Undoubtedly, the activity of Starobilsk Renovators has to be properly rethought and reassessed from the point of view of particularly Ukrainian church historiography. Because only further non-preconceived study of this topic will allow to reveal the actual circumstances of development and reasons of decline of organized Church structures in Donbass during the difficult period of persecutions and tragic ordeals.

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Рубан М.Ю. Організаційний розвиток обновленського руху на Старобільщині 1922–1930 рр.

У статті здійснено спробу дослідити процес організаційного становлення обновленського руху на теренах Старобільщини. Простежено хід інституціалізації Старобільської єпархії Української Православної Автокефальної Синодальної Церкви. Висвітлено історичні обставини конфесійного розділення Українського Православ'я в міжвоєнний період на прикладі окремого регіону.

Ключові слова: Православ'я, обновленський рух, Українська Православна Автокефальна Синодальна Церква, Старобільська єпархія.

Рубан Н.Ю. Организационное развитие обновленческого движения на Старобельщине 1922–1930 гг.

В статье осуществлена попытка исследовать процесс организационного становления обновленческого движения на территории Старобельщины. Прослежен ход институциализации Старобельской епархии Украинской Православной Автокефальной Синодальной Церкви. Освещены исторические обстоятельства конфессионального разделения Украинского Православия в межвоенный период на примере отдельного региона.

Ключевые слова: Православие, обновленческое движение, Украинская Православная Автокефальная Синодальная Церковь, Старобельская епархия.

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