

Summary

S. I. Svitlenko

Historiosophical approach to the history of Ukraine in M. P. Dragomanov's scholarly heritage

The author follows the development of the historiosophical approach to the history of Ukraine in historical, literary, political and journalistic works written by M. P. Dragomanov. Dragomanov was an outstanding Ukrainian public figure and scholar whose views were based on his general understanding of European historical process and they also derived from socio-political and national activity of this philosopher. The main fundamental principles of Dragomanov's worldview were liberalism, federalism and cosmopolitanism which defined the nature and features of this scholar's concept about social evolution. Dragomanov did not consider Ukrainian historical process in straight line perspective but as a sinuous movement with periods of growth and decline. In his opinion, the main components of the progress were both material and spiritual features that involved ethnic, economic, government, public, political and educational characteristics. The scholar worked out general periodization of Ukraine. Dragomanov also studied terms of «historical time», «historical space» and «moving forces of progress» that were explained in the context of Ukrainian history. The author studies how the philosopher forecast the future of Ukrainian society. It was proved that M. P. Dragomanov had a broad, generalized vision of Ukrainian history that was considered in close connection with the European civilization history.

Key words: historiosophy, history of Ukraine, M. P. Dragomanov, Ukrainian historical process, concept of social evolution by Dragomanov, the structure of Ukrainian history, historical time, historical space, moving forces of historical progress.

A. B. Shlyachov

People versus power: to the question about the reasons and displays of split in Ukrainian society in the second half of XIX – early XX cent.

The main reasons of split in Ukrainian society are shown in the article. They are examined by the author as a result of inconsistency and halfness of reforms in Russian Empire during 1860–1870-th. Modernization project, which was implemented in Tsarist Russia, the desire to catch up with the West without giving up the autocracy, all this led to a multi-vector directions of the system movement, and it could not function effectively in any of them. In turn, this led to the unbalance of power, caused numerous distortions and crises in the socio-economic and political development of the country.

The article shows that the incomplete transformation of that time eventually led to the emergence of factor of disunity of supreme power and and the general public, their opposition when in people's minds more firmly established dichotomy of «us» and «them». In particular, the discontent with the material and the legal status of the broad masses of workers, peasants, and marginal elements increased in the Ukrainian

provinces in the early twentieth century. Moreover, the arbitrariness of autocratic power, the lack of a constitution and parliament, caused displeasure in liberal circles. As a result, our society had a kind of revolutionary mentality, when the consciousness of ordinary worker, peasant or a representative of the intelligentsia have been entirely ready to accept the act of revolutionary violence as a good thing.

Further, the author reveals the displays of the revolutionary crisis in the Ukrainian provinces of Tsarist Russia in the early twentieth century, focusing on the confrontation between labor and capital, highlights the struggle of the working class for their rights and, above all, power acts of terrorism from the representatives of the proletariat of Ukraine.

Key words: Ukrainian's province, reform, society, tsarism, working class.

D. V. Korotenko

The issue of financing of the Yekaterynoslav police at the end of 70's in 19-th cent.

The article highlights the range of the main problems that required financing of the executive police in Yekaterinoslavschina, including: strengthening of the revolutionary propaganda activities in the region, the increase of crime rate and worsening of crime situation in the cities of Yekaterynoslavs'ka province, population growth, which was caused by an increase of an industrial development of the region and general urbanization processes in the South of Ukraine, etc.

The basic reasons for poor functioning of the police are analyzed, which was connected with the lack of financing, including the small number of police officers in the cities and counties of the province; low commitment of the police to their professional activities; low rate of criminal and political crimes investigations etc. The main ways of overcoming the financial crisis in financial area are outlined, such as: funding from the national budget and local funds, financing for the sake of enterprises and plant owners of the province. The level, funding sources are researched and the problems associated with these issues are identified.

In the process of writing, the author comes to the following conclusions: financial security of the police in Yekaterynoslav province remained extremely low, especially from the viewpoint of the functions, which were put on the executive police in the region. Imperial machine did not pay any attention to financial security of the police, which led to the revolutionary situation in particular areas, the growth of criminal activity and conflicts between the state power and locals. Thus, the issue of financing the police at the end of the 70's in the 19th century wasn't solved, although some attempts to resolve the crisis were made.

Key words: executive police, financing, constables, police constables, factory police, county police, city police, Yekaterynoslavchyna.

A. M. Loboda

**The nobility is in cultural and educational space of Katerinoslavschini
(second half XIX – early XX cent.)**

This article shows the participation of Ekaterinoslav province nobility in the development of education and cultural life of the region in the post-reform period. Taking some members of the nobility of the region as an example, it can be concluded that scientific and historical organizations, museums, libraries and educational institutions were developed along with the region development. In particular, the participation of such members of Ekaterinoslav nobility as Ryndovska O. and J. Nowicki in the education progress in the second half of XIX – early XX century is considered.

While supporting schools, colleges and other educational institutions, the nobles did not forget about such an important part of studying as a library. They tried to support the region cultural heritage protection in every possible way. Their activity in cultural and educational spheres was displayed by charity work, support of schools, libraries and museums establishment.

Key words: nobility, education, culture.

O. S. Babicheva, B. O. Galaganov

**Socio-economic development of southern Ukraine in the second half
of XIX – early XX cent.**

At present the problem of socio-economic status of South Ukraine during the nineteenth – early twentieth century is of interest in the scientific community and needs to be further study. The purpose of the submitted work is to examine the socio-economic situation of South Ukraine in the second half of XIX – early XX century.

It should be noted research of modern Ukrainian historians F.Turchenko, H.Turchenko, O.Myhaylyuk, O.Babicheva which examined the socio-economic and ethno-political aspects of South Ukraine in their works.

After the reforms in 1861 began a significant industrial development of the Russian Empire. Built new facilities, steel mills, and factories for the extraction of minerals. These processes significantly affected the socio-economic development of the Southern Ukraine. The main industries were iron and steel, machinery, iron ore, chemical industry. Despite some progress, the industry of Southern Ukraine lagged considerably behind in terms of productivity and adaptability of the developed countries of Europe.

There has been a development in the agricultural sector. Due to the fact that serfdom in the South of Ukraine failed to gain a foothold, the level of productivity was significantly higher than in other regions of the Russian Empire. South Ukraine was a major in Empire region of grain production for export, which went on for about 3.2 million tons of harvested grain.

Southern Ukraine was the most advanced in the economic sphere (both in industry and trade). But it did not lag behind and in terms of social, cultural and educational development. Despite the fact that the South region of Ukraine was part of the Russian Empire and was subjected to strong influence of the empire regime for more than a century, it kept certain features that are specific only to this region. Thus, in the public consciousness with his South Ukraine Cossack traditions of the past was seen as a special land, as «free plain», area of freedom.

Key words: intellectuals, people, southern Ukraine, industry, reforms, agriculture, socio-economic development and trade.

V. I. Moroz, L. V. Grizhenko

**Social-professional structure of urban population of Katerinoslav province
(the end of the 19-th cent. and at the beginning of the 20-th cent.)**

The urban population of Katerinoslav province is analysed on the basis of professional employment of habitants provinces of transition feature from a estate to the class structure of population at the end of the 19-th century and at the beginning of the 20-th century.

Social division of urban population and it professional employment give an opportunity better to find out the features of becoming of capitalist relations in the cities of Katerinoslav province on verge of 19 – 20 of century. Besides row of economic and political transformations, that take place today in Ukraine and accompanied by introduction of market relations, peculiar, accumulation a capital is in a great deal reminded by modernisation changes in Ukrainian earth of the Russian empire. Therefore illumination of this question induces to the comprehension of lessons of the past that can help to minimize such social consequences of modern reforms as sharp stratification of population on rich and poor, unemployment, devaluation of many morally-spiritual values, strengthening of social-psychological tension. Characteristically, that processes of classform in the end 19 – place was taken beginning of 20 of century slowly.

As a result of study of the put problem it was certain that on verge of 19–20 of century with strengthening of urban processes and intensive development of industry certain transformations took place in the social structure of population of cities of province. Class partitions disappeared gradually, and the division of people already mainly came true on the method of receipt of profit and them by professional employment. Yes, noblemen and merchants became familiar with to entrepreneurial activity, became office workers, filled up the rows of intelligentsia and officialdoms. Petty bourgeois transformed in shallow house-owners, artisans; peasants – on industrial workers.

And however forming of classes of capitalist society took place in the conditions of maintenance of it estate. On the whole urban population of Katerinoslav province at

the end of the 19-th century and at the beginning of the 20-th century the estate-class society of transition-type – from agrarian to industrial.

Key words: urban population, social structure, estate-class society, professional distribution, productive relations.

Y. I. Kolomoets, S. I. Polyakov

«Union of russian social-democrats abroad» (1898–1901): forgotten history

The subject of this article is the «Union of Russian Social-Democrats Abroad» in 1898–1901 and the purpose is a comprehensive and unbiased analysis of multiple sources that reflect the diverse and contradictory facts about the activities of the «Union» at the «circle» stage in the history of the RSDLP. The authors reveal the motivation of assessments of «Union» in Soviet historiography; summarize the causes of «economism» as an ideological trend in Russian Social-Democracy; find out the factors that accelerate or inhibit the spread of «economistic» views among the Social-Democratic emigration; explore the logic of the «local circles» thinking of party leaders of the period, their desire to occupy a dominant position and single-handedly represent the RSDLP abroad. The article highlights the major events such as the II Congress of the «Union» (April 1900), a preliminary conference of the «Union», and other organizations and institutions of the RSDLP abroad («revolutionary organization «Social Democrat», edition of «Iskra»–«Zarya», Borba literary group, the Abroad Committee of the Bund) on an agreement on joint activities (June 1901), their «unity» Congress and the final split in October 1901. Authors justify the idea of the need to abandon the old, politically reasoned assessment of the «Union» and consider that «the Union» – is not opportunistic, but revolutionary organization, which in practice does not abandon the principles of revolutionary Social-Democracy and decisions of I Party Congress. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of theoretical study and organizational component (recruitment of new personnel, the seizure of money, material resources), so-called «emigre squabbles» conflict «Union» with G. Plekhanov, and in fact – forms and methods of struggle for leadership in emigration.

Key words: congresses and conferences of the RSDLP, the Russian Social-Democratic emigration, «economism», «Union of Russian Social-Democrats Abroad».

A. G. Peretokin

**Economic crisis in Naddnipryanska Ukraine at the beginning of the 20-th century and policy of the tsarist government for its overcoming
(on the materials of the branch press)**

The beginning of the 20-th century was characterized by the world economic crisis which followed the rapid development of industry in Naddnipryanska Ukraine in the 90s of the 19-th century. The aim of the article is to analyze the internal policy of the tsarist government during the world economic crisis.

The analysis of the materials published in the branch press allowed to come to the conclusion that the internal policy of the tsarist government was directed to support big industrial enterprises in metallurgical and mining branches of industry. The tsarist government provided them with the state orders and this policy guaranteed profits to the plants.

At the beginning of the 20-th century the syndicates «Prodamet» and «Prodvugillya» were created. They had to regulate the processes of production and consumption. There were decrees connected with the social sphere: improvement of the living standards of the workers of the mining and with industrial safety. The Act of assistance to the injured miners and their families was adopted on the 2-nd of June, 1903.

The special government program was worked out to support industry. It encouraged new capital investments, introduction of long-term hypothec and commodity credit. The coal exchange was founded in Kharkiv in 1900. The internal policy of the tsarist government was directed to avoid or to weaken the consequences of the world economic crisis in the mining and metallurgical branches of industry in Naddnipryanska Ukraine at the beginning of the 20-th century.

Key words: internal policy, tsarist government, world economic crisis, measures, Naddnipryanska Ukraine, branch press.

O. O. Chepoorko

**Fighting work of the social-democrats of Yekaterinoslav province
in 1905–1907 y.**

We consider the unexplored problem of participation of social-democracy in the armed struggle against the government and the organization of combat units with radical residents of Yekaterinoslav province. Special attention is paid to highlighting of common and distinctive features in a purely combat work of Menshevik and Bolshevik work pieces of RSDLP.

Fighting work is divided into three phases, during which the different levels of activity is observed in Menshevik participation in radical activities. First the period of the becoming of fighting organizations (People's Police, military groups, self-defense units) and the organization of military-technical training of rebellion took place (party members armament, tactics development) – from May to October 1905. Mensheviks participated in fighting forces, the main tasks of which were – protection of agitators and demonstrators from possible attacks from opponents or police, maintainance of the order in public places, protection of workers' settlements from massacres. From November to December 1905, the Mensheviks were noted by active participation in the production and purchase of weapon, money expropriation, clashes with troops and police, cooperation with representatives of other revolutionary camp (the Bolsheviks, Bundists, SRs) while evading a direct part in terrorist acts.

It is remarked that radical methods of the Mensheviks party activity even during the revolution peak in the end of 1905 remained subsidiary. Being caught with the

revolutionary spirit, the Mensheviks joined in a specific fighting performance, yet they were still carrying out agitational propaganda, leading strike movements, participating in expansion of trade unions. After the events of December 1905 the Mensheviks ultimately concentrated on the legal opportunities of a party activity. During 1906-1907 the slowdown of fighting performance was ongoing, gradual dissolution of military forces was being carried out and a certain legalization of a political activity happened, the result of these events was that radical members eventually left the Mensheviks organizations and joined Socialist Revolutionaries or Anarchists.

Key words: Yekaterinoslav province, Mensheviks, Bolsheviks, social-democracy, RSDLP, agitation, propaganda, revolution.

A. P. Sarnackiy

The efforts of the tsar's prosecution and court concerning of members of the ukrainian social democracy of Nearby Dnieper region in the years of reaction (1907–1910)

Issues, associated with the national liberation movement in Nearby Dnieper region of Ukraine in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, attracted considerable attention of the modern domestic scientists. Appearance, development and activities of the Ukrainian political parties that emerged in Ukraine just during this period have being actively researched. Publishing of authors, who disclosed the various aspects of Ukrainian parties of Nearby Dnieper region and their leaders from the revolutionary direction and up to the liberal-democratic, may be attributed to contemporary research on this issue. Almost in all publications in different degrees has being shown harassment, which experienced leaders and supporters of these parties from the tsarist authorities. However, the efforts of the Tsar's prosecution and court against the parties in the research of these authors did not find almost any coverage. Therefore in this article the author has set to himself the goal to disclose with the help of archival sources only one of the episodes of the attitude of the prosecution and the court of Tsar's power to the activities of members of the USDWP in these years.

As a conclusion, the state coup of June 3, 1907, opened to the reactionary circles of the country the «green light» for their actions against all revolutionary and progressive circles, and prosecutor's supervision and the Tsar's court in the period of the Stolypin's reaction strengthened punishment of so-called «political criminals» for their activities in comparison with the period of revolution of 1905-1907. At the same time, the study covers only one part of the government's actions in relation to only one of the Ukrainian political parties limited both by chronological and definite geographic boundaries. Therefore, the problem needs further study and considerably wider coverage. And not only in relation to one of the Ukrainian parties, but all parties existed at that time in Ukraine.

Key words: revolutionary activities, arrest, police inquiry, Prosecutor's office, court chamber, punishment, life exile.

L. M. Luchka

The influence of censorship on the development of librarianship of Katerinoslav in the second half of the 19 – the beginning of the 20-th cent.

The period of the end of the 19-th – the beginning of the 20th centuries was marked by a great role of censorship in libraries activities, their opening, supplementing the book stock, readers' servicing and selection of staff. Studying of censorship policy in respect of libraries as cultural and educational institutions is an important trend in highlighting of historical processes. The article deals with negative influence of Russian tsarat's censor measures on all processes of library activities in Katerinoslav in the second half of the 19-th – the beginning of the 20-th centuries. The data of secondary schools' reports as well as provincial and Zemstvos' reports are used in the article. The activity of first people's libraries is analyzed.

Documents of government agencies of the Russian Empire show negative conditions in which libraries worked. The government was interested in organizing such institutions which could slow down spreading of reading, education and national consciousness in the Province. This process was controlled by a special Censor agency (inspectors, class teachers, viewers). Pedagogical councils and people responsible for library activity slowed down spreading of knowledge and controlled work of library workers. In spite of prohibitive measures libraries made great efforts in distributing books and attracting readers of different social groups.

Key words: censorship, censor measures, library activity, readers.

O. I. Savchenko

The first world in the light of the newspapers of russian immigrants in Australia

With the outbreak of the First World War military theme has been on the leading place among the materials, which were printed on the pages of newspapers immigrants from Russia on the fifth continent «Izvestia Soiuza russkikh emigrantov» and «Working Life». The programme of activities of the newspaper «Izvestia Soiuza russkikh emigrantov» in this period was proclaimed in article «War and the working paper» on the 9th of September 1914. It was noted that the working press must explain to the proletariat of the true causes and nature of the First World War.

Watching the development of the labour movement in the European countries, the newspaper pointed out that at that time in Europe, on the one hand, there was increasing anti-war movement, on the other hand, grew reactionary domestic policy in the warring States. It was shown that in countries that called themselves «democratic», with the beginning of the war were eliminated economic and civil rights workers. Exposing politicians who unleashed world war, «Izvestia» called them «brutal predators» that are ordered workers «to strengthen their bloodletting for the prosperity of capitalism». Specific examples newspaper showed the predatory character of the war, which she had seen in those huge financial costs that went to military needs and lay a heavy burden on

people's shoulders. «Izvestia» notice of citadel that a direct consequence of the war was, on the one hand, the increase in the number of unemployed and the rapid growth of prices, and on the other, a huge increase profits of private companies and firms.

Anti-war and revolutionary views, which consistently promoted the newspaper of Russian immigrants, became the reason for the prohibition of the newspaper «Izvestia». However, in February 1916, the Russian immigrants were able to organize a new edition of the journal of the Union newspaper «Working Life». Despite the adverse conditions, she was able to continue revolutionary line of the newspaper «Izvestia».

Key words: Russian emigration, Australia, world war, antimilitarism.

L. M. Krivosheyeva
Photographic business in the educational work of the Union
for the liberation of Ukraine

The present study analyzes the role of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (ULU, Soiuz vyzvolennia Ukraïny) in the processes of the education and accommodation to the National culture applied to the Russian army prisoners of war were explored in their full complexity and contradictory character. The results of this exploration are new and are presented for the first time.

The Union for the Liberation of Ukraine an organization of Ukrainian émigrés from the Russian Empire has been established in Austria-Hungary and Germany during the First World War as an organization representing Ukrainians under Russian domination. The ULU was initially centered in Lviv, but moved to Vienna in August 1914.

With the support of the Ukrainian community of Galicia and Bukovyna and the approval of the Austro-Hungarian and German military authorities the ULU provided medical, religious, and cultural services for Ukrainians from the Russian army who were the prisoners of war. These prisoners were kept in the camps in Austria (Freistadt) and Germany (Rastatt, Salzwedel and Wetzlar).

Ukrainian intelligentsia, the members of ULU, organized «Prosvita» movement in prisoners of war camps. Laying down broad plans for educational work, publishing and setting up special committees for different activities. As a result of its efforts about 50000 prisoners of war in Germany and 30000 in Austria were provided with schools, choirs, orchestras, theatres, farming and sport societies, courses on political economics, co-operative management, Ukrainian language, history, literature and German language.

Camp cooperatives became the practical school of consumer cooperatives. An important role in the educational activity belonged to the demonstration of slides. ULU activities decided to start making them in the camp and established a photographic Studio with the educational courses, which eventually turned into the statute committee «Svit» («Light»). The money earned by the company, went on material support camp organizations.

Key words: First World War, Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (ULU), prisoners of war, consumer cooperative, slide, photographic business.

V. Y. Jatsenko

**Activities Ekaterinoslavskoy City Council in the context of the events
of late October 1917**

October events of 24–25 in 1917 in Petrograd were critical in the development of the revolutionary process in Russia. Ekaterinoslavskaya City Council responded to them, that was elected in mid-August in 1917 on a democratic basis by a proportional system. The state of the scientific study of the subject shows that the object of a special research has not become yet.

The article examines and analyzes events that took place at the meetings of City Council Ekaterinoslav in 26 and 27 of October 1917, when it was determined by its relation to the Petrograd events. Only few performances of the mayor V. I. Osipov and a few representatives were made at the first meeting, they all were members of the moderate socialist parties. It is significant that there were no Bolsheviks at this meeting.

Everything changed at the meeting of October 27. More than ten speakers that were performed representing the main party faction in the Duma. Moderate socialists recognized the danger for the revolution Bolshevik uprising in Petrograd that was depleting the united front of revolutionary democracy, a threat to the Constituent Assembly. They all believed that the power should go to a homogeneous socialist government, and in Ekaterinoslav and province to the Revolutionary Committee. The Bolsheviks called for the transfer of power to the Soviets, and the insurrection in Petrograd fully supported, recognizing that their actions serve best the interests of the revolution. Conservative (Cadets and the Jewish fraction) was isolated by the special role of the Constituent Assembly, which only could save the country from ruin and destruction. Bolsheviks actions Cadets completely condemned, believing that they will lead to the death of the revolution and civil war. Most received a resolution proposed by the moderate socialists and supported by Jewish faction. The results of the voting quite meet shuffling of party-political forces in the Duma. The above developments show that Ekaterinoslavskaya City Council held a prominent place in the political life of the city in the autumn of 1917.

Key words: Ekaterinoslav, municipal дума, member of the city дума, Committee of rescuing revolution, rebellion, revolution, counterrevolution, a political party.

O.Y. Kolomoets

Ukrainization polici in the 1920-s. – views of its contemporaries

The purpose of the article is to compare the attitude about Ukrainization from representatives of the party leadership and ordinary party members, Ukrainian activists who lived in the Soviet Ukraine or in exile. The author emphasizes features of the study of Soviet national policy and, in particular, the Ukrainization policy in the 1920s. The author shows the theoretical foundations of the national policy of the Bolsheviks in the

works of Lenin, discovers the essence of the debates on the national question at the VIII Congress of the RCP(b) and VIII party conference. The author found out the most of difficulties in conducting Ukrainization were caused by the lack of understanding the need for Ukrainization locally. The author investigates the point of view of the most consistent supporter of Ukrainization – N. Skrypnyk. The author explores the positive attitude towards Ukrainization of V. Vynnychenko located at the time in exile, and S.Yefremov, who is quite a negative attitude toward the Soviet government as a whole, but acknowledged some successes of Ukrainization.

Key words: ukrainization, national policy, N. Skrypnyk, V. Lenin, V.Vynnychenko, S.Yefremov.

D. V. Arkhireiskyi

Leonid Krasin as the ideologist of the Soviet state monopoly of foreign trade

Analyzes the views of the Soviet People's Commissar L. Krasin on the need for implementation under the 1917 revolution and subsequent years of state monopoly of foreign trade. The monopolization of foreign trade is consistent with the policy of «war communism». Soviet Ukraine fully subject to an foreign trade monopoly, controlled by Moscow. The main idea that L. Krasin on this issue was fully in agreement with the head of the russian bolsheviks V. Lenin. It is noted that the liberalization of the soviet economy in the transition to a new economic policy course only strengthened the belief in the feasibility L. Krasin's state monopoly of foreign trade, which can be regarded as a soviet version of foreign trade protectionism. L. Krasin thought that such a monopoly would best protect the weak Soviet economy from the pressures of capitalist countries, as well as neglected traditional customs, including procedures for customs control, customs tariffs and duties as such.

Despite the fact that the bolshevik leaders diverged in their views on the prospects of the state monopoly of foreign trade, finally won Lenin's – Krasin's point of view. Monopoly has been recognized as reasonable, which lasted until the Soviet Union in 1986.

Key words: L. Krasin, foreign trade, state monopoly, war communism, new economic policy.

V. S. Savchuk

L. V. Pisarzhevsky in the history the Ekaterinoslav university (1913–1926)

The article discusses period of life and activity in Ekaterinoslav of prominent chemist Lev Vladimirovich Pisarzhevsky. It is noted that, despite the fairly large number of publications relating to this period of life and work of the scientist, is still unknown or little-known series of stories.

The article focuses on the linkages L. V. Pisarzhevsky with University in Ekaterinoslav. Considered the role of the scientist in the organization of the University

in Ekaterinoslav. It was studied his work at the university during the period of reforms in Ukraine in the field of higher education.

In this context, considered the allocation from Ekaterinoslav University as an independent institution Ekaterinoslavsky Institute of Theoretical Sciences (EITS), L.V. Pisarzhevsky activities as chairman of the presidium of the Institute. Attention is paid to the preparation of L.V. Pisarzhevsky in this period of training programs in chemistry for higher education.

Was studied the role of EITS, directed by L. V. Pisarzhevsky in maintaining scientific activity in Ukraine. Was traced the influence of L. V. Pisarzhevsky on the organization as Yekaterinoslav research of the Department of electronic Chemistry. Marked by his role in the preparation of highly qualified personnel through graduate school at the department. Was drawn attention to the fact that the way many of the future major chemists began in the student chemical coterie, organized L.V.Pisarzhevsky at the Institute of Public Education. This Institute is the successor University in Yekaterinoslav. In its composition in 1921 and entered Ekaterinoslavsky Institute for Theoretical Sciences.

Showing little known now proposals of Dnepropetrovsk (Ekaterinoslav University) to perpetuate the memory of L. V. Pisarzhevsky. These proposals take into account not only its role in science as the great chemist, but also the contribution, he has made to the development of the Dnepropetrovsk State University (now – it Oles Honchar Dnipropetrovsk National University).

Was concluded that Ekaterinoslavsky period of life and work of L. V. Pisarzhevsky was extremely fruitful in all areas of its operations. Including in the context of occurrence, formation and development of Ekaterinoslav (of Dnepropetrovsk) state university.

Key words: L.V. Pisarzhevsky, women's higher rates, Ekaterinoslavsky Institute of Theoretical Sciences, Rector, organizational and scientific work, educational process.

V. A. Slivenko

Evolution of the Bolshevik views on crime and law enforcement in the 1920's

The article analyzes changes understanding crime Soviet ideologists during the New Economic Policy. Investigated the formation of new social norms of law enforcement. The purpose of this study is to analyze the ideological bases of functioning law enforcement system of the Soviet state in the 1920s. The theme due to the need of reforming the modern law enforcement. Scientific objectives achieved by using general methods: a comparative analysis, synthesis, and synthesis. During the 1920s the Soviet ideologists were changes in the interpretation of the nature of the crime and policing. It is noted that after the Civil War law enforcement determined as a continuation of revolutionary change. Investigated by the law enforcement system pursued political goals during the Soviet health system. All other crime was seen as a political phenomenon. The trend growth of crime among the workers. It destroyed the Bolshevik myths about crime as a form of struggle against bourgeois society. In the second half of 1920s gradually increased the number of crimes. This contributed to the

emergence of new ideological theories about the need to look for a crime not social and political nature. It was found that the idea of the possibility of a peaceful life with criminal world was wrong. In the late 1920s, fear of crime in the Soviet people into a feeling of hatred for political opponent. But it did not protect the citizen against the risk of becoming a victim of crime. In the future, these studies will be associated with the author's analysis of the problems of law enforcement system in crisis and democratic reforms.

Key words: crime, law enforcement, social fracture, the Soviet authorities, proletarian environment, regulations, mentality.

I. I. Drogobutsky

Politics, idea, tragedy: ukrainian armed forces in Galicia (1939–1943)

The material deals with the problem of some Ukrainian armed forces before and during the Second World War. Determined that the process of becoming a military power, particularly within the Western Ukrainian region, developed in the context of the national state building.

It is worth noting that the rise of national armies are not always matched the vision of leading nationalistic political structures. In the case of the birth of Ukrainian Insurgent Army leadership of the OUN (b) faced with the requirement to organize and direct initiative of the grass-roots units, which in turn fueled an urgent need to protect the interests of the Ukrainian people, in particular within the «Reichskommissariat Ukraine».

The peculiarities of influencing the development of national army forces representative of the Ukrainian community in Galicia and the role in it of foreign (German, Hungarian, Polish, etc.) factors. In this context, the stages and the specificity of interaction between them and the reasons that determined the transition from cooperation to confrontation, particularly in the relations between Ukrainian nationalist movement and representatives of Nazi Germany.

In order versatile analysis of selected problems in source base material used declassified documents of the former Soviet security. The making major Ukrainian armed forces under the leadership of the OUN (b) identifies as one of the priority scale in the interests of the Soviet secret police. After understanding the ways and characteristics and formation of national armed formations was one of the keys to successfully combat them.

In addition declassified materials contain information that could get due examination of prisoners participants nationalist underground capture authentic documents and more. However, the above materials require proper analysis and processing in accordance with established principles of historical sources.

Key words: national movement, nationalism, military, World War II.

I. A. Shahrachuk

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

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

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

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

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

G. P. Evseeva, G. G. Krivchik

**Problem of a state authority in the constitutional process
in the Ukraine (1990–2014)**

The article focuses on the organization characteristics of public administration in the Ukraine in the context of constitutional process in the country. It is shown that in the constitutional process, which began in Ukraine before the declaration of independence and is still continuing, has become a major question of the distribution of powers between different branches, that is, the form of government.

In today's world there are three models (forms) of the Republic: presidential, parliamentary, and mixed. The latter, in its turn has two varieties: parliamentary-presidential and presidential-parliamentary. Among these three models Republican Ukraine has chosen mixed. The fact is that with the independence we had no basis for a presidential system of government. Firstly, Ukraine had no such traditions; secondly, such a form does not exist in any European country that our state building was modeled on. Presidential republic exists in the United States and several Latin American and African countries.

At the same time parliamentary form did not correspond to public expectations of our citizens. Primarily because it is not the highest form of democracy to us seemed the presence of presidential branches our people had never had the opportunity to elect a head of state. The Institute of presidency was adopted shortly before independence. Naturally, of the two possible varieties of mixed model there was chosen a parliamentary-presidential. After all Ukraine's independence was declared in parliament, parliament enacted the presidency; the president has given certain powers.

This means that president's powers were derived from a representative legislature. However, for over two decades in Ukraine continues struggle between presidential and representative government. Depending on this there are changes and variety of mixed government – presidential-parliamentary to parliamentary-presidential and vice versa.

The stages of the mixed form of government, which was introduced in Ukraine since the time of independence, are shown. The main problem of the Ukrainian political development at present is not so much the changing of the varieties of the mixed form of government as a constitutional exercise of the clear division of powers and strict adherence to the constitution of the state has been concluded.

Key words: Supreme Soviet, Constitution, President, Prime Minister, democracy, republic, constitutional process.

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Development and prospects of Ukraine-Tajikistan relations

The features of establishment of bilateral Ukraine-Tajikistan relations are explored, core directions are analyzed and perspectives of cooperation are defined in this study. Relations between Ukraine and Tajikistan had been the least developed in the region for a long time. There is certain intensification of cooperation since 2008 and its further deepening in different spheres is perspective. There are 78 documents between countries (according to data of Ukrainian Foreign Office, 2012).

In economic sphere the countries have to extend the legal basis, to intensify of cooperation in energy, industry, transport sector, agro-industrial complex, banking and other sectors. Mutually beneficial cooperation between defense military-technical and military-educational agencies becomes stronger, including the issues of military training and supply of military equipment and weapons and dialogue between border agencies. The Parties signed the legal basis for military-technical cooperation's development. The partnership between regions becomes closer, including Dnipropetrovsk region.

Scientific and technical cooperation is an important part of bilateral relations between Ukraine and the Republic of Tajikistan. Certain universities established further cooperation. There were two forums for students from Tajikistan who studies in 32 universities of Ukraine.

Nowadays the development of Ukrainian-Tajik political relations largely depends on the resolution of the Ukrainian-Russian conflict. Humanitarian, interregional cooperation between two countries is quite successful and it has great potential for extension. The cooperation between Ukraine and Tajikistan in economic sphere is stable, the Parties are mutually interested in certain groups of goods and services, Ukraine has a positive balance in bilateral trade. The bulk of trade transactions is insignificant but it can increase by conducive conditions for foreign conjuncture, considering the mutual interest in economic cooperation in various issues.

Key words: Ukraine, Tajikistan, partnership, the projects, the perspectives.