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Major themes of Myron Kuropas's publicism

The article is devoted to Myron Kuropas's publicism. The author of the article outlines key themes of the publicist's heritage. Moreover, his most important thoughts are listed, scrutinized and analysed.

Therefore, having conducted this research, the author summarizes that, first of all, Myron Kuropas's articles dominantly delineate the political and historical life of the Ukrainians in the USA. Furthermore, it is underlined that the publicist closely examines the political tendencies in Ukraine throughout the period from 1991 to nowadays. The great bulk of Myron Kuropas's publicist work is represented by the articles devoted to the processes of ethno-national formation of the Ukrainians in the USA as well as to ethnic policy of this multinational country. It is worth mentioning that Myron Kuropas in his research constantly indicates the negative influence on Ukraine extended by the Moscow tsars, then by the USSR government, and, finally, by President Putin. The publicist emphasizes that during this time span Russian policy regarding Ukraine has not changed its imperial character.

Secondly, the significant part of Myron Kuropas's works concerns the religious factor and its role in the Ukrainian migrants' life in the USA. The researcher notices that for the migrants from Ukraine religion is the major constituent in the process of perceiving their ethno-national identity.

Thirdly, the publicist highlights the development and the role of the Ukrainian National Association which he considers to be the major catalyst for Ukrainians' consolidation in the USA. Moreover, Kuropas is confident that the questions of education are of high importance; therefore, having dedicated many years of his life to working in the institutions of secondary education, he states that the foremost thing for a pedagogue is to comprehend the final aim and the result of the discipline he or she teaches.

Besides, as a historian, in his articles Myron Kuropas outlines the relations between the Ukrainians and Jews. He studies the conflict situations that emerged among the representatives of these two groups on the territory of the USA and examines the historical roots of the tension in their relations.

Finally, this article analyses the interconnection between the spheres of Myron Kuropas's activity, especially between his jobs, and his publicist works. Being an active member of the youth organisations created by the Ukrainians in the USA, he mainly devotes his research to the activity of these societies. After being chosen as Ethnic Issues Counsellor to the US President, Kuropas in his articles mainly writes about ethnic policy in the USA. Thus, in this study it has been concluded that Myron Kuropas's publicism supplements his social, political and cultural activity as well as depends on it.

Keywords: Myron Kuropas, Ukrainian diaspora, publicism.

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«UKRAINIAN GENERAL ENCYCLOPEDIA»: FROM IDEA TO ITS IMPLEMENTATION

The basic elements of encyclopedic tradition on the territory of Galicia in the late nineteenth century are characterized, the work of Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society in the area of entsyklopedystky is reviewed, stages and the peculiarities of creation the first «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia». A great attention is paid to the need in such work which was predetermined not only the progress of science, but also the growth of national consciousness of Ukrainians. It is noted that some stabilization of political life in Galicia during the interwar period and during policy of «Readjustment» was pushing Ukrainian scientific elite, which was concentrated primarily in the ranks of Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society to take part in active work on the encyclopedia.

The author notes that «the Ukrainian General Encyclopedia» was focused on the general public. Despite the relatively small total volume, the edition consisted of 34 thousand articles and work attracted 136 authors. The publication of the encyclopedia showed that certain groups of patriots and professionals of their business could make an extremely ambitious project that had not been able to implement more powerful

research institutions, to prove the ability of Ukrainian Scientific Elite to realize fundamental scientific research projects.

Keywords: Ukraine entsyklopedystyka, Ukrainian General Encyclopedia, Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society, Galicia, national intellectual elite, national consciousness.

(стаття друкується мовою оригіналу)

«Ukrainian General Encyclopedia» (UGE) became the first completed Ukrainian encyclopedic edition of modern times and it remained the only in this way for a long time. It became a real Ukrainian cultural achievement of Ukrainians that put them in the same line with other highly developed nations of the world. Designated trend against the background of absence of modern Ukrainian historiography of professional publications makes to go into a detailed analysis of its appearance and also features of semantic content.

In Ukrainian and foreign historiography are absent comprehensive scientific works that would be devoted to the research of the history of the «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia». The current source base is stored in the central and some departmental archives of Ukraine and there are also published individual documents and collections of documents and printed epistolary and memorialists of individuals those involved in domestic encyclopaedic projects of the twentieth century and they let us highlight the declared our problem with sufficient completeness and exhaustion. **The main purpose of the article** is to characterize the peculiarities of creation of UGE, to describe its thematic orientation and content part.

Presenting main material. February 4, 1930 in Lviv magazine «Delo» an article «What will be our first entsyklopediya?» by I. Rakowskiy appeared, in which the author figured out the concept of the publication. Responding to a question posed in the title, he stated that first of all encyklopediya will be «not big», «Other cultural nations have such works in scores of volumes, we must be satisfied in three volumes for the first time [...]. Other nations have cultural beside large multivolumes such «small» entsyklopedias which are actually intended to mass distribution. Our first book will exceed by its volume «small» entsyklopedias of Brokhavza, Herder and Meyer which were recently published and it will be equal to «Small Lyarusovy». When masses of civilized peoples like the Germans and the French are full of mentioned small entsyklopedias, that's why for our people it will be enough to have three-volume book of knowledge» [24, p. 3].

Describing the trend of publication, its Editor in Chief outlined what «UGE» cannot be and will not – «neither dictionary of Ukrainian language or terminological dictionary from all areas of knowledge, and besides the dictionary of abstract concepts and ideas». Such requests could be put forward only to complete multi-Ukrainian dictionary, which was assisted by Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Therefore, I. Rakowskiy stated on «general» character of encyclopedia: «According to its volume our book will contain the most important data from all fields of human knowledge with a special place for Ukrainian study and needs of our educated public» [24, p. 3].

In the continuation of the article Editor-in-chief refuted objections that some critics expressed according to brief overviews of geography, history and literature «the most important civilized peoples, which are considered to be even impossible and worthless» [27]. In the last part of his article

I. Rakowskiy answered the skeptics who threw in the side of initiators of project the lack experience and professional forces, in his opinion, the presence of forces was enough to prepare «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia» [27].

In April 1930 came the first model «UGE». Simultaneously Editorial Board «UGE» emphasized that the publication is not processing or compilation but self-employment, in which the emphasis is made on the life of Ukrainian people – «it is first of all Ukrainian and it is intended for Ukrainian reader». The «opening remarks» were mentioning the great difficulties which the initiators of the project were overcoming. First of all, it dealt with the lack of full encyclopedic dictionary of the Ukrainian language, specialized encyclopedias of individual scientific disciplines instability of conventional terms. Small volume of encyclopedia did not give an opportunity to accommodate «many titles and reviews like this maybe wanted the experts who were taking part in individual areas of knowledge»; it was not easy to observe proportions in evaluating of «isolated areas, and even slogans». «UGE» had to combine two different tasks – popularity and scientific field. Duties of Editor-in-chief of project took over himself I. Rakowski [7].

Work on the publication of the encyclopedia, which was in three volumes, lasted for five years. During this time, not only material was prepared, but also all subscribers received their copies of «UGE». The last one was the most important factor, because the lack of external financing (Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society could not fully finance the project, because it needed in material help) needed quick incomes from readers.

As pointed B. Kubiiovych, general conditions of work on «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia» in Western Ukraine «were not bad» [15, p. 249]. But if the number of authors for encyclopedia was enough (although the fees were low), the lack of permanent employees in the editorial office again because of modest financial capacity felt more. Even members of the editorial board were working part time. More time for work on articles for «UGE» pay authors, who lived in exile in Czechoslovakia – in Prague and Podebrady because they «had fewer migrant labor, and thus more time for» «UGE» [15, p. 249].

Financial problems affected the activity of employees of the Editorial Board. So, when at the beginning of the project, its members Ivan Rakowski, Volodymyr Doroshenko, Michailo Rudnytsky, Vasil Simovich and permanent secretary Ivan Bedylo worked fairly smoothly, but then friction between them began. Financial problems have repeatedly threatened the project, but due to the intuitiveness of the Editor-in-chief of I. Rakowski, the publication of «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia» got the completeness.

The newly created encyclopedia inherited the most famous contemporary European counterparts in structural way. Despite the small total, it included almost 34 thousand of articles and over 136 authors worked at them. Some of them represented the Ukrainian political emigration in Europe – Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia [39, p. 1423–1426].

To the better fulfillment of its function is informing the greatest circle of readers about – «UGE» which was structurally divided into thematic sections on which different scientists worked: Anthropology; Archeology;

Astronomy; Life Sciences; Veterinary medicine; Military affairs; Geography; Geology; Economy; Ethnology; History (World History, Cultural history, the History of Ukraine, Ukrainian liberation struggle history, the History of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, the History of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church); Cooperation; Literature; Math; Medicine; Art; Mineralogy; Linguistics; Music; Pedagogy; Law; Psychology; Religion; Physical training and Sport («Training and Competition»); Agriculture; Social sciences; East study; Theater; Technical studies; Physics and Chemistry; Philosophy.

The purpose of encyclopedia moderators was also to submit detailed information about Ukraine and Ukrainian people. This information of «UGE» was contained in both in alphabetic form of articles and in a particular part «Ukraine» which was full of detailed monographs viewing of known domestic scientists. Its editor was Vladimir Simovich. Only in the preparation of the first volume of «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia» took part 76 authors of articles. Unfortunately, authorship under the dictionary slogans was not mentioned, because with few exceptions, we can only speculate, and taking into consideration the specialization of scientific experts.

Partly preserved correspondence of members of the editorial board enables clarification of authorship of certain articles of the dictionary part of «UGE». So, I. Krypyakevych wrote, among other things, a division of «History» in the article «Russia» [4, p. 454]; P. Fedenko was the author of articles «Donetsk and Krivyi Rig Republic», «Zorka Samiylo», «Kozak» (definition), «The Cossacks», «Kostomariv Mykola», «Yurii Kotsybinskiy», «Yurii Lapchynskyy», «Volodymyr Lewinskiy», «Pereyaslav agreement of 1654, 1659», «Simon Petliura», «Revolutionary Ukrainian Party (RUP)», «Russian Social – Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP)», «Bogdan-Zynoviy Khmelniyskiy, Khmelniyskiy Timish; Yuriy Khmelniyskiy», «Alexander Shumskiy» and others [42].

The need to enter a specified amount of encyclopedia required reduction of author texts. Therefore, «the slogans even about important events and people reduced to a few lines, and thus was making the content poor». This was done not always consistently «with biographical the largest was the slogan of M. Hrushevskiy (56 lines), then followed I. Franko (36), then in third place T. Shevchenko (32), and also followed B. Khmelnytsky (20), I. Mazepa (19), Metropolitan A. Sheptytsky (18), V. Lipinskiy (18), S. Petliura (16) and etc.» [42].

Particular importance was given the project section «Ukraine», by the initiators and leaders which were published in the third volume of the publication. The section included 49 articles which were written by 60 authors from Western Ukraine (mostly from Lviv) and emigration. Unlike other slogans «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia», articles which were devoted to various aspects of history, geography, economy, culture of Ukraine have a specific author, whose name is listed below each article.

Section «Ukraine» contains fundamental thematic essays in several pages, which highlighted certain points in its history, culture, economy, ethnography and so on. Written by well-known scientists, these articles are integral scientific researches, which are more close not to encyclopedic articles but to the sections of monographs. Thus, the article of I. Krypyakevych opens

section of «Ukraine» about origin of the name «Rus» and «Ukraine», their application and use in different historical periods. The author points out the historical continuity and interconnectedness of these names, demonstrating the continuity of the history of Ukraine and its lands [13, p. 361–361]. This beginning of the section is justified because it immediately took off all possible misunderstandings about territory and the history of land that saw scientists.

Then there were articles on natural climatic and geographical peculiarities of Ukraine. Highlighting the physical geography (author – M. Dolnytskyi), geology (Yu. Poliinsky), minerals (S. Pasternak), the authors showed the diversity of natural areas of Ukraine, lithospheric processes that influenced on its situation and features of management. Not limiting to factual statement, the authors these sections wanted to show Ukrainian natural opportunities, making no distinction between Nadniproshchyna and ignoring any political points consciously and actually stressing the need to unite all ethnic Ukrainian lands. It should also be noted that from the beginning of the analysis of resources and features of Ukraine and territorial boundaries Galicia or the USSR were not taken into consideration, and all lands where the vast majority of the population were Ukrainians. So to Ukraine were included also Kuban and Stavropolshchyna and even the Crimea, which was not Ukrainian neither ethnic nor political and administrative. Particular, in his article on climate information in these regions G. Drohomiretskiy gives in formation and M. Dolnytskyi and I. Rakowski, highlighting the flora and fauna of Ukraine not avoid the attention of the Crimean Mountains and the northern slopes of the Caucasus Mountains.

Another important section prepared by I. Rakowski, devoted to anthropology of Ukrainians. This local anthropological type he expires from Neanderthals. The author pointed out the various components that later became the basis for the first Slavs, and also directly to Ukrainians. Quite interesting general opinion of the author, in which he follows his teacher F. Vovk, clearly classifies Ukrainian to the south, not east Slavs, proving anthropological closeness of Ukrainians especially with the population of the Balkans, but not Russia and Belarus [24, p. 392].

Prehistory and archeology of Ukraine highlighted in its slogans L. Chykalenko, V. Shcherbakivsky especially Ya. Pasternak, B. Kubyovych as they promised editor in chief of «UGE» and prepared for an encyclopedia important section devoted to anthropogeography or demography of Ukrainians. Highlighting the Ukrainian settlement, including demographic changes at different times (the article was supplemented with a series of maps and charts), he scored to areas of settling where the Ukrainians had majority not only Krasnodar region, but almost all Stavropolshchynu and North Caucasus, up to the borders of Karachayev – Cherkessia, Dagestan and Chechnya. Showed V. Kubyovych also uneven settlement of Ukrainians even on ethnic territories, especially pointing out that urban lives only 18–20% of the Ukrainian population, and it does not depend on that fact whether it is Soviet or Polish parts. The scientist also outlined the main areas of settlement of Ukrainian diaspora – Far East, Urals, Central Asia, Europe and the world [14, p. 409–423].

It was meaningful sketch of Z. Kuzel from ethnography. In it the author in accordance with the classical canons

highlighted features of material culture of Ukrainians and their economy. In particular, there was described the specific regional characteristics in gathering, fishing, hunting, farming, beekeeping. However, the most attention is paid to agriculture as the most common economic form. The author also paid attention to Ukrainian cuisine and features: preparation and consumption of meat, fish, vegetables, bread. He remembered the most notable Ukrainian dishes such as borshch, varenyky, oatmeal, kvass and other and also folk crafts [16, p. 423–424].

The continuation of ethnology thematic became I. Krypyakevych «Ukrainian clothes in ancient times» [13]. Not in encyclopedic way is dedicated the chapter which is devoted to art. The author of most essays of this unit V. Sichynskyi (only articles about Ukrainian Easter eggs and embroidery wrote I. Gargula and the article about the Ukrainian ceramics wrote I. Pasternak) produced real scientific exploration which did not not inferior to many informative and scale monograph of that time [36].

Besides the architectural issues significant place in the section «Art» takes lighting of Ukrainian features in other areas of culture. Ukrainian Art is described in all its forms and manifestations and painting (from trypilska ceramics and ending by modernism in early XX century.) Engraving as an integral component of creating books indicating the main stages of its development and key representatives of the genre and their masterpieces; applied art (especially jewelry making), which the author also derives from ancient times and sites, which were found on the territory of Olvia; weaving as a form of traditional Ukrainian art; embroidery. The latter form of folk art in a separate sketch with color illustrations that clearly demonstrated not only regional differences in Ukrainian embroidery, but also various folk technology. The section also dealt with the pottery, creating Easter eggs, made a retrospective analysis of Ukrainian pottery since ancient times, the production of artistic works from leather, paper, etc. [37].

No less fully represented in the «UGE» Ukrainian music in all its related concepts and forms, and also Ukrainian Theatre and museum study [1; 32]. Reproducing the image of Ukraine in broad historical perspective, the authors could not avoid this important field of Ukrainian life as folklore. After all, it connects all generations of a single cultural thread, embracing the entire array of verbal works of poetry and prose) which are stored in people's memory for a long time, sometimes for centuries, moving interpretation from generation to generation. The author of this section has become F. Kolessa [9].

The article is about the Ukrainian language, its phonetic, morphological features, elements, dialect and history belongs to many authors. In particular, a general description of Ukrainian language was made by V. Simovich [34; 35] section on regional dialects wrote I. Zilinski [6, p. 561–563], Transcarpathian sayings described I. Pankevych [21, p. 563–564], the history of the formation of the Ukrainian language and the genesis of modern literary highlighted S. Smal–Stotskiy [38, p. 564–571]. Grammatical analysis of Ukrainian language and its dialects and lexicography and historical snapshot of Ukrainian spelling committed V. Simovich [35].

Equally well-known scientists highlighted in the encyclopedia the issues which were related to world history and the history of Ukraine. Generally, the historical theme

is crucial for almost any encyclopedia. Could not escape this trend and creators «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia». Historical articles can be divided into two basic types: the slogans that contain information about historical personalities and events as the history of Ukraine and also world history, and general article with units on history of Ukraine in the chapter «Ukraine».

Separate articles in «UGE» presented the history of Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia their authors were I. Krypyakevych (Galicia from Princely Times to 1772), K. Levitskiy (Galicia under Austrian supremacy), M. Korduba, Yu. Serbyniuk (Bukovina), I. Pankevych (Transcarpathia) [10; 11; 17; 33]. The authors of these essays have sought not only to note some important for that or other region some historical facts, but also show two points: the peculiarity of development of each region and their unity in the context of the overall Ukrainian nation. Thus, once again reinforced the idea of historical, cultural and the public unity of all Ukrainian lands, which form a united Ukrainian state besides it was considered to be the priority. Attempts to create such in the past actually paid considerable attention in the chapter «History».

Significant place in the encyclopedia takes history of the liberation ranks in 1917–1920. The fact that many of the authors and compilers, including Editor-in-chief I. Rakovskiy were direct participants and witnesses of those events, avoid them in their slogans they could not, no matter how could not think of them in the chapter «Ukraine». Otherwise, described the liberation movement in Galicia I. Kedryn Actually, the creation WUPR and struggle for statehood in his essay devoted one paragraph, and the description of Ukrainian–Polish war is omitted. Instead, more attention is paid to the Polish government repression against members of the liberation movement and the military officers of Ukrainian Galician Army (UGA) [8].

Highlighting the liberation struggle, the authors of encyclopedia could not avoid also tight and the related topics of political exile. After all, most attempts to gain independence of Ukraine, including the 1917–1920's., certainly ended with the departure of public and political leaders abroad. So, I. Borshchak the beginning of Ukrainian political emigration considered its first wave which was associated with defeat speech of I. Mazepa [3, p. 731–734]. L. Beletskiy, R. Perfetskiy, P. Fedenko continued themes of Ukrainian emigration who tried to show their slogans fate of Ukrainian politicians in early XX century and who were forced to seek refuge abroad. Thus P. Fedenko paid attention not only politicians who deliberately went abroad, but also ordinary soldiers of the Ukrainian People's Republic (or Ukrainian National Republic, UNR), interned in the Polish camps [41].

Quite interesting for understanding of the contemporary world of Ukrainian intelligentsia is an article devoted to the events in the USSR (its author was a former head of government of the Directory I. Mazepa). Having a burning wish to highlight the events in Soviet Ukraine objectively, he strongly emphasized the opposition of the Ukrainian people to Soviet rule, which was not quite true. A key thesis of the essay of I. Mazepa was the approval of the final turn Ukraine into a Russian colony, which is engaged in siphoning the resources in the metropolis. In the article of I. Mazepa also described the Holodomor 1932–1933's in Ukraine – the forbidden topic in the USSR [19].

The authors of «UGE» did not limit to military-political and regional subject. Rather thorough was series of articles devoted to the development of Ukrainian writing and literature. The authors of these slogans became known writers and cultural figures of the epoch – the writer B. Lepkiy, who characterized Ukrainian writing in the Middle Ages [18, p. 772–780]; L. Biletsky, the author of the article about one of the least studied periods of Ukrainian history of literature – XV–XVIII century [2, p. 780–789].

Significant in «UGE» was given also for religious issues. The encyclopedia contains a number of slogans dedicated to church leaders, both Ukrainian and foreign, also highlights key events associated with the spiritual life of the world, and especially Christianity. However, the most attention is paid to «Ukrainian» section. History of major denominations in Ukraine reflected in gender, united under the single name «Church» [43].

A significant block of articles of «UGE» was devoted to economic problems. Thus, meaningful and informative was published an article about the economic life of the USSR, written by V. Sadowski, which describes not only agriculture but also industry, trade, forestry [31, p. 928–937]. Detailed and summary tables are articles about agriculture in Western Ukraine of Ye. Khrapliviy and also V. Sadowskiy about Galician industry [31, p. 928–937]. The drafters did not pass «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia» and also emigration and diaspora questions, slogans in lexical part of dictionary were devoted to the chapter «Ukraine».

In «Word on end» Editorial Board of «UGE» mentioned in particular the circumstances under which was carried work on the publication: «It was necessary for all sides to correspond to get necessary details and also not to exaggerate, flip entire libraries and archives, to get close to that for strange human small things, like, for example, the date of an event, fact or person, and finally so hard gained a wealth of material to squeeze in too narrow limits of our work» [29, p. 1427].

In the epilogue to his work, which is placed in the third volume of «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia». Editors summed up the work, stressing the fact that, despite shortcomings, «Book of Knowledge» is a complete work. Once again it was stressed on the obstacles that stood at the beginning of the team and in the process of work, and how it affected the outcome. This forced to change plans in progress, and also create a separate lexical style. Names were mentioned in the epilogue there were names of 45 volunteers of encyclopedia of different professions and different social status» [29, p. 1427].

Conclusions. Despite some flaws, «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia» was a huge success of Ukrainian science. The project of «UGE» was informative; it covered almost all the major known facts at the time and academic achievement. Section «Ukraine» in the third volume not only showed «unity» of its author's part, but also incorporates the latest at the time of Ukrainian achievements. Moreover, the encyclopedia became a work of art, supplemented by many maps (some of them, including maps of I. Krypyakevych are unique), drawings, photographs, reproductions and more. For as long time series of illustrations «Ukrainian General Encyclopedia» was the only source for learning Ukrainian uniforms and Ukrainian money in the period of Liberation competitions.

A promising direction for further research in this line should be considered the Ukrainian entsyklopedystky study on immigration in the post-war period of the twentieth century.

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«Українська загальна енциклопедія»: від ідеї до її реалізації

Охарактеризовано основні елементи енциклопедичної традиції на території Галичини у другій половині XIX ст., розглянуто роботу Наукового товариства імені Тараса Шевченка у галузі енциклопедистки, етапи та особливості створення першої «Української Загальної Енциклопедії». Акцентовано увагу на тому, що потреба у такій праці зумовлювалася не лише прогресом науки, а й зростанням національної самосвідомості українців. Відзначено, що певна стабілізація суспільно-політичного життя у Галичині міжвоєнного періоду під час політики «Санації» підштовхувала українську наукову еліту, зосереджену передусім у лавах Наукового Товариства Шевченка, до активної роботи над енциклопедією.

Автор відзначає, що «Українська Загальна Енциклопедія» була зорієнтована на широкий загал. Незважаючи на доволі невеликий загальний об'єм, видання складалося з 34 тисяч статей, а до роботи було залучено 136 авторів. Публікація енциклопедії засвідчила, що малочисельній групі патріотів та професіоналів своєї справи вдалося зробити надзвичайно масштабний проект, який до цього не змогли реалізувати більш потужні наукові установи, довести спроможність української наукової еліти реалізовувати фундаментальні наукові проекти.

Ключові слова: Україна енциклопедистика, Українська загальна енциклопедія, Наукове товариство імені Тараса Шевченка, Галичина, національна інтелектуальна еліта, національна свідомість.

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СПІВВІДНОШЕННЯ РЕЛІГІЙНОГО ТА ПАЛОМНИЦЬКОГО ТУРИЗМУ У НОВІТНІХ ЗАРУБІЖНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯХ

Проаналізовано сучасний стан вивчення проблеми співвідношення релігійного та паломницького туризму у зарубіжних дослідженнях. Останнім часом зростає інтерес до вивчення релігійних подорожей, в основному через економічний потенціал релігійного туризму. Наявна література свідчить, що нині релігійний туризм є одним з найбільш науково вивчених і обґрунтованих серед інших видів туризму. Однак перед дослідниками постало чимало нових проблем, зокрема продовжуються дискусії довкола термінології паломництва та релігійного туризму, ролі морального та матеріального чинників у них. Зарубіжні дослідники демонструють широкий спектр підходів щодо релігійного та паломницького туризму, які різняться у визначенні паломництва та релігійних подорожей, духовного та релігійного, а також мотивації туристів. Загалом відзначається поступове стирання меж між релігійним туризмом та паломництвом у бік все чіткішого виділення паломницького туризму як самостійного виду туризму.

Ключові слова: туризм, релігійний та паломницький туризм, паломництво, релігійні подорожі, зарубіжні дослідження.

Сьогодні духовно і релігійно мотивовані подорожі займають чільне місце у глобальному туризмі. Географія релігійних подорожей досить широка, адже майже усі регіони світу мають власні святині, до яких звертаються прихильники різних релігійних переконань або туристи, які відвідують їх з чистої цікавості. Релігія та віра завжди виступали рушійними силами, впливаючи на еволюцію суспільства та дії окремих людей. Релігійні подорожі мають давні традиції. Релігія вже давно є інтегральним мотивом для проведення поїздок і, як правило, вважається найдавнішою формою неекономічної подорожі. Щороку мільйони людей по всьому світу подорожують до основних місць паломництва, як стародавніх так і сучасних за своїм походженням. Польський дослідник Ентоні Джаковські наводить дані, що приблизно 240 мільйонів чоловік на рік здійснюють паломництво, більшість з них християни, мусульмани та індуїсти [23, с. 63]. Проте тільки останнім часом вчені, уряди і туристичні агентства звернули увагу на збільшення кількості релігійно мотивованих мандрівників або, принаймні, збільшення відвідування священних місць в поєднанні із загальним зростанням культурного і культурно-пізнавального туризму. Цей зростаючий інтерес виник в основному через економічний потенціал релігійного туризму. В результаті, святині в даний час розглядаються як туристичні ресурси, які стають товаром для мандрівників, зацікавлених в культурних та історичних пам'ятках.

Наявна література свідчить, що нині релігійний туризм є одним з найбільш науково вивчених і обґрунтованих серед інших видів туризму. Хоча слід відзначити й те, що перед дослідниками постало чимало проблем, основними з яких є дискусії довкола термінології паломництва та релігійного туризму, ролі морального та матеріального чинників у них. Останнім часом було опубліковано чимало вітчизняних та зарубіжних статей щодо релігійного туризму та його місця в туристичній сфері, які вимагають детального аналізу. Інформація про мечеті, церкви,