

UKRAINIAN ENCYCLOPAEDIC TRADITION OF THE 20th CENTURY

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Abstract. *The article deals with the history of the most important and iconic (for the Ukrainian national identity) encyclopaedic projects of the 20th century. The author compares the stages of creation of the synthetic editions in the pre-Soviet and Soviet period, analysing the experience of the Ukrainian diaspora in the West preoccupied with this enterprise. A particular attention is paid to the methodological issues, approaches, tools, and methods of organizing, structuring, and integrating the encyclopaedic materials. The use of historical, synthetic, and comparative methods leads to the conclusion that none of the analysed encyclopaedias is ideal, each of them being marked by the pressure of political regime and significant ideological commitment.*

Keywords: *Encyclopaedia, "Taras Shevchenko" Scientific Society, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Ukraine, Soviet Encyclopaedia, Ukrainian Studies*

Rezumat. Tradiția enciclopediilor ucrainene în secolul XX. *Articolul se referă la istoria celor mai importante și iconice (pentru identitatea națională ucraineană) proiecte enciclopedice din secolul XX. Autorul compară etapele de creare a edițiilor sintetice în perioada pre-sovietică și sovietică, analizând experiența diasporei ucrainene din occident preocupată de această întreprindere. Se acordă o atenție deosebită problemelor de natură metodologică, abordărilor, instrumentelor și metodelor de organizare a materialelor enciclopedice, structurării și integrării acestora. Folosirea metodelor istorico-sintetice și comparative conduce la concluzia potrivit căreia niciuna dintre enciclopediile analizate nu este ideală, fiecare dintre ele fiind marcată de presiunea regimului politic și de semnificativul angajament ideologic.*

Résumé : La tradition des encyclopédies ukrainiennes au XX-ème siècle. *L'article ci-joint fait référence à l'histoire des plus importants et iconiques (pour l'identité nationale ukrainienne) projets encyclopédiques du XX-ème siècle. L'auteur compare les étapes de création des éditions synthétiques de la période pré-soviétique et soviétique, tout en analysant l'expérience de la diaspora ukrainienne de l'Occident, préoccupée par cette entreprise. On y accorda une attention tout à fait particulière aux problèmes de nature méthodologique, aux abords, aux instruments et aux méthodes d'organisation des matériaux*

encyclopédiques, à leur structuration et intégration. L'utilisation des méthodes historiques-synthétiques et comparatives mène à la conclusion qu'aucune des encyclopédies qu'on y analyse n'est pas idéale, chacune étant marquée par la pression du régime politique et par le significatif engagement idéologique.

INTRODUCTION

The most authoritative editions, which contain a brief summary of the most important information from all branches of human knowledge, are called encyclopaedias. The National Encyclopaedia is so called a business card of the state, a sum of knowledge about its history, economy, politics, culture, life, population, and the most prominent representatives of its people. At present, there is a permanent need of studying the historical preconditions in Ukraine and a general civilization origin context, development and probable outlooks of the national encyclopaedic tradition. After the collapse of the USSR and the restoration of Ukraine's state independence, the former ideological limits have disappeared, creating the opportunity to reconsider the historical problems, which for a long time were under the title "secretly".

The encyclopaedic tradition of Ukraine is represented by such projects at the beginning of twentieth century (*Ukrainian people in its past and present, Ukrainian General Encyclopaedia, Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia, Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies*), branch editions of the second half of the twentieth century multi-volume edition (*History of the Cities and Villages of the Ukrainian SSR*) and the four-volume edition of the *Soviet Encyclopaedia of the History of Ukraine*. The publication of each era due to the difficult history of Ukrainian lands had its own peculiarities, the nature of content creation, the work of the editorial board, authors, and reviewers.

The appearance of scientific studies according to the development of Ukrainian encyclopaedic projects took place almost synchronously with the release of this or another encyclopaedia. Among the scientific works at the beginning of twentieth century, in which the content analysis of encyclopaedic editions of early modern and modern times is presented, we distinguish articles by Pavlo Stebnitskiy in the scientific and popular Ukrainian magazine "Ukrainian Life"¹. The author highlighted a number of specific features of the first Ukrainian

¹ П. Я. Стебницький, М. М. Ковалевський и українство: Воспоминания [М. М. Kovalevsky and Ukrainian: Memoirs] in "Українська життя", 1916, № 4-5, с. 65-69.

encyclopaedias, showed the personal contribution of individual scientists in their creation. The appearance of the first works of Ukrainian Soviet historiography according to the encyclopaedic affair in the USSR (in the period 1920–1991) is synchronized with the development of work in the republic on the implementation of the project *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* from 1927–1934. The self-reflexion of the editorial team of the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia was the article by its chairman Isai Falkevych *The Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia (before its publication)* (1930), in which it dealt not about the scientific significance of the publishing project, but about the role of the Communist Party in its creation². During the 1930–1980s, encyclopaedic thematic for a long time disappeared from the field of historiography of the USSR. Only a few references about the Ukrainian encyclopaedic tradition have occurred in the introductory parts of the encyclopaedia of the Soviet era.

Significantly more representative during the second half of the twentieth century was the historiography of Ukrainian emigration. Foreign Ukrainian scholars and historians submitted critical reviews on Ukrainian Soviet encyclopaedic projects, pointing out their ideological engagement, not the objectivity of showing of various topics³.

Since 1991, the former ideological limitations have disappeared, research interest in the issue of Ukrainian encyclopaedic projects has increased considerably.

² І. Фалькевич, *Українська Радянська Енциклопедія (до її видання)* [Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia (before its publication)], Харків: Акційне т-во «Українська Радянська Енциклопедія», 1930, 32 с.

³ М. Антонович, *Рецензія на книгу: Радянська Енциклопедія Історії України. Академії наук УРСР, Том 1 (Абазин – Державець). Київ, 1969, 552 с.* [Review of the book: Soviet Encyclopaedia of History of Ukraine. Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, Volume 1 (Abazin - Holder). Kyiv, 1969, 552 p.], in “Український історик”, Нью-Йорк – Мюнхен, 1970, Ч. 4 (28), с. 105–107; Б. Винар, *Рецензія на книгу: Енциклопедія Народного Господарства Української РСР, том 1: А–Е. Київ, Головна редакція Української Радянської Енциклопедії АН УРСР, 1969, 598 с.* [Review of the book: Encyclopaedia of the National Economy of the Ukrainian SSR, volume 1: АЕ. Kyiv, The main editorial board of the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1969, 598 p.] in “Український історик”, Нью-Йорк–Мюнхен, 1970, Ч. 4 (28), с. 100–105; М. Ждан, *Рецензія на книгу: Радянська Енциклопедія Історії України. Академія наук УРСР, т. 2 (Державін – Лестригони), К., 1970, 580 с.* [Review of the book: Soviet Encyclopaedia of History of Ukraine. Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, Vol. 2 (Derzhavin–Lestrygony), K., 1970, 580 p.] in “Український історик”, Нью-Йорк–Мюнхен, 1971, Ч. 3–4 (31–32), с. 114–116.

The general historical context in which the encyclopaedic four-volume “Ukrainian people in its past and present” and the encyclopaedic projects of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences at the beginning of 1920's were taking place, as well as the peculiarities of everyday life and communication of the leaders of the Ukrainian intellectual community of the last decade of 19th and the first two decades of the 20th century are found in the monography and articles of Inna Starovoytenko⁴. An attempt to reconstruct the unsuccessful project of preparing the “Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia” 1944–1947 is made in the article by Tamara Demidenko⁵.

In a series of previous articles, we have already presented the peculiarities of creating and content filling of the Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies (1949-1985), “The Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia” of the 1950–1980s, and analysed the content filling of modern encyclopaedic projects that were completed in Ukraine⁶. At the moment, we consider it expedient to submit a general scheme of development of the Ukrainian encyclopaedic tradition, having pointed out the social and political peculiarities of the periods during which certain Ukrainian encyclopaedias took place.

⁴ І. Старовойтенко, *Євген Чикаленко: людина на тлі епохи: Монографія* [Eugene Chukalenko: A man Against the Background of the Age: A Monograph], Київ, 2009, 544 с.; Eadem, “...Це життя було одним суцільним подвигом неустанної праці”: Про Петра Стебницького і його служіння українській справі [“... This life was one continuous pursuit of tireless work”: About Peter Stebnicki and his serving to the Ukrainian cause], Київ, 2009, с. 11–28.

⁵ Т. Демиденко, *Маловідомі сторінки з історії української енциклопедистики: Спроба відродження проекту Української радянської енциклопедії у 1944–1947 рр.* [Little-known pages on the history of Ukrainian encyclopaedistics: An attempt to revive the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia project in 1944–1947], in “Український історичний збірник”, Київ, Інститут історії України Національної академії наук України, 2009, Випуск 12, с. 215–224.

⁶ С. Борчук, *Українська радянська енциклопедистика: скрипниківська доба (1927–1934 рр.)* [Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedistics: The Skripnik Period (1927–1934)], in “Вісник Прикарпатського університету”, Івано-Франківськ, 2010, Випуск 18: Історія, с. 55–60; С. Борчук, “Український народ в его прошлом и настоящем” – перший вітчизняний енциклопедичний проект ХХ ст. [“Ukrainian people in its past and present” – the first national encyclopaedic project of the twentieth century.], in “Науковий вісник Чернівецького університету: Історія. Політичні науки. Міжнародні відносини”, 2010, Випуск 514–515, с. 83–86; С. Борчук, «Радянська енциклопедія історії України» – перша історична енциклопедія в УРСР [“Soviet Encyclopaedia of the History of Ukraine” – the first historical encyclopaedia in the Ukrainian SSR], in “Українській історичний журнал”, 2013, № 4, с. 170–192.

The available source base stored in the central and some departmental archives of Ukraine, and the published documents, collections of documents and materials, printed epistolary and memory stories of persons involved in domestic encyclopaedic projects of the 20th century, give an opportunity to highlight the problem we have posed with sufficient completeness and exhaustion.

The purpose of this article is the analysis of the national encyclopaedic tradition in the socio-political, cultural and civilization context of the history of Ukraine of the 20th century on the example of the most important encyclopaedic projects.

PREHISTORY OF UKRAINIAN ENCYCLOPAEDIAS

The idea of creating a reference book, which would contain the information about diverse social and natural phenomena, had appeared on Ukrainian lands in the times of Kievan Rus. *Azbukovniki*⁷, as forms of the interpretative dictionary, for a long time served as an encyclopaedia and eventually were replaced by a larger-scale publication: *Lexicon of Slavenoruski* (1627) Pamvo Berinda. It was in print, as well as in many handwritten copies, it was spread to all East Slavic lands, including in its range and other Orthodox territories, in particular, Walachia and Moldavia⁸. This publication was the source for the following encyclopaedic projects on the territory of Ukraine.

By way of amendment of the universal edition (like the *Lexicon* of Berinda) comes the Ukrainian studies theme which was reflected in *Notes about Little Russia, its inhabitants and works* by J. Markovich in 1798, as well as in the unfinished project *Ukrainian people in their past and present*, between 1909 and 1916⁹. Although they are separated from each other for more than a century, these thematic Ukrainian-language encyclopaedias played an important role in the formation of Ukrainian national consciousness, opening the concept of "Ukraine" to the world and contemporaries.

At the end of the 19th and early 20th centuries Ukrainian scientists from

⁷ Л. С. Ковтун, *Азбуковники XVI–XVII вв. Старшая разновидность* [Hornbooks of the XVI–XVII centuries. The older variety], Ленинград, 1989, 293 с.

⁸ В. Німчук, *Памво Беринда і його "Лексіконъ славеноросскій и именъ Тлъкованіє"* [Pamwo Berynda and his "Slavonic-Russian Lexicon and Explanation of Proper Names"], in *Лексікон словеноросський Памви Беринди*, Київ, Вид-во АН УРСР, 1961, с. 5–25.

⁹ В. Сарбей, *Праця Я. Марковича "Записки о Малороссии, ее жителей и произведениях"* [Book by Y. Markovich "Notes on Little Russia, its inhabitants and works"], in "Український історичний журнал", 1999, № 1, с. 56–68; № 2, с. 15–27.

both parts of Ukrainian territory separated by the borders of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian empires, participated in Russian encyclopaedic editions, gaining the experience in the implementation of encyclopaedic projects. Examples of such cooperation were the encyclopaedic dictionaries of Brockhaus and Efron, which were printed on the company of Granat brothers, the *Russian Biographical Dictionary* and others *Encyclopaedic Dictionary*. Brockhaus and Efron actually summed up an entire era in the Ukrainian encyclopaedic history. It was the end of the first modern terminology of the “premodern” encyclopaedias, which were mainly not so much encyclopaedias themselves, but encyclopaedic editions. Famous Ukrainian public and political figures and scholars: I. Franko, A. Krymskii, M. Vasilenko, M. Sumtsov, P. Zhitetskii, and others took part in the work on Ukrainian issues¹⁰.

WORK ON THE FIRST MODERN UKRAINIAN ENCYCLOPAEDIA

The preparatory work on the first Ukrainian modern encyclopaedia began in 1909-1911, in the environment of the Ukrainian diaspora in St. Petersburg and the circle of Russian scientists who were committed to the Ukrainian cause. The language of the future edition (5 volumes) was Russian, but the title – *Ukrainian people in their past and present* – declared its Ukrainian orientation for the project. The publication of the first volume was planned for November 1912. The Ukrainian societies of St. Petersburg had to give the expenses for the publication. The preparatory work for the publication of the first volumes lasted several years and ended with a significant delay only in 1914. The second volume of the encyclopaedia *Ukrainian people in their past and present* was published in 1916. It contained two divisions, devoted to issues of geography and ethnography: the first of these – *Essays on the geography of Ukraine* (S. Rudnitskii) included also essays: *Statistics of the Ukrainian population of the European part of Russia* (Author: O. Rusov), *Galicia, Bukovina* (Author: V. Ohrimovich), *Hungarian Rus'* (Author: S. Tomashivskii). Especially this section, in addition to its concrete geographic information, contained certain data on the demographic situation, the territorial limits of ethnic Ukrainians settlement, the presence and distribution in the regions of national minorities: Poles, Jews, Romanians, Hungarians, etc. The second division of the second volume consisted of two large blocks: a) anthropological and b) ethnographic and linguistic.

¹⁰ О. Пархоменко, *Брокгауза и Ефрона Энциклопедический словарь* [Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopaedic Dictionary], in *Енциклопедія історії України: В 5 т., Київ, Наук. думка, 2003, Т. 1: А–В, с. 381.*

F. Vovk, the author of the anthropological and ethnographic bloc wanted not only to demonstrate the peculiarities of Ukrainians and their differences from the Russians, but also to identify all existing types and peculiarities that in the complex create the imagination about Ukrainians¹¹. According to the linguistic part, its author (O. Shakhmatov) presented the history of the Ukrainian language in accordance with his own scientific theory of the “proto-Russian language” as the basis of the Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian languages¹².

The greatest difficulties were connected with the preparation for the third volume of the *Encyclopaedia*. In accordance with the plans of the initiators of the project, it was supposed to be devoted to economy and management. Due to the popularity of the first volume of the *Encyclopaedia* and the authority of the editor of the future economic volume (M. Tugan-Baranovskii), the project was managed to attract a number of well-known Russian scientists. Although this reduced the “national spirit” of the project, it increased its scientific level.

The delays that began during the work on the third volume soon led to the failure of a promising project. The beginning of the First World War and especially the defeat of the Russian army in 1915 were determined not only by the economic decline of the country, but also by the political repression which affected the authors' staff of the encyclopaedic project. Due to the financial and economic crisis, there were no economic grounds for the profitability of publishing new volumes of *Ukrainian people...* The consequence was the refusal to print the materials that had already been prepared and paid.

The fourth part of this encyclopaedia, which had to be devoted to contemporary Ukrainian culture and public life, came to a similar fate. The preparation of the materials was carried out quite successfully, but the lack of interest of the publishing house in the continuation of cooperation led initially to a delay, and then to refusal from publishing the volume by itself. Thus, despite the considerable work which was done by the organizers, authors and editors of the project *Ukrainian people in its past and present*, the world saw only two of its volumes from the four planned. All the materials that were held in the personal library of M. Slavinsky were lost in 1918 during the civil war in Russia¹³.

¹¹ *Український народ в его прошлом и настоящем* [Ukrainian people in its past and present], Петроград, 1916, с. 427–454.

¹² *Ibid.* с. 681.

¹³ Г. Герасимова, “Український народ в его прошлом и настоящем” [“Ukrainian people in its past and present”], in *Енциклопедія історії України: У 10 т., Київ, 2013, Т. 10: Т–Я*, с. 221.

UKRAINIAN ENCYCLOPAEDIC PROJECTS IN SOVIET UKRAINE DURING THE 1920'S AND 1930'S

The tradition of the encyclopaedic dictionaries, combined with the Ukrainian-language subjects, determined the format and first attempts of Ukrainian editions of encyclopaedic dictionaries initiated by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences: *The Biographical Dictionary of the People of Ukraine* and the *Encyclopaedic Dictionary*. All these attempts to create a Ukrainian encyclopaedia in one form or another, although they failed in a number of objective reasons (World War I, revolutions, the invasion of the Russian Bolsheviks and their occupation of Ukraine, economic crisis and political pressure), however, had a significant positive effect on the next generation of Ukrainian encyclopaedists. The previous projects not only provided posterity with experience, but also offered material that was used in the preparation of the first national project of Soviet Ukraine, the multi-volume *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia*.

Unlike all the previous attempts to create in 1927-1934 a proper Ukrainian encyclopaedia, the project of the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* was initiated by the supreme state leadership of the republic, which, in the person of the Chief Editor – M. Skrypnyk, put a lot of significant efforts for its realization. A stable editorial structure was created¹⁴. The *Encyclopaedia* was considered to be one of the most ambitious measures initiated by the Ukrainian Soviet leadership and aimed at achieving several goals: the spread of Ukrainization and the educational level of the population of the USSR; the neutralization of attempts to create a non-Marxist Ukrainian encyclopaedia in the western, Polish part, of Ukraine; to prove in the scientific and intellectual plane the status of Ukraine as the second among equal Soviet republics.

The material support for the publication of the first *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* was entrusted to the highest bodies of state power of the republic: The Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, in general, and the People's Commissariats, in particular. It had to ensure the continuity of funding, but the rejection of the policy of Ukrainization (in most cases only decorative) caused by a change in the course of national policy of the Stalinist leadership of the USSR, crossed out this attempt to create a Ukrainian Soviet encyclopaedic product¹⁵.

¹⁴ С. Борчук, *Українська радянська енциклопедистика: скрипниківська доба (1927–1934 рр.)*, с. 58.

¹⁵ "Бюлетень УРЕ: Орган редакції Української Радянської Енциклопедії: Виходить

The persecution of representatives of the Ukrainian national revival of the 1920s and early 1930s, and first of all, of the spokesman of the Ukrainianization processes (the People's Commissar for Education of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic and the Editor-in-Chief of the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia*) directly hit the encyclopaedia that was originally declared as “a refuge for the nationalist elements”, and soon and generally the work on it was stopped¹⁶. Most employees were repressed.

The second project of the creation of the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* lasted almost three years: 1944–1947. The fact of the renewal of the work on the preparation of a multi-volume Ukrainian encyclopaedic publication was evidenced by the constant interest of the representatives of Ukrainian science and culture and the highest communist party nomenclature of the republic; the last one continued to consider the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* as a propaganda tool designed to spread the Marxist-Leninist ideology among the population and to present the achievements of Soviet Ukraine in an encyclopaedic format¹⁷. This edition of the *Encyclopaedia* was scheduled to be conducted in 20 volumes with a focus, mainly on the contingent [readers] with secondary education. It is noteworthy that the second project of the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* appeared on the wave of conjuncture and temporary liberalization of the Kremlin's national policy, which was declaratively presented outside as “the expansion of the rights of the Union republics”¹⁸.

This attempt to prepare the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia*, like the previous project of 1927–1934, was failed. The reasons for the failure of these projects were similar. Both attempts to create a multi-volume republican encyclopaedia began at the time of a certain liberalization of the national policy of the totalitarian regime and the actualization of the national question, but eventually faced a sharp change in the course of Moscow in the direction of centralization

неперіодично” [Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia bulletin: The editorial board of the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia: appears irregularly], Харків, 1931, вересень, № 2, 44 ст.

¹⁶ О. Рубльов, *Доля співробітників «Української радянської енциклопедії» на тлі репресивної політики 1930-х років* [The fate of the contributors to the “Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia” against the background of the repressive 1930s] in 3 архівів ВУЧК-ГПУ-НКВД-КГБ, 2000, № 2/4 (13/15), с. 207–251.

¹⁷ *Про видання Української Радянської Енциклопедії: Постанова РНК УРСР і ЦК КП(б)У* [About the publication of the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia: Resolution of the CPC of the UkrSSR and the Central Committee of the CP(b)U], in “Радянська Україна”, 1944, 15 листопада, № 224 (7545), с. 1.

¹⁸ С. Борчук, *op. cit.*, с. 63.

and increased repression.

However, between two unsuccessful attempts to create the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* there were also several differences. So, despite the limited human resources of the apparatus of the editorial board of the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* of 1944–1947, essentially presented only by the academic secretary F. Babenko, the results of his activity deserved respect. The material was processed, card files and dictionaries were prepared, and the most important, all of this was registered and deposited in the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic¹⁹. Subsequently, the accumulated material and the experience of this project greatly contributed to the success of the third attempt to create a *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia*. Due to the project of 1944–1947 gained the necessary experience and a number of Ukrainian figures, primarily M. P. Bazhan who, in 1957, headed the next edition of the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia*.

ENCYCLOPAEDIC PROJECTS OF “TARAS SHEVCHENKO” SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY AND UKRAINIAN EMIGRATION

The desire to create a venerable encyclopaedic project had been inherited in the Galician Ukrainian elite since the nineteenth century. The need for such work, caused not only by the progress of science, but also by the desire to help increase the national consciousness of Ukrainians, was well understood by Ukrainian scientists and politicians on both sides of Zbruch river. And if in Russian Empire attempts to create the Ukrainian encyclopaedia were very often (the most successful project was *Ukrainian people in their past and present*), but Western Ukrainian scientists were forced to confine themselves of publishing only highly specialized Ukrainian studying collections and to write articles in foreign encyclopaedias, especially Russian or Polish.

By the idea of publishing their own Ukrainian encyclopaedia, Galician scholars returned after the restoration of the work of “Taras Shevchenko” Scientific Society, in the early 1920's. In his article *What will be our first encyclopaedia?*, published at February 4, 1930, in Lviv, in the magazine “Dilo” I. Rakowskiy figured out the concept of the publication²⁰. He stated on “general” character of *Encyclopaedia*: “According to its volume our book will contain the most important data

¹⁹ Центральний державний архів вищих органів влади та управління України [Central State Archives of Supreme Bodies of Power and Government of Ukraine; hereinafter: ЦДАВО України], ф. 4750, оп.1, спр.10, 25 арк.

²⁰ І. Раковський, *Яка буде наша перша енциклопедія?: 1. Потреба і засоби “Книги*

from all fields of human knowledge with a special place for Ukrainian study and needs of our educated public”²¹.

In April 1930 came the *Ukrainian General encyclopaedia* (UGE) first model. Simultaneously, the Editorial Board of the UGE emphasized that the publication was not supposed to be processing or compilation, but self-employment, in which the emphasis was made on the life of Ukrainian people²². Work on the publication of the encyclopaedia (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) needed quick incomes from readers.

Financial problems affected the activity of employees of the Editorial Board. At the beginning of the project, its members Ivan Rakowski, Volodymyr Doroshenko, Mykhailo Rudnytsky, Vasil Simovich and the permanent secretary Ivan Bedrylo worked fairly smoothly, but then friction between them began. Financial problems have repeatedly threatened the project, but thanks to the spirit of initiative of the Editor-in-chief of I. Rakowski, the publication of *Ukrainian General Encyclopaedia* got the completeness. The newly created encyclopaedia 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, etc.)²³.

To the better fulfilment of its function was informing the greatest circle of readers about UGE, which was structurally divided into thematic sections on which different scientists worked: Anthropology; Archaeology; 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

знання” [What will be our first Encyclopaedia?: 1. The need for and means “Book of Knowledge”], in “Діло”, 1930, 4 лютого, с. 3.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Редакційна колегія Української загальної енциклопедії. *Вступне слово* [Editorial Board of the Ukrainian General Encyclopaedia. Introduction], in Українська Загальна Енциклопедія: Книга знання: В 3 томах, Львів – Станіславів – Коломия, 1930, Том 1: А – Ж, с.1-2.

²³ *Співробітники загальної частини УЗЕ та гасла “Україна”* [Contributors of the general part of Ukrainian General Encyclopaedia and the slogan “Ukraine”], Львів; Станіславів; Коломия, 1935, Т. 3, с. 1423–1426.

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; Theatre; Technical studies; Physics and Chemistry; Philosophy. The purpose of encyclopaedia 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 Vasil Simovich. Only in the preparation of the first volume of *Ukrainian General Encyclopaedia* 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.

Despite some flaws, the *Ukrainian General Encyclopaedia* 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 attainment. Section *Ukraine* in the third volume not only showed "unity" of its author's part, but also incorporates the latest (at that time) Ukrainian achievements. Moreover, the *Encyclopaedia* 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 a long time, the series of illustrations from the *Ukrainian General Encyclopaedia* represented the only source for learning Ukrainian uniforms and Ukrainian money in the period of Liberation competitions (1917–1921).

The completion of the edition of the *Ukrainian General Encyclopaedia* in 1935 did not end with an interest in the field of Ukrainian studies. The passing of Western Ukrainian territories under the jurisdiction of the Soviet Union negatively affected the fate of "Taras Shevchenko" Scientific Society (TSSS) and its scientists. Much of the Western Ukrainian scholars, including TSSS, who wanted to pursue independent research, moved to a territory controlled by the German administration, the so-called General Governorate. V. Kubyovych was able to agree with Governor-General G. Franko on the opening of "Taras Shevchenko" Scientific Institute in Krakow with the subsequent move to Lviv (this plan was never implemented because of the resistance of Berlin)²⁴. The editor-in-chief of the *Ukrainian General Encyclopaedia* prof. I. Rakowskii (who, together with Yevgeny-Julius Pelensky, director of the Ukrainian publishing house in Krakow), initiated the preparation of a new five-volume *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies*. The collection of material for printing began, and many Ukrainian scholars who

²⁴ ЦДАВО України, ф. 3864, оп. 1, спр. 47, 183 арк.

were in the German occupation zone were connected to the work²⁵.

The editors of *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies* (EUS) managed to collect the material for the first volume of EUS rather quickly, but later, the work was slowed down, again because of political reasons. The relations of Ukrainian scientists with the Nazi administration have not been “dark” for a long time. Despite all the previous promises, the German authorities were not in hurry to provide the necessary funds, and to complete such a large-scale project alone, in the period of war, it was impossible. Frustrated by failures and ill, prof. I. Rakowskii soon departed from the cases, in fact handing them to young and active V. Kubiyovych²⁶. The collected materials were preserved and eventually exported from Ukraine to emigration, where a project of *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies* was soon implemented.

A practical step towards the creation of the *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies* was the establishment in September 1947 of a separate structural unit of the “T. Shevchenko” Scientific Society – the Institute of Encyclopaedia, headed by Zenon Kuzel, simultaneously appointed as the chief editor of the project²⁷. This project of three volumes of the general part (1949-1952), which is conditionally called *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies – 1*, and 10 volumes of the vocabulary part (1955–1989) – *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies – 2*, which contains more than 20000 articles, about 1600 printed sheets²⁸.

Practical work on the *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies – 1* began already in the spring of 1948. The two editors – Professor V. Kubiyovych and Professor Z. Kuzel – led the work on the project. The main burden relied on V. Kubiyovych, who was the compiler of programs, the organizer of the editorial board, the bureau, the team of authors. He also predominantly carried out the initial processing of material that came from the authors. Work on the project «*Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies–1*» lasted until 1952 and ended with the release of the three-volume Ukrainian-language publication. The promptness of preparation and publication was explained by the concentration of most highly-qualified Ukrainian scientists of that time in Munich²⁹.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ В. Кубійович, *Наукове товариство ім. Шевченка у 1939–1952 рр.* [Scientific Society named after Shevchenko in 1939-1952], in “Український історик”, Нью-Йорк – Мюнхен, 1973, Ч. 1-2 (37–38), с. 8–42.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ В. А. Старков, “*Енциклопедія українознавства*” [Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies] in *Енциклопедія історії України*: В 5 т., Київ, 2005, Т. 3, с. 40.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

The work on the *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies-2* began immediately after the completion of the general part of the *Encyclopaedia of 1952*. An important factor which helped in the early start-up was the presence of already formed editorial staff that quickly switched to another area of activity. A difficult loss for the Editorial Board was the death in May 1952 of one of the two Chief Editors Z. Kuzeli. Since then, all management, organizational and editorial work has concentrated in the hands of V. Kubyovych. He was also the editor of the whole vocabulary section of the project. There were also some changes in the staff of the editorial team³⁰. In comparison with the *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies-1*, the staff of authors and reviewers who worked on the encyclopaedia sections has considerably increased. In addition to experienced staff, known for their scientific achievements and proven work on the first part of the project, younger employees were involved. A large number of specialists who were involved in the *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies-2* project is explained by many factors. First and foremost, they should mention the much larger amount of knowledge that the vocabulary of the encyclopaedia had to cover.

The emphasising of attention on the national values and peculiarities, in contrast to the class principle and the Marxist-Leninist focusing of the Soviet encyclopaedic, was making Western Ukrainian projects acceptable to the reader and technologically easier for the compilers, since the latter had to check only the objectivity and authenticity of information provided by the authors, and not its conformity/non-conformity with certain dominant ideological canons and changing ideological conjuncture.

The work on the English-language (essentially cut) version of the general part of the *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies* began in 1952 and was, according to the compilers, in the qualitative translation of the corresponding encyclopaedic texts in English, with some clarifications. However, it soon became clear that the correction of inaccuracies and updating information would not be enough. There was also a lack of skilled personnel who would fluently speak both languages and were specialists in a certain field of Ukrainian studies. Therefore, the work on the English version of the *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies* soon stopped and restored only after ten years³¹.

³⁰ А. Жуковський, *Енциклопедія українознавства* [Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies], in М. Г. Железняк (голов. ред.), *Енциклопедичний вісник України: Збірник наукових праць*, НАН України. Інститут енциклопедичних досліджень, Київ, 2009, ч. 1, с. 14–22.

³¹ *Ibid.*

Only in 1963 appeared the first volume of the *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia*, and in 1970 – the second. However, the time spent on preparing this project was not wasted. *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* has become not an ordinary translation of the *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies – 1*, but its full-fledged second edition, supplemented and corrected, proven statement to the newest times. *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* has 2579 pages. (bigger font than *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies – 1*), including 219 pages of the index missing in the Ukrainian version. Significantly more cards and illustrations were also made. Thus, English *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies* by V. Kubiyovych can be considered a full-fledged scholarly project that enabled the English-speaking population to familiarize themselves with Ukrainian culture, history, ethnography, and also allowed to preserve and convey this knowledge and besides to demise it to the younger generations of the Ukrainian diaspora, who have largely lost their parental language.

The preparation of the translation and its publication by the Publishing House of the University of Toronto in two large volumes *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopaedia* (1963, 1970) was funded by the Ukrainian People's Union in the United States³².

In Ukraine, in the first years of independence, reprinting *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies* was made at once in two publishing houses – in Lviv and in the Kyiv publishing house “Globus”. In 1984–1993 the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta Faculty of Arts with the help of the Canadian Foundation of Ukrainian Studies and the “Taras Shevchenko” Scientific Society in Europe prepared the English version of encyclopaedia which was published by the University of Toronto Press. It consists of five volumes, almost 4000 pages and some 12500 alphabetical entries³³.

Having considered the main encyclopaedic projects realized by Ukrainian scientists outside the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic during the 1930s-1980s, it should be noted the effectiveness of the work on the creation of encyclopaedias, which belong to the main scientific institution of Galicia, and later on the domestic emigration – “Taras Shevchenko” Scientific Society, which provided editorial boards with highly qualified specialists and a sufficient scientific basis for the creation of two full-fledged publications: the *Ukrainian General Encyclopaedia*

³² *Ibid.*

³³ О. Романів, *Довгий тернистий шлях українства до самопізнання* [The long thorny path of Ukrainian language to self-knowledge], in *Енциклопедія Українознавства*, Львів, 1993, с. 19.

coordinated by I. Rakowskii (1930–1935), and the *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies* structured by V. Kubyovych (1947–1985).

An important feature of both encyclopaedic projects was the Ukrainian orientation, which distinguished them qualitatively from those carried out in the USSR. The emphasis on the national values and peculiarities, in contrast to the class principle of Soviet encyclopaedias, made foreign (according to the USSR) projects more adequate to the challenges of time and less vulnerable in terms of politico-ideological conjuncture.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET ENCYCLOPAEDIA (1957–1965)

The publication of the general part of the *Encyclopaedia of Ukrainian Studies* and the issue of the first volumes of its vocabulary part became a powerful impulse for the development in the USSR of work on its own encyclopaedic project: the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia*. This process was also facilitated by changes in the political life of society could not but affect the level of Ukrainian soviet science. The weakening of ideological pressure and the gradual departure from Stalinist methods of management gave impetus to the further development of national science, the centre of which, as in previous years, remained the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

On February 3, 1956, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine adopted a decision to resume the publication of the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia*, but the immediate work started later. The start of the work of encyclopaedists was hampered by the internal political struggle in the USSR and by a number of other bureaucratic obstacles. In general, to work on the encyclopaedia was involved “thousands of detachments of scientists, the general public of the republic”³⁴. The basis of the author's collective – which at the time of the publication of the first volume of the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* numbered more than a thousand people, and at the time of the completion of the publication more than five thousand people – were scientific workers of the Academy of Sciences of USSR, the professors and lecturers of higher educational establishments of the republic, and domestic writers³⁵.

At the end of 1958, the necessary foundation was created as the basis for practical work on the publication of the first volumes of the *Encyclopaedia*. Later, for almost eight years, the editorial and author's staff, headed by M. P. Bazhan,

³⁴ ЦДАВО України, ф. 166, оп. 9, спр. 16, 93 арк.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

needed to complete such a large-scale project, which became the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia*. The main edition of the *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* from the third attempt made that failed its predecessors 1927-1934 and 1944-1947. The release in 1965 with the issue of the last, unplanned the seventeenth-volume *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* marked the successful completion of a large-scale project. Since then, the Ukrainians have become formally equal with other civilized people who managed to structure and present in their encyclopaedias not only their own achievements throughout history, but also the results of the development of human civilization in general. Undoubtedly, *Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopaedia* was not deprived of numerous shortcomings caused by its ideological focusing and attachment to the Soviet political situation. But the presence of shortcomings does not diminish the significance of this work, which has become a forerunner of the future Ukrainian encyclopaedic movement.

Despite the domination of the classical approach in the Soviet encyclopaedias of the USSR, their basic material, terminological dictionaries and numerous facts became useful when preparing a new generation of encyclopaedias in the conditions of the revived state independence of Ukraine. During the unfavourable conditions of the first half of the 1990s, the domestic encyclopaedic industry managed not only to survive, but also to complete a series of projects begun in the Soviet era. In addition, in spite of the financial crisis, it was possible to save most of the material base that Ukrainian encyclopaedists used in Soviet times, and which is now concentrated primarily in the *Ukrainian Encyclopaedia* "named after M. Bazhan". And the preservation and development of the material base is, as is known, one of the most important steps towards the revival of capacities and the further development of the entire industry, which today has the potential to develop with the joint efforts of the scientists of the "mainland" Ukraine and their colleagues from the diaspora and foreign Ukrainian scientists. An example of such cooperation can be the ten-volume *Encyclopaedia of History of Ukraine* (the project of the Institute of History of Ukraine of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) and the multi-volume *Encyclopaedia of Contemporary Ukraine* (an ongoing project)³⁶.

³⁶ Від редакційної колегії Енциклопедії історії України [From the editorial board of the Encyclopaedia of History of Ukraine], <http://resource.history.org.ua/cgi-bin/eiu/history.exe?C21COM=F&I21DBN=EIU&P21DBN=EIU>

CONCLUSIONS

There is not only a steady interest in various editions of the encyclopaedic format in the modern Ukrainian state, but also the permanent need for theoretical substantiation of the bases of the preparation of the newest encyclopaedic editions. On the basis of the teaching of encyclopaedic projects of the XX-th century we can state that none of the encyclopaedias created in the past is perfect. At all stages of the development of “domestic encyclopaedias”, the pressure of the political regime and the ideological factors were significant. If the influence of the state and the system of Soviet censorship on the content of encyclopaedic articles in the USSR as a whole is an obvious fact, then the issue of diaspora encyclopaedias should also be important. The encyclopaedic projects of Ukrainian diaspora, although they had a great heuristic potential, still have a lack of hypertrophied anti-Soviet orientation; the authors of articles and editors, despite all the attempts, did not ensure the objectivity and impartiality of the material. At the same time, all encyclopaedic projects, the experience of their preparation can become educational and in modern conditions. In particular, in the focus of future research, it is necessary to study in more detail the organization of the work of major editorial boards, departments, author's collectives, relations with customers, state bodies, etc.