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## ACTIVITIES OF THE AUTHORITIES AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS OF DROHOBYCH COUNTY DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION (BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF THE NEWSPAPER “HOLOS PIDKARPATTIA”/“VOICE OF PIDKARPATTIA”, 1942–1944)

**Summary.** *The purpose of the article is to reveal the activities of authorities and public organizations in the Drohobych County of the “Galicia” District based on the analysis of publications in the periodical newspaper “Voices of Pidkarpattia” (1942–1944). The research methodology is based on the principles of historicism, systematicity, authorial objectivity, as well as on general scientific and special-historical methods, in particular historical-typological, historical-systemic, source criticism. The scientific novelty lies in the fact that for the first time, based on the analysis of publications in the newspaper “Voices of Pidkarpattia” (1942–1944), the activities of authorities and public organizations in the Drohobych County during the Nazi occupation have been revealed. The Conclusions.* So, the newspaper “Voice of Pidkarpattia” presents interesting, versatile information that sheds light on various aspects of the activities of authorities and public organizations in Drohobych and Drohobych County during the years of Nazi occupation. Note that the information is not always reliable and requires proper verification. In addition, most of the materials are of a palliative nature – when revealing this or that event, the authors of the posts often avoided providing certain statistical information, did not mention important details, etc. There is no doubt that this approach was due to the presence of strict censorship. The newspaper often mentions representatives of the official authorities, in particular the Headman (Kreishauptman) of Drohobych County Gargens, the head of the Drohobych Shulamt (Labor Government) Bilau, the burgomaster of the city of Drohobych Osyp Kostshemskyi, which makes it possible to outline, at least in general terms, certain aspects and directions of their activities. The “Voice of Pidkarpattia” described the activities of the Ukrainian County Committee in Drohobych headed by Ivan Martynyuk, the school and economic departments, and the Public Care Department of the UC in a much broader manner. The activities of the Drohobych branch of the Military Administration of the SS Division “Halychyna”, the county branches of the Teachers’ Union and the Engineers and Technicians’ Union, the Women’s Section of the UC, the organization “Workers Community”. The recruitment of volunteers to the “Halychyna” Division in the Drohobych County is described in great detail. These materials make it possible to form a fairly broad idea of the administrative and public component of the public life of Drohobych County during the years of Nazi occupation.

**Key words:** “Halychyna” (“Galicia”) District, Drohobych County, Ukrainian press, “Voice of Pidkarpattia”, public organizations, authorities, Nazi occupation.

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## ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ОРГАНІВ ВЛАДИ ТА ГРОМАДСЬКИХ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙ ДРОГОБИЧЧИНИ В ЧАСИ НАЦИСТСЬКОЇ ОКУПАЦІЇ (ЗА МАТЕРІАЛАМИ ЧАСОПІСУ «ГОЛОС ПІДКАРПАТТЯ» 1942–1944 РР.)

**Анотація.** *Мета статті* – на основі аналізу публікацій у газеті «Голосі Підкарпаття» (1942–1944) розкрити діяльність органів влади та громадських організацій в Дрогобицькій окрузі дистрикту «Галичина». **Методологія дослідження** спирається на принципи історизму, системності, авторської об'єктивності, а також на загальнонаукові та спеціально-історичні методи, зокрема історико-типологічний, історико-системний, джерелознавчої критики. **Наукова новизна** полягає у тому, що вперше на основі аналізу публікацій у газеті «Голосі Підкарпаття» (1942–1944) розкрито діяльність органів влади та громадських організацій в Дрогобицькій окрузі у часі нацистської окупації.

**Висновки.** У часописі «Голос Підкарпаття» (1942–1944) подано різнобічну інформацію, яка проливає світло на різні аспекти діяльності органів влади, громадських організацій у Дрогобичі та Дрогобицькій окрузі в роки нацистської окупації. Відзначимо, що інформація не завжди достовірна, потребує належної верифікації. Крім того, більшість матеріалів мають паліативний характер – розкриваючи ту чи іншу подію, автори дописів часто уникали подавати певну статистичну інформацію, не згадували важливі деталі тощо. Немає сумніву, що такий підхід був пов'язаний із наявністю жорсткої цензури. У газеті часто згадуються представники офіційних властей, зокрема староста (крайсгауптман) Дрогобищини Гаргенс, керівник Дрогобицького шульамту (уряд праці) Білау, біргомістр міста Дрогобич Осип Костишемський, що дає можливість принаймні в загальних рисах окреслити окремі аспекти і напрями їхньої діяльності. Значно ширше в «Голосі Підкарпаття» описано діяльність Українського окружного комітету Дрогобищини на чолі з Іваном Мартинюком, шкільного і господарського відділів та відділу суспільної опіки УОК. Неодноразово описувалися заходи дрогобицької філії Військової управи дивізії СС «Галичина», окружних осередків профспілки вчителів та профспілки інженерів і техніків, жіночої секції УОК, організації «Робітнича громада». Надзвичайно детально описано проведення набору добровольців до дивізії «Галичина» на Дрогобищині. Ці матеріали дають можливість скласти доволі широке уявлення про адміністративно-управлінську та громадську складову частину суспільного життя Дрогобищини в роки нацистської окупації.

**Ключові слова:** дистрикт «Галичина», Дрогобицька округа, українська преса, часопис «Голос Підкарпаття», громадські організації, органи влади, нацистська окупація.

**Problem statement.** During the years of the Nazi occupation of Ukraine (1941–1944), more than 400 legal press publications of various orientations were published, which are a unique source for the history of various Ukrainian regions, in particular Halychyna (“Galicia” District), and hence also Drohobych County. One of these publications was the weekly newspaper “Voice of Pidkarpattia”. The first issue of the weekly “Voice of Pidkarpattia” (editor – Osyb Bodnarovych) was printed in Lviv on August 30, 1942, the last – at the end of May 1944. The newspaper was under the complete control of the German censorship and had to compensate the residents of Pidkarpattia for the closure of provincial newspapers in the spring of 1942, in particular the newspapers “Vilne slovo” (in March-May 1942, it was published under the name “Drohobytske slovo”) and “Stryski visti”. The liquidation of county newspapers and the publication of weeklies in Lviv for various counties of the “Galicia” District

gave the German authorities the opportunity to significantly strengthen censorship. In addition to the propaganda description of military operations, the foreign policy of Germany and its allies, the orders and messages of the central and local occupation authorities, the disclosure of the negative essence of the Soviet political system, the newspaper "Voice of Pidkarpattia" published materials on the history of Ukraine, pedagogy, new methods of rural management economy, the activities of the Ukrainian Central Committee (hereinafter referred to as the UCC) and its structures, the economic and cultural life of Ukrainians in the General Governorate and other political-administrative entities subordinate to the Germans. The sixth page of the newspaper was devoted to the events in Drohobych, Sambir and Stryi counties, where materials related to various aspects of the life of the region appeared regularly.

**Analysis of recent research papers.** V. Verhun (Verhun, 1973), N. Antoniuk (Antoniuk, 1997a; Antoniuk, 1997b), and V. Ofitsynskyi (Ofitsynskyi, 2001) characterized the newspaper "Voice of Pidkarpattia" in their research. The bibliographic description of the newspaper "Voice of Pidkarpattia" was carried out by the Lviv historian K. Kurylyshyn, using the "Scheme of the complete bibliographic description of the periodical" (authors – M. Halushko and M. Romaniuk) (Kurylyshyn, 2007, pp. 221–226). In M. Haliv's article, the newspaper "Voice of Pidkarpattia" was analyzed as a documentary source on the history of Drohobych (Haliv, 2008). To date, there is no study of the materials of the newspaper that was founded as a source for the history of the activities of authorities and public organizations in the Drohobych County during the years of Nazi occupation.

**The purpose of the article** is to reveal the activities of authorities and public organizations in the Drohobych County of the "Galicia" District based on the analysis of publications in the periodical newspaper "Voices of Pidkarpattia" (1942 – 1944).

**Results of the research.** The weekly "Voice of Pidkarpattia" did not provide information about the activities of government bodies in Drohobych and Drohobych County: the Kreishauptmannschaft, the City Council, the Sipo and SD bodies, etc. Occasionally, in one or another article, the names of Kraishauptman (starosta) Dr. Gargens, the head of the Drohobych County, Hebitslandwirt Eberhart Helmrich, the head of the economic government of the County, and most often the Drohobych burgomaster, Dr. Osyp Kostshemskyi, appear. Thus, in one of the March (1943) issues of the weekly, it was noted: "It must be admitted that thanks to the measures of the mayor of the city, Dr. Kostshemskyi, the work of the Food Department and the cooperative "Narodna Torgivlya", the population of Drohobych is still provided with products during the war. The distribution of food is done correctly and in an orderly manner, there are no queues in front of shops." (Narodna Torhivlia, 1943, p. 6). In the same article, one of the most important aspects of the work of the city administration is highlighted – the distribution of food among the population. This area was taken care of by the Food Department of the City Administration, which in 1941–1944 was managed by Adolf Hladylovych (Narodna Torhivlia, 1943, p. 6).

Considerable attention on the pages of the newspaper "Voice of Pidkarpattia" was devoted to the activities of the Ukrainian County Committee in Drohobych (hereinafter – UC) – a public organization that began to form in July 1941 and was institutionalized in September 1941 as a representative institution of the Ukrainian Regional Committee in Lviv (chairman – Kost' Pankivskyi), and from March 1942 – the Ukrainian Central Committee in Kraków (chairman – Volodymyr Kubyovych). As evidenced by the publications of newspaper "Vilne slovo", Dr. Petro Hnativ was initially the head of the UC in Drohobych (V spravi, 1941, p. 1). However, the first issue of "Voice of Pidkarpattia" mentions another head of UC – Dr. Ivan Martyniuk (Naladnannia pratsi, 1942, p. 6). From here we also learn about certain personnel appointments in the UC. Thus, Dr. Volodymyr Kobylnyk was appointed to the vacant post of secretary, Mykhailo Dvoryan was appointed to the position of head of the School Department, and the management of the particularly important Public Care Department was entrusted to the abbot of the Basilian monastery in Drohobych, Fr. Luchynsky (Naladnannia pratsi, 1942, p. 6).

As you know, the Ukrainian county committees included departments: financial, youth and family care, labor and economy, public care, organizational affairs and personnel, cultural and educational work (Bolianovskyi, 2001, p. 974). However, in the articles of the newspaper "Voice

of Pidkarpattia” the greatest attention is paid to the work of the School Department and the Public Care Department. However, in the article “Activities of the UC in Drohobych” the content of the activities of four departments is briefly characterized: guardianship of prisoners, assistance to students (guardianship of young people), economical and schooling. Among other things, it is indicated that the tasks of the Department for the custody of prisoners include, in particular, assistance in establishing relations with relatives of prisoners and moral support. The task of the Student Assistance Department (head – Mr. Shalevych), which “has not yet properly established the track of its work”, was to grant students’ requests for assistance to the UCC, to collect funds for students (Diiialnist UOK, 1942, p. 6). Instead, the characteristics of the Department of Economics and the Department of Schooling do not contain a description of tasks, but a list of some results. Thus, the unknown author of the article emphasizes that the Department of Economics of the UC organized an economic commission of 15 people, which included representatives of Ukrainian economic institutions, but does not specify what exactly this commission does. The achievements of the Department of Schooling are named as briefly and incompletely: the organization in August 1942 of the Ukrainian Teachers’ Labor Union in Drohobych and Boryslav, the implementation of measures to create a Teacher’s Shop (meaning a food shop in which teachers could receive a certain “food ration”. – Author), a collection of information on secondary, vocational, agricultural schools and kindergartens of Drohobych County (Diiialnist UOK, 1942, p. 6).

A separate article in one of the issues of the newspaper “Voice of Pidkarpattia” in June 1943 was devoted to the activities of the Public Care Department of the UC in Drohobych. According to the information provided there, the organizational forms of work of this Department (public kitchens, teahouses, kitchens for employees of institutions) covered approximately 7,000 people in the County. There were three canteens in Drohobych (for the intelligentsia, theater artists and students), which served 400 people every day. In addition, UC kitchens for 150 people worked in three student dormitories, as well as a school kitchen at the School of Housewives for 50 people, and 44 school cafeterias for 650 children. In Boryslav, there were two canteens (for employees of institutions and for workers), serving 400 people, and in Skhidnytsia – a workers’ kitchen (canteen) for 300 people. There were 19 soup kitchens in different areas of the county, which provided food to 3,033 people. Thanks to the measures taken by the Public Care Department of UC in Drohobych, 200 children received proper care, primarily food, in 4 permanent kindergartens (in Drohobych and Boryslav), and more than 1,200 children in seasonal kindergartens (mainly in villages) (Pratsia Referatu, 1943, p. 6).

Various trade union organizations were formed and operated in Drohobych under the aegis of UC, which was also reported in the newspaper “Voice of Pidkarpattia”. Thus, the School Department of the UC conducted the organization of the Ukrainian Teachers’ Labor Union (hereinafter – UTLU), which consisted of branches in Drohobych and Boryslav. Hnat Zubrytskyi, the director of the school in Drohobych, was appointed as the head of the Drohobych branch, and the local UTLU was led by gymnasium teacher Dr. Mykhailo Rabii, teachers Dmytro Hech, Mykhailo Dvoryan and Teodor Zhagalyak. The last of them was responsible for relations with the German authorities (Vchytelske Obiednannia Pratsi, 1942, p. 6). It should be noted that M. Dvoryan was appointed a Man of Trust in the Drohobych County by the decision of the Head of the UCC dated October 19, 1942. Already in September 1942, according to one of the newspaper publications, UC and UTLU developed a project to create a store of the Cooperative “Narodna Torgivlya” exclusively for teachers (Vchytelske Obiednannia Pratsi, 1942, p. 6). However, the UTLU branches, in fact, began their activities only on November 1, 1942. At the regular meeting of the UTLU of Drohobych County, which took place on Sunday, October 3, 1943, it was emphasized that the UTLU unites 328 members – 99% of all Ukrainian teachers in the Drohobych County (as of November 1942 – 172 people (Uchytelske Obiednannia, 1942, p. 6)) and, in addition to organizing educational and methodical work and improving the qualifications of teachers, takes care of financial assistance to needy teachers: 12,630 zlotys were paid to them in the last 9 months (Skhodny, 1943, p. 6).

Much less information is contained in the newspaper “Voice of Pidkarpattia” about the Labor Union of Workers of the Oil Industry (“Workers’ Community”). In a small note, dated September 6,

1942, it is noted that a public professional organization of Ukrainian workers rallied about 500 people working in local factories. The task of the Labor Union is to help its members with sustenance (Obiednannia pratsi, 1942, p. 6). It should be noted that memories of this organization were shared by active public figure Volodymyr Dub, who wrote: "...After the arrival of the German army, the Workers' Community was partially restored and included in the relief campaign for the benefit of the workers at the Ukrainian Committee in Drohobych..." (Dub, 1973, p. 600). From here we also learn about one of the biggest successes in the activities of the "Workers' Community" (chairman – Dr. Ivan Kobyletskyi) – the creation of a workers' dormitory (Obiednannia pratsi, 1942, p. 6). And from the memoirs of K. Pankivskyi, it is known that during his stay in Drohobych, he took part in the extended steps of the Ukrainian Labor Union of Workers "Worker's Community", noting: "I observed great interest of the members of the community in the discussion of our problems and tasks." (Pankivskyi, 1965, p. 322).

The newspaper "Voice of Pidkarpattia" devoted only one, but quite informative, publication to the activities of the Ukrainian Labor Union of Engineers and Technicians (hereinafter – ULUET) in Drohobych. From it we learn that ULUET, formed at the end of November 1942 (chairman – Eng. Yaroslav Bulka), is actively engaged in organizing and conducting various courses, in particular, shoemaking courses and driving courses. In addition, this association organized several open lectures, which were conducted by Yaroslav Bulka, Osyp Klysiak, Grigor Myshchyshyn, Ivan Valigura, Maximilian Veliopolskyi. An interesting message turned out to be the remark of an unknown author, who noted that members of ULUET are preparing a scientific work "Overview of the Industry of Drohobych County" (Zrazkove Obiednannia Pratsi, 1943, p. 6) (it is currently unknown whether this initiative has been completed).

Contributors of the newspaper "Voice of Pidkarpattia" did not miss the public activity of the Ukrainian women of Drohobych. The article "Women of Drohobych County at Work" describes the meeting of the women of the city, which took place on August 21, 1942. Dr. Volodymyr Kobilnyk and Stefania Levytska gave lectures to the women present (approximately 100 people). On these steps, it was decided to organize the Women's Section at the UC, whose head was Anastasia Ogrodnyk. The tasks of the section included, first of all, the formation of its circles and representative offices on the territory of the Drohobych County. It was assumed that the newly created structural link of the UC in Drohobych would deal with the organization of "questionnaires, readings, assistance to captives and prisoners, assistance to youth, organization of courses for women and management of canteens." (Zhinotstvo, 1942, p. 6). However, as follows from the following publication, the organizational measures for the formation of the Women's Section were somewhat delayed. Therefore, on Saturday, November 28, 1942, the head of the UC "summoned the women of Drohobych to a meeting", the purpose of which was to elect the heads of the section and start the organization of women's personnel. During this meeting, Adriana Popel, a public figure known for her work in various societies of the pre-war period, was elected head of the Women's Section of the UC. The sphere of work of Ukrainian women – members of the Women's Section was public guardianship, guardianship of mother and child, guardianship of prisoners, as well as activities in educational societies (Zhinoche zibrannia, 1942, p. 6).

The editorial staff of "Voice of Pidkarpattia" highlighted the participation of the Ukrainian Central Committee and Ukrainian county committees in the activities related to the formation of the SS division "Halychyna" (*in German* – Division Grenadiere der Waffen-SS "Galizien"), the formation of which began on April 28, 1943. The first article about the formation of the division in Drohobych had the pathetic title "The Oil Basin Manifests" and was printed on May 9, 1943. It reported that on May 3, in the hall of the Ukrainian Theater in Drohobych, a county meeting was held with the participation of heads of communities, priests, teachers, members of the UC, where speeches were made by the head of the Drohobych UC I. Martyniuk, representative of the Military Administration of the division "Halychyna" (hereinafter – MA) M. Khronovyat, the representative of the MA in Drohobych County P. Hnativ, Kraishauptman Gargens. The meeting was full of pathetic speeches and patriotic elation – the attendees even sang the national anthem "Ukraine Is Not Dead Yet"

(Naftovyi basein manifestuie, 1943, p. 6). In general, representatives of Ukrainian organizations and the German authorities at this meeting tried to prove to Drohobych residents the necessity of creating a division to fight against Bolshevism. A similar meeting with the same purpose was held on May 5, 1943. I. Martyniuk again addressed the audience, as well as the head of the city administration, Dr. O. Kostshemskyi, who read the proclamation of the “Galicia” District Governor, Dr. O. Vechter, and noted that “Ukrainian the people gladly take up arms in order to fight against their eternal enemy and gain the freedom they dreamed of.” (Nabirna aktsiia, 1943, p. 6). After that, the youth representative Osyp Shkilnyk spoke, the content of whose speech corresponded to the context of the events. On the same day, another meeting was held in the Theater with the participation of Ukrainian youths from the “Baudinst” labor units, who came led by Captain Scholz (Nabirna aktsiia, 1943, p. 6).

The article “Departure of volunteers” briefly describes two meetings (departures) of divisional volunteers, convened by order of the authorized representative of the MA. The first, in which volunteers from Drohobych took part, took place on June 13, 1943, on the square near the Ukrainian gymnasium (11 Snizhna Street). A second meeting for volunteers from the Drohobych County was held at the same place a week later (June 20). The meeting program included “military exercises, issuance of order, parade.” (Vidprava, 1943, p. 6). In more detail about the meeting of volunteers on June 20, the newspaper article “Giving the flag to volunteers of the SS Rifle Division of Galicia” tells. Already from the title of the article it is clear that volunteers from Drohobych County were waiting for a solemn event – the presentation of the standard of the division that was being formed. To do this, Lieutenant Osyp Pankiv lined up future divisional members (the number was not specified) in 4 columns on the square near the Ukrainian gymnasium in Drohobych, forming a large quadrangle. At 3:30 p.m. the head of the UC Ivan Martynyuk, the director of the gymnasium Mykhailo Baranyk and the director of the Ukrainbank Osyp Boyko handed the flag to the representative of the MA Petro Hnativ. He handed over the flag to volunteer Taras Chmola to the sounds of the national anthem (performed by a brass band from Sambor). Later, the volunteers marched to the Market Square (Rynok) to greet the Kraków Governor-General Hans Frank, who had arrived in Drohobych at that time (Vruchennia praporu, 1943, p. 6).

One of the newspaper articles reports that the first train filled with volunteers from Drohobych County left Drohobych station on July 17, 1943. In this description of the solemn farewell, which took place with the participation of representatives of the authorities and Ukrainian public figures in the hall of the Ukrainian Theater, and then at the station (Dlia ridnoho kraiu, 1943, p. 6), two important facts were not indicated: 1) the number of volunteers sent from the city and county; 2) their destination. It is interesting that in one of the articles devoted to the artistic life of Drohobych, among other things, it was noted that the people of Drohobych conducted their volunteers on July 17, 18 and 19 (Z mystetskoho zhyttia, 1943, p. 6). However, the newspaper did not depict these events and, regrettably, did not sum up the activities of the Recruitment Commission in Drohobych, and did not indicate the number of conscripts.

**Conclusions.** So, the newspaper “Voice of Pidkarpattia” presents interesting, versatile information that sheds light on various aspects of the activities of authorities and public organizations in Drohobych and Drohobych County during the years of Nazi occupation. Note that the information is not always reliable and requires proper verification. In addition, most of the materials are of a palliative nature – when revealing this or that event, the authors of the posts often avoided providing certain statistical information, did not mention important details, etc. There is no doubt that this approach was due to the presence of strict censorship.

The newspaper often mentions representatives of the official authorities, in particular the headman (kreishauptman) of Drohobych County Gargens, the head of the Drohobych Shulamit (Labor Government) Bilau, the burgomaster of the city of Drohobych Osyp Kostshemskyi, which makes it possible to outline, at least in general terms, certain aspects and directions of their activities. The “Voice of Pidkarpattia” described the activities of the Ukrainian County Committee in Drohobych headed by Ivan Martynyuk, the school and economic departments, and the Public Care Department of the UC (the former was headed by Mykhailo Dvoryan, and the heads of the other two were not mentioned

in the newspaper) in a much broader manner. The activities of the Drohobych branch of the Military Administration of the SS Division “Halychyna” (the branch was headed by Petro Hnativ), the county branches of the Teachers’ Union (head Hnat Zubrytskyi) and the Engineers and Technicians’ Union headed by Yaroslav Bulka, the Women’s Section of the UC under the leadership of Adriana Popel, the organization “Workers Community”, which was headed by the famous lawyer Ivan Kobyletskyi. The recruitment of volunteers to the “Halychyna” division in the Drohobych County is described in great detail. These materials make it possible to form a fairly broad idea of the administrative and public component of the public life of Drohobych County during the years of Nazi occupation.

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