The coverage of active members’ performance of the Ukrainian National Revolution is a crucial task for the modern historical science. Tymisch Olesiuk, native of Pidliaschia who continued his work in emigration, was one of the most consistent participants of a struggle for independent Ukrainian state and had proved himself at that time. The purpose of the paper is to highlight the main pages of Tymosh Olesiuk’s life and work, the name of whose is predominantly unknown in independent Ukraine, based on the modern methods and studies, introducing the new documents in scientific usage. Having elected to be a member of the Central Council of Ukraine at the age of 22, Tymisch Olesiuk prepared the documents for the UPR to the peace negotiations in Brest as well as protected with arms the young Ukrainian state on the streets of Kyiv in January 1918, and later participated into educational institutions’ organization on the north-western Ukrainian lands, was a secretary of a diplomatic mission of the UPR in Poland in preparing the Warsaw Treaty in April 1920. Tymisch Olesiuk organized the Ukrainian students in Poland on behalf of Symon Petliura the Head of the Directory of the UPR after the defeat in national liberation struggle; simultaneously he studied different aspects of Ukrainian settlement in the world. From the beginning of the Second World War he actively participated in the Ukrainian national self-government in German-occupied Poland, maintained close contacts with the President of the UPR in exile Andriy Livytskyi. Tymisch Olesiuk as the member of the UPR’s Government made a lot of efforts for Ukrainian life organization in post-war Europe at the end of the Second World War. He moved to the USA in 1947 where he had physical work to earn a living, later he had medical practice and actively participated in civil and political life of the Ukrainian emigration in parallel. Particularly, he was an adviser of the publisher of “The Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies” Volodymyr Kubijovych at the time of significant articles’ preparation regarding that project as well as he eagerly responded to the authors’ requests to review their articles on the subject of Ukrainian studies. He was the author of such scientific studies as “Social and Political Unification of the Ukrainian Nation”, “Race Nature of the Ukrainian Nation”, “Unification of Ukrainian Blood”, “Map of United Ukraine and Neighboring Friendly Countries”, “Ukrainian Colonial Lands”, “Polissia”, “Pidliaschia”, “About the Origins of the Slavs”, “The west-European and Asian Cossacks”, etc., as well as memoirs “Kamianets - the Golden Wreath” regarding 1918-1919-s.

Key words: Tymisch Olesiuk; settlement of the Ukrainians in the world; population; foreign Ukrainian studies.

Introduction

The issues of history and settlement of the Ukrainian nation were in the focus of attention of our first political emigration in the 20th century. Particularly, the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Warsaw headed by the famous politician of the UPR Oleksandr Lototskyi began his publishing activity with the analytic studies of the member of the Central Council of Ukraine Tymoch Olesiuk “The General Essay of Territory and Population of the Ukrainian SSR” that was accompanied by “The Statistical Tables of the Ukrainian Population of the USSR according to Population Census in 1926” (Olesiuk, 1931: 30-42). That voluntary work of a Kharkiv University graduate (prior to that he studied at Warsaw university evacuated to Rostov) as the other his study “The Settlement of the Ukrainian SSR’s Nations” (Olesiuk, 1931: 109-137), was an important brick for national historical school’s establishment and scientific consideration of the Ukrainians’ migration processes and their co-existence with the other nationalities on the own ethnical territory as well as in the settlements around the world.

We could state that the mentioned and other works of Tymoch Olesiuk during 1930-1940-s (Olesiuk, 1930; 1932; 1933; 1934; 1945; 1946; 1949a; 1949b) were meticulously studied by Volodymyr Kubijovych who offered Tymoch Olesiuk (who earned a living by the hard physical labor) to join the preparation of “The Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies” in post-war time.

The bibliography regarding civil, political and scientific activity of Tymoch Olesiuk is relatively scarce. A little brochure (Sukhyi, 1948) devoted to him was published in post-war time, where the main milestones of the scientist...
and politician’s life were presented as well as his publications were enumerated. His short biography also appeared in reference publications (Entsyklopediya ukrajinoznавства, 1966).

The first collection of his works has been already published in Ukraine (Olesiuk, 2004). Some separate pages of his life have been highlighted (Rohovyi, Serhichuk, 2005: 192-199). Moreover, an analysis of his heritage has begun (Konopka, 2013: 256-261).

Nevertheless, nowadays Tymosch Olesiuk (1895 - 1978), the member of the Central Council from Cholmschina and Pidliaschia, the organizer of the first students’ communities abroad after the defeat of the Ukrainian National Revolution in 1921, the active public figure of our emigration in Europe and overseas, is not widely known in Ukraine. Simultaneously, the pioneer works about Ukrainian grain-growers’ settlement in the east and the meaning of the process for eurasis establishment in the circle of friendly nations belonged to him. Furthermore, he constantly stressed that the main direction of our state policy should be awareness of being an “autochthonous nation that had been “here” in Ukraine for THREE AND A HALF THOUSAND YEARS. HOWEVER IT IS HOMELESS HOUSEQUEST*” (highlighted by T. Olesiuk - V.S.), that appeared in Ukraine out of nowhere approximately during 14-15th centuries, nobody knew why…” (Holos Ukrainy, 2017: 12-13).

Such claim should be based on rich knowledge. And Tymosch Olesiuk really knew a lot. Our unrivaled encyclopaedist Volodymyr Kubijovych was writing to the famous Ukrainian figure Lev Bykovskyi in his letter of May 9th, 1966: “There are few of us that see and know the as Moch Mychyn Gnatovych”.

Methods

The most universal method for the full study of the figure Tymosch Olesiuk is a method of prosopography that in combination with other historical subjects permits to examine a person according to his individual characteristics and various aspects of relations with relatives and distant connections. The materials of Tymosch Olesiuk’s personal archive can facilitate in the deep study of his literary heritage to a considerable extent. The archive was transferred for the scientific study at the department of the History of International Ukrainian Studies at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, in particular, the original of numerous works and correspondence with many famous scientists and public activists of the Ukrainian diaspora. Due to this, it is a possibility to provide the general public with many unknown pages from the life of a prominent son of Ukraine.

Research and Results

Tymisch Gnatovych Olesiuk was born in the family of a national teacher in Pidliaschia on February 21, 1895, his ancestors were from the Polish noble family of Oleseyvych. However, his grandfather left his Polish roots and became a Greek Catholic priest; he educated his children and grandchildren in Ukrainian tradition. Tymisch Olesiuk mentioned in a letter of October 29, 1966 to the famous public figure of Cholmschina and Pidliaschia Eugen Parternak: “I had come to state of a “conscious Ukrainian” by myself trough arduous road of European social ideas studying via RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (highlighted by T. Olesiuk - V.S.), rather than mechanically or under the influence of any authority. The untamed humanistic ideas of Russian literature allowed me to understand and feel all human bases of the Ukrainian liberating idea to the full extent, in a way it was presented in “Kobzar” by genius Taras Shevchenko”.

A young man accepted the Ukrainian prophet like an adult during his study at a theological seminary where he began to read the books of social and political character besides the literature works. The works of Mychailo Dragomanov especially influenced on him. Nevertheless, Dmitriy Donsicov’s thesis of the report at the all-Ukrainian Students’ Congress of 1913 and his study at historical and philological department at Warsaw University had completely formed bases of his national and political worldview. Consequently, Symon Petliura supported the pro-Ukrainian views during their meeting in Moscow in October 1915 that occurred when he came to Rostov to continue his study.

The vigorous activity of Tymosch Olesiuk was noticed by his countrymen and the all-Russian Congress of Refugees from Cholmschina and Pidliaschia that occurred in Kyiv on August 25-27, 1917, elected him to be their representative in the Central Council of Ukraine and a member-secretary of Cholmsk reginal executive committee. He moved to Kyiv where participated into the Central Council’s activity at the beginning of October 1917. Particularly, due to him, Cholmschina and Pidliaschia were the parts of Ukrainian territory in the Third Universal of the Central Council.

The following was mentioned in the special document dated November 12, 1917 prepared by Tymosch Olesiuk and adopted unanimously by the Central Council:

1. To the factual accession of a part of Cholmschina and Pidliaschia where the majority of the Ukrainian population and all evacuated administrative and civil institutes of Cholmschina and Pidliaschia are subjected to the authority and guardianship of the General Secretary of Ukraine.

2. The General Secretary should take the necessary measures to restore the appropriate administrative and political order for the population of Cholmschina and Pidliaschia.

3. The General Secretary should appoint a commissar of Cholmschina and Pidliaschia to whom the authority under administrative and political institutions should be transferred in order to find common ground with the public organizations of Cholmsk.

4. Regarding institutions of Cholmschina and Pidliaschia connected with the regional institutions of the Kingdom of Poland that are to be eliminated (court, Polish nobility, emerital cashbox), their division and liquidation should be performed by a commission for the Kingdom of Poland in accordance with the General Secretariat” (Tsentrallna Rada, 1996: 433).

Moreover, according to the offer of Mykhailo Hrushevsky, he was entrusted to prepare a detailed note for the Ukrainian delegation to the peace negotiations on the basis of which the Ukrainian border line was mentioned in the west of Cholmschina and Pidliaschia in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Mykhailo Hrushevskyi and Symon Petliura were the examples for him as they both “were deeply in the Ukrainian case”. Nevertheless, the General Skoropadsky did not become “a true Ukrainian” for him.

The time finally settled everything for Olesiuk during the Directory when neither Hrushevskyi, who was an...

1 Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation

2 Ibid.

3 T. Olesiuk’s letter to L. E. Pasternak dated October 29, 1966. Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.
idol" for the young politician, nor the brilliant Vinnichenko 
"demonstrated the clarity of governmental thinking and 
necessary firmness". "The modest unpretentious semi-
mary student in a grey soldier’s overcoat Simon Petliura 
became popular among the Ukrainians. According to 
the words of Olesiuk, he "accompanied by his desperate 
warriors-petliurovtsy created a wonderful epic legend-
poem about a frantic struggle of the awakened Ukrai-
ian nation against a yoke of slavery and powerlessness 
fastened by the Moscow Bolsheviks among the world 
revolution fires".(1)

Petliura’s sacrifice remained an example for Olesiuk’s 
whole life; he stressed it in abovementioned letter to 
P. Pasternak:

"When time had come of inevitable temporary defeat of 
Ukraine against the Moscow power, no one was accused, 
but Petliura was proclaimed to be guilty and all reproaches 
and slander were on his head… I was proud that in the most 
difficult times I did not leave the rows of Petliura’s ade-
rences and had performed all his political orders till his 
death.

I did not speculate by our long-time acquaintance or 
common party affiliation, as well as I did not want to be one of his "courtiers", however, I was always ready to perform the 
most difficult political orders… I had always been a "petliuro-
vets", as well as I naturally was a "unecrivets"."(2)

Simultaneously, he was a Ukrainian warrior. When in 
January 1918 the Bolshevik rebellion burst in Kyiv and an 
attack of the Bolshevik leader Muraviov on the capital of 
Ukraine began, Tymosh Olesiuk actively participated in 
the street fighting. At the beginning of 1918 he came to 
Brest for assistance of the appointed, by the UPR’s gov-
ernment, commissar of Holmschina, Pidiaschia, Polis-
sia and the Western Volyn Oleksandri Skoropys-
Joltuchovskyi according to the order of Mykhailo Hru-
shevskiy. He worked as an assistant of the regional 
commissar of education and provided lectures for the 
former Russian teachers at the courses of Ukrainian 
studies, staffed Ukrainian schools with specialists during the 
UPR, times of Skoropanskyj’s Getmanat and later during the 
Directory till the Western Ukraine’s occupation by 
Poland.

Nevertheless, despite all events in the center, he al-
ways stressed that "Cholmske Ukrainian citizenship 
should follow to omit all unexpectedness in the case of 
Cholmsk"(3).

He escaped from the Poles captivity in "petliurivska" 
Volyn in the first half of March 1919 where he temporarily 
edited a front-line newspaper in Lutsk. After Lutsk was 
captured by the Polish army, he with the Ukrainian forces 
managed to get through the Bolshevik’s front-line on 
Zbruch and entered into Kiamniets-Podil’skyi at the 
begning of June. He was included into the commission of 
a draft law design regarding the unified labor school and 
was appointed as a secretary of a comrade minister of 
education there (Olesiuk, 2004: 5).

At the beginning of 1919 Tymosh Olesiuk was sent 
to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the UPR and included 
into the Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission in Poland, where he 
was a treasurer and secretary at the negotiations with the 
Poles and performed special orders from its head Andry 
Livdyskyi. When in October 1920 the Poles arranged the 
truce with the Bolsheviks and deported the delegation to 
Riga, he moved there as an official officer for the UPR 
government (Olesiuk, 2004: 6).

At that time he was entrusted by Petliura "to wrest the 
youth from the captivity of forced and demoralizing chaos 
and focused them on studying at the higher schools of 
Poland and other states of Europe" (Olesiuk, 2004: 538). As a result, he convened an organizational meeting of 
the students-Ukrainians from the higher schools of Warsaw 
and other cities of Poland in the capital of the Polish-
Lithuanian Commonwealth on March 15, 1921. Opening 
the first students’ meeting at the presence of the students 
Baglia, Grygorovych, Livytskyi Natali, Mazurenko, Pan-
siuk, Paschynkhy, Petrenko, Rogozynskogo, Vilkovitski 
Vojtenko and Yazyvynskogo, he as a head characterized 
a "future community" as an apolitical organization and highly 
praised its cultural and national objectives as well as Ukrainian 
students’ representation to the Polish citizens. Moreover, an 
isue of exclusive material character of the students at the higher 
schools claimed the common work. Being a communion core, the 
Warsaw Ukrainian students would encourage to coop-
eration with the old students would add tolerance to the organi-
zation through their academic experience."(4)

The first Ukrainian students’ community in Warsaw 
that elected Tymosh Olesiuk as a head contributed a lot 
in those deal. Seven Ukrainian students entered the War-
saw University for the winter semester and 35 Ukrainian 
students had already studied at the Warsaw higher 
schools for the summer semester due to the including 
action. According to the later evidence of T. Olesiuk: "The Polish professors as well as the Polish students friendly ac-
cepted the Ukrainian students’ emigration, the academic work at 
university was quite productive and those favorable conse-
quences lifted the spirit of the rest Ukrainian students, added 
them faith and energy to work further."(5)

The tense days had begun for Tymosh Olesiuk con-
nected with numerous problems’ solving that Ukrainian 
students faced in Poland. He established contacts with 
the camps of internees, along with finding solutions to 
various issues of the Warsaw Ukrainian students. From 
that time the students’ communities obtained a particular 
organizational plan according to which they vigorously 
began to train their members for the entrance at the high-
er educational institutions of Poland. The result of such 
"Ukrainian march on Europe" was in the fact that "several thou-
sand of the Ukrainian youth had obtained the clear program of a 
creative action and escaped rotting in a camp or violent death in 
the torture chambers of the Soviet secret service. The Ukrainian 
youth continued its struggle against Moscow by education, scien-
cfe, free European culture in exchange for the blunt swords"(6).

He was occupied by the history of Ukrainian settle-
ment accompanied by his studies at a medical faculty at 
Charles University in Prague; consequently he tried to

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(1) Handwritten notes by T. Olesiuk. Archive of the Department of 
World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National 
University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.

(2) T. Olesiuk’s letter to L. E. Pasternak dated October 29, 
1966. Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History 
of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh 
Olesiuk Foundation.

(3) Central State Archive of the highest authorities and admin-
istration of Ukraine [Центральний державний архів вищих 
органів влади та управління України] Fund 3970. D 1. File 
5. S. 11.

(4) Central State Archive of the highest authorities and admin-
istration of Ukraine [Центральний державний архів вищих 
органів влади та управління України] Fund 3696. D 1. File 
56. S. 11.

(5) Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv 
[Центральний державний історичний архів управління 

(6) Handwritten notes by T. Olesiuk. Archive of the Department of 
World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National 
University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.
describe his thoughts on paper to impress upon the national consciousness during the most difficult times of the native nation. Particularly, Tymosch Olesiuk analyzed settlement of our nation on all lands with the border lines definitions in detail based on the materials of population census in 1930. He was writing in the introduction to a cycle of studies in 1930: “In presenting the definition of statehood via three-components’ formula - nation, power, territory, only the first two components could be considered to be defined in the consciousness of the Ukrainian society”, as there were not any objections among the respected scientists at that time that “the Ukrainian nation was a separate national body with particular cultural, historical and political objectives, it was a life creative statehood subject aimed at liberation from a foreign yoke with tough will to create the independent authority” (Serhiichuk, 2020: 31).

It was obvious that such direction of Tymosch Olesiuk’s initiative studies had drawn attention of the head of the Ukrainian scientific institute in Warsaw Oleksandr Lototskyi who offered a young author to publish prepared “The Statistical Tables of the Ukrainian Population of the USSR, according to Population Census on December 17, 1926” at the beginning of 1931, that would become a main textbook of our nation’s demography for a long time (Olesiuk, 2004: 11).

Nevertheless, the material publication highlighted the gaps in the Ukrainian science regarding ethnical borders of our settlement. Consequently, the author had understood that “an ideal of territorial presentation of the Ukrainian nation and state should be clearly, harmonically and logically constructed as well as the rest part of a Ukrainian idea. The ideas, data and necessities presented to the Ukrainian nation should be the material for a Ukrainian territorial program in exile, however the data ought to be based on the Ukrainian objective studies, necessities of life and Ukrainian national organism’s development as well as on the ideas of humanity and international justice” (Olesiuk, 2004: 14-15).

Having meticulously studied the huge amount of information and having identified a border of a colony of grain-growers, our ancestors on the far from Nadni-priantschyana lands, he tried to reveal information in that and other his studies for the native people as well as for the world for everybody knew about the Ukrainian significant contribution into the civilization development of humanity. Hence, Tymisch Olesiuk was a founder of the eastern direction of the Ukrainian geo-policy in parallel. Having had the previous drafts regarding the state borders of the UPR and the Ukrainian colonies expending in the east, he prepared the maps of Ukrainian settlements for publication. He tried to bring a message regarding the compact Ukrainian settlement on the line of dark, rich soil (chernozem) from the Carpathian Mountains to the Polish swamps as well as to the lake of Elton beyond the Volga where our chumaks took salt to Volga and simultaneously ploughed the land and far beyond the Uralis till the Tien Shan mountains.

He was writing: “All our nowadays schematic notes and considerations are only the working hypothetical constructions and just ideological, constructive material for clear system’s establishment of the Ukrainian united national and state policy. Exceptionally, the thesis approved by the competent Ukrainian national and state authorities can have a character of common, well-known and mandatory dogmas for the Ukrainian society” (Serhiichuk, 2020: 33).

By the way, Tymisch Olesiuk explained several times why “the old doctor was occupied by those cases that did not have any relation to medicine”. And he always answered in that way as he was writing in a letter of July 1, 1959 to Volodymyr Kubiyovych: “The reason why I have become a doctor in emigration in Czech Republic for having own piece of bread during my wanderings around the world. Before that, during the First World War, I graduated from the historical and philological department of Kharkiv University and was offered by the professor D. Bagaly to stay at the University for occupying his cathedra… I had visited the lectures at philosophical and law department at Warsaw University in emigration for two years. I visited lectures at philosophical department at Ukrainian as well as Czech Charles University in addition to medical studies after my arrival to Pague…”

Consequently, medicine cares for my sinful body in order to my spirit freely wanders in the countries that it likes. Having neither professional or scientific title nor position, I do not feel any “piety” for different Ukrainian authorities and do not afraid to express my sometimes “heretical” thought, I do not claim to doubt the authorities, however, I do not permit to constrain my work by their high words…”

The great ordeal endured Tymosch Olesiuk during the Second World War. When at the end of September 1939 the German occupation authorities had finally entered in Pidiaschia, a meeting of the local Ukrainian activists occurred in his house in Vyschnychy two week later. It was decided to send a delegation to the Hitler’s administration “to occupied Poland with a claim about equal existence of the Ukrainians there and prepared a memorandum of the necessity to eliminate all previous Polish restrictions of the Ukrainian rights and to separate Cholmschyna and Pidiaschia into a particular administrative unit.”

Tymosch Olesiuk managed to translate the information communication with “our” Germans: the professor Johann Koch and the colonel Bizantsev in Krakow. Particularly, Olesiuk remembered that Koch “mentioned that obviously, the Ukrainians’ status would be another in the Polish governor-general district than it used to be in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, they would be freed from the former Polish persecution and oppression. Nevertheless, it was unknown to what extent all needs and wishes would be satisfied. Everything depended on the future military and political actions. All main decisions were accepted in Berlin, Krakow was only their executor”.

Olesiuk added that the abovementioned Germans agreed that “our memorandum they accepted for the previous study of its content and previous informing of a governor-general. Obviously, the German authorities were in favor of the Ukrainian nation and the Poles would not be permitted to offend them further.”

T. Olesiuk wrote that the news regarding our memorandum transmission to the governor-general and our wish to ask for his audience “had caused a storm of protests against us in the cafes. Our great politicians mentioned, eventually, correctly, that the citizens of Cholmschyna and Pidiaschia could not have a separate position and applied to the governor-general without coordination with the citizens of Lemky and Poiantsia. It was not a problem that the last ones could not create any representative body that managed to form and express their necessities and claimed for the land. Eventually, they could be

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10 T. Olesiuk’s letter to Mark Antonovych dated July 1, 1959. Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.

11 Second World War. Travel to Krakow. Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid.

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represented by the former Ukrainian ambassadors as well as by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists that had all the cards to play a game."

Before he left Krakow Olesiuk had a private meeting with J. Koch who advised to leave rose-tinted spectacles. Consequently, according to a piece of advice of one of the practical countryman, he bought a sack of salt that he used for sitting in a crowded train and he made conclusions of his Krakow’s impressions on the way from Krakow to Warsaw. Later, the conclusions were presented in the following rows:

1) A position that has been occurred after the Polish German War is not only a result of the German superior military power but also is a consequence of German and Soviet cooperation to some extent;
2) If it is a war state between Germany and France, and England in the west, there will be any reasons to hope for the fast changes of relations in the east. The modern German-Soviet cooperation cannot be weakened; instead we can only wait for its strengthening;
3) A previous German attitude to the problems of the Eastern Europe is solely political and opportunistic. As a result, the Ukrainian problem in general and in particular in regions is absolutely irrelevant. It is in comparison with the extreme sensitivity of the Soviet authorities to the Ukrainian issue;
4) The Ukrainians should not be transferred by the Germans in any case as is on a Soviet map as well as on a Polish map. Germany can satisfy the Ukrainian wishes to some extent in the case if they are completely subordinated to the goals of the German policy in a governor-general district. Whether they wish or not they have to accept a role of the Polish and Jewish antagonists;
5) Taking into account the main political philosophy of Hitler’s government, the peoples’ life on occupied territory will be coordinated with the current relevant needs of Germany and without any acceptance of the local necessities. A principle of representation will be completely eliminated by a principle of leadership via occupied territories’ administration. It will be launched by the Germans themselves or by the trusted people;
6) Taking into account the real state of the Ukrainian lands that are in a governor-general district, attention should be drawn to an inevitable fact that only the Germans and trusted people with German origins and native of Galicia-Nationalists will possess and implement power;
7) We can admit with high probability the further German success based on the fact that the Germany has brilliantly performed a military and political campaign against Poland, as well as having taken into account all previous diplomatic and political victories over the western democratic states regarding a region above Rhine, Austria and Czech Republic. Still, the final result of the begin World War is completely doubtful for Germany;
8) If Germany can totally crash the military potential of the bad coordinated western democratic states, there will be enormous financial, economic power and human resources of the USA behind the European states. It had already entered into the European theater of war during the First World War that was fatal for Germany;
9) Even if Hitler’s idea of German national supremacy has inspired some millions of the American Germans and they have undermined the American bases, a final result of the war will be unclear. The German dominion in the east will argue the totalitarian universal Eurasiian communist cosolus - the USSR. There are not any hopes that the modern German-Soviet cooperation will be durable under the final global deals;
10) Still, no one from the Ukrainians knows for sure the definite plans of the German government regarding the Ukrainian issue in the future course of events. The most trusted have to be satisfied by the ambiguous hints, vague promises and pieces of advice and wait patiently for “the right time”. The impression is that the highest German officers do not know what is the final fuhrer’s decision regarding Ukraine."

14 Ibid.

15 Ibid.

the eastern “United Ukrainian Community” swore loyalty to the Government of the UPR in exile in the presence of Andriy Livytsky as the head of the Directory of the UPR. He had also put a lot of efforts to organize a meeting between A. Livytsky, V. Dolenko, V. Kubijovych and K. Pankivskyi in Liben in January 1945, where it was agreed that a concentration center of all post-war Ukrainian political emigration became the German city Weimar. Simultaneously, Kubijovych with the general Pavel Schandruk should move to Berlin with the aim to establish the Ukrainian national committee. Actually, in the mid of March 1945 three parts of the Ukrainian emigrated society managed to unite in Weimar and the Government of the UPR in exile began to work from the end of that month there. Tymosh Olesiuk was included into it among the other representatives from Galicia and Great Ukraine.18

Later Olesiuk performed different orders of the President of the UPR regarding the further integration of all emigration forces. He contacted a lot in that regard with the prominent figure of the WUPR Stepan Vyytskyi. At the end of June 1945 he accompanied Livytskyi at the negotiations with a delegation of the Revolutionary UUN that offered “to unite legal and moral power of the UUN with the organizational force of Bandera’s adherences” in the monastery Bildhausen near Kissingen. However, when in August the Head of the UUN Andry Melnyk offered to organize a conference of four national and political forces (the UPR, the UUN (adherences of Melnyk), the UJUN (adherences of Bandera) and Getmantsiv) Tymisch Olesiuk as well as all the members of the UPR’s Government in exile rejected to participate in it.19

Instead, he was included to a circle of stateless enthusiasts who were aimed at creation of their national “skyscraper of science” in exile. Hence, as fate would have it, “the great encyclopedia of Ukrainian studies was created in a small circle of poor dipivtsi (from the abbreviation DP - “displaced persons” - V.S.) in a hired house without any financial support according to the initiative and guided by the full of love to Ukraine, the knight of absurd, professor Volodymyr Kubijovych”. (Olesiuk, 2004: 20).

Olesiuk himself had a significant role in the project, the fact was proved by the numerous letters to him from Volodymyr Kubijovych with a request to study new and new themes. For instance, the main editor set the following task in the letter of January 3, 1949: “The issue that should be urgently solved is the issue of the Ukrainian borders. You have written about this theme in “Camp” for years. I have studied the western borders, one of my employees has taken the Ukrainian-Belorussian border, however, the most interesting issue is undoubtedly a problem of the south-eastern borders of Ukraine, namely an issue of a complex connected with the other problems of Don, the Great Kozakia and the Ukrainian colonial lands. Could you write on the theme at least a short, but detailed article with the sources and literature?” (Olesiuk, 2004: 21).

He responded favorably to the request and wrote: “About our people who have been separated around the world by fate in Poland, Caucasian, Crimea, Ukraine, Canada and Brazil, a lot of them will obviously die without any trace, nevertheless, a lot of them will grow and “our different ideas” regarding the All-Ukrainian Congress, National tax on the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Ukrainian Technical Economic Institute have been grown before our eyes...” 20.

Simultaneously, he continued his political activity, constantly offered different propositions for the state position of the Government of the UPR in exile establishment. He had sent “The main points of the Ukrainian and Belorussian relations in emigration” to the documents that “should be deeply considered and severely CRITICISED”. His theses were discussed between the members of the UPR’s Government for further negotiations with the Belarusians and their inducement to the political validity during the period of camp (1945 - 1947).

“It is stressed in the document that “the Ukrainians and Belarusians are the two fraternal peoples that have been in good neighborhood, friendship and harmony, mutually help one another for the whole their history”. Particularly, it is mentioned that “the will of two nations for creation and securing of independent, sovereign, integrated statehood is an undoubted fact with mutual obligation”.21

The interest of the quickest and the most perfect achievement of their national and governmental goals requires them to provide mutual facilitation “in good and bad times”. The facilitation should be in the following points on native land as well as in exile: a) social and civil organization of broad masses in all places of their concentration; b) political designing of the masses and their targeted direction of governmental energy; c) in an appropriate national place obtaining and its fixation in the international arena”.22

It is obvious that the mentioned cooperation should be not only between the Ukrainians and Belarusians, but taking into account the friendly relations, based on the conclusion of a treaty of alliance with the neighboring nations of the Baltic States and Black Sea region. Regarding, actually, the understanding between the Ukrainians and Belarusians, the following position was highlighted: “Both fraternal peoples in negotiating agreements and defining a territory of their activity accept the base of factual ethnographical territory of both nations, wherein the final decision of an issue regarding a borderline can be decided on the ground of free national plebiscite according a disputed territory in the future”. At that time Tymisch Olesiuk offered to the Government of the UPR in exile the same propositions of cooperation with Poland, Caucasian, Crimea, Romania, Balkans and the projected potential Cossack’s states...”.23

Two-year activity of Tymosh Olesiuk as a member of the government in exile was aimed at “its validation and following the objectives of consolidation with the UPR’s Government of Ukrainian citizenship”. He maintained a position that the existed Government should be expanded by “the appropriate people and the Ukrainian National Council should be created as a moral authoritative monitoring and consultative body in the system of the State Center of the UPR.24 When he had been convinced that he could not impact on reforming the governmental factors of the UPR in exile, he decided to move to America.

He wrote about the beginning of his overseas life: “We had to follow the war winds through different states, seas and oceans, mountains and deserts overcoming tough miseries and dangers... We had lost each other in such storm and did not know for some time, whether anybody died or was alive, or was somewhere... Later everybody of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.

21 Ibid.
22 Ibid.
23 Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.

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was founded safe and sound in America, in New York. Nevertheless, without knowledge of English language, without confirmed profession from which I could earn a living for my family and education for my children... I and Tamara had to start all over again and became a laborer in a factory... 24

When he had managed to find work according to his specialty, he, a tireless enthusiast of political projects and scientific searches, had more time. Consequently, he was again in his thoughts regarding the ways of Ukraine's liberation. For instance, he was writing on October 24, 1951:

"God supports that side which has more weapons in battles... The international battle for Pidliaschina and Cholmschina cannot be considered as finished and our modern defeat as final. The new possibilities can come under the new circumstances and then even the smallest weapon that can give fire in our favor will be crucial...

It is not important that our enemies have evicted all our people from our mother-land. The Jews had been evicted from Palestine for approximately two thousand years ago; however, they returned and created a small, but their own state. Similarly, the Russian authorities evicted all Ukrainians from Cholmschina and Pidliaschia in 1915, nevertheless, later they returned home from the broad land of mother Russia even under the most difficult conditions... The same situation can occur in the future, and our decision regarding our abroad lands affiliation will depend on our physical as well as moral power at that time. We and the world should be sure that the integration of Cholmschina and Pidliaschia with Ukraine has all human and divine rights as the people on the lands have been the Ukrainians for centuries. Hence I have been working under a book of our Pidliaschia, where an article with Pidliaschia's dialects will be presented as well as the numerous examples of the language in a form of the local songs will be demonstrated..."

During his overseas emigration Tymisch Olesiuk dreamed to renew overseas a journal "Ukrainian Life" in Russian language that would highlight the Ukrainian problems for Russian-speaking emigration as Symon Petliura published the journal such title in Moscow at the beginning of 20th century. The editorial staff would include such famous scientists from Ukrainian diaspora as Chyzhevskyi Dmytro, Ogienko Ivan, Ooglouln Oleksandr, Vetuchov Mychalo and others. A journal should include the articles regarding the main problems of Ukrainian national and political life, Russian and Ukrainian relations, current affairs in Ukraine, achievements of Ukrainian political emigration, developments of Ukrainian science and culture in emigration, as well as review Ukrainian and foreign press: Russian, Polish, English, German, etc. under their supervision. 25

Tymisch Olesiuk deeply believed in a legend of Ver- nygoriv all his life that "Ukraine would eventually win and thrive in a word and prosperity over seven great rivers, seven big seas, seven high hills..." The Ukrainian society's disappointment in that optimistic legend was explained by Olesiuk as "the deep rooted inferiority complex, phobia of captivity as well as the influence of Moscow that were built in it..."

The prophecies of Ver-nygora were considered to be too bold and full of Cossack's nature.

"for our peasant society to accept them for themselves... Consequently, born in the priest's family Hrushevskyi and the peasant Vinnychenko capitulated in front of Bolsheviks' Moscow. The Cossack Petliura did not capitulate..."

The Ukrainian historians, as we know them, could not reach the top of the Cossack's spirit of Ver-nygora and Shevchenko... Kostomarov considered "Mazepa and his adherences", a tragedy of "the last years of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth", "Bogdan Khmelnitsky" with respect to the Russian governmental views, and he prepared a place for Ukraine in a shadow of "the older brother" of Moscow... V. Antonovych did not believe in viability of the Ukrainian nation and declared himself as a Ukrainian in the view of some noble philanthropic activity... Hrushevskyi was interested in the movement of masses, however, he did not notice and appropriately evaluated a national and political backbone... he said that the high policy for the high nations and nobility... Consequently, Hrushevskyi went with the flow of masses and did not direct them to the rigid course for producing concentrated state and political energy in his real policy during the times of the Central Council. The Ukrainian un-


25 Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.

26 T. Olesiuk's letter to the Council of the Volyn Institute of Research dated September 20, 1956. Archive of the De-
derstanding of democracy did not differ from the power of crowd..."

Tymisch Olesiuk did not wait for independence of Ukraine; he went for the other world on September 11, 1978. Nevertheless, he deeply believed and his deep knowledge prompted him that he was a participant of the irreversible process of Ukrainian Renaissance when Simon Petliura saved our political emigration by setting a task to obtain education, in order to return into the native land as educated people, at the beginning of the 20th century. As early as 1969 Tymisch Olesiuk was sure that it would happen, at that time he presented his 12 “optimistic demographic conclusions” that were based on the evaluation of Ukrainian diaspora’s role for 50 years. The conclusions were the following:

1. Nowadays the Ukrainian nation really exists in the world and has shaped itself as recognizable for the friendly and hostile world.
2. The Ukrainian nation has established itself as the numerical European nation over a large area.
3. The Ukrainian nation has clearly expressed its will for national and state independent existence and proved this will by armed struggle on the Ukrainian land as well as by the political actions in the international arena.
4. The Ukrainian nation has been transformed from a “peasant” “non-national” nation into normal, social and economic divided that is reflected into the historical position on the shaped life space in the world.
5. The Ukrainian nation has already defined its national territory in a clear way and understood the existed expropriated border lands and their national significance.
6. Despite existence under the tough global circumstances the Ukrainian nation did not become a national minority in Ukraine, but had united its majority in the rural and city’s apartments.
7. The Ukrainian nation completely or to some extent got rid of parasitic alien tribes (the Turks-Tatars, Polish, Jews, Germans).
8. The Ukrainian nation eliminated the alien parasitic and exploitative elements - landowners, bankers, manufacturers, big merchants and their supporters...
9. The Ukrainian nation eliminated the tercentenary yoke of tsar’s power of Moscow Romanov’s dynasty and its bases: nobility, officers, officials, clergy of the Russian Orthodox Church.
10. The Ukrainian nation has completely eliminated the main obstacle of its development - illiteracy and obtained a free access to the treasures of science and art.
11. The Ukrainian nation has built a system of education and science in Ukrainian language at all levels.
12. After the state and political competition and international events of the First and Second World War the Ukrainian nation has established the great integrated Ukrainian political emigration that has been spread around the world and created a system of organizations that fill the embassy service of the Ukrainian case of statehood” 31 [1; a letter of August 16, 1969 from T. Olesiuk to Viktor Prychodko].

Conclusions

The Native of Pidliaschia Tymisch Olesiuk had put a lot of efforts to the Ukrainian state establishment in its ethical borders of 1917-1920-s. Being in the forced emigration, he had completely met the challenge of Symon Petliura regarding the Ukrainian students organization in exile that created an opportunity for thousands former soldiers of the UPR’s army to obtain the higher education

at the European universities and became the political elite of their own nation. The peculiarity of his merits to the native nation was in defining the national ethnical borders for the first time and creating an original geopolitical conception of the Ukrainians’ development in the eastern direction that implied different international unions in the future.

We were entirely confident that Tymisch Olesiuk was a true Ukrainian warrior, one of the prominent Ukrainian public figures of that time, true Ukrainian patriot who loved Ukraine with his whole heart and served it by all means. The knowledge of his literary heritage permitted to build truly independent and prosperous Ukraine about which he had dreamt.

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ПІДЛЯШАНІН І СОБОРНИК УКРАЇНИ
(до 125-річчя від дня народження Тимоша Олесіюка)

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Висвітлення діяльності активних учасників Української національної революції важливе завдання сучасної історичної науки. Одним з найпослідовніших учасників боротьби за самостійну Українську державу проявив себе у той період уродженець Підляшшя Тиміш Олесіюк, котрий продовжував займатися цією справою, перебуваючи і в еміграції. Мета даної публікації - завдяки використанню сучасних методів дослідження, вводячи до наукового обігу нові документи, висвітлити головні сторони життя й праці Тимоша Олесіюка, ім'я котрого ще мало знане в незалежній Україні. Обраний у 22-річному віці членом Української Центральної Ради Тиміш Олесіюк не тільки готував документи для делегації УНР на мирні переговори в Бересті, а й зі зброєю в руках захищав молоду українську державу на вулицях Києва в січні 1918 року, потім брав участь в організації освітніх осередків на північно-заходніх українських землях, був секретарем Дипломатичної місії УНР у Польщі при підготовці Варшавського договору в квітні 1920 року. Після поразки національно-визвольної боротьби Тиміш Олесіюк за дорученням Голови Директорії УНР Симона Петлюри організовував українське студентство в Польщі, водночас досліджував різні аспекти розселення українців у світі. З початком Другої світової війни брав активну участь в створенні українського національного самоврядування в окупаційних гітлерівцями Польщі, підтримував тісні контакти з Президентом УНР в екзилі Андрієм Лівицьким. Наприкінці Другої світової війни Тиміш Олесіюк доклав багато зусиль для організації українського життя в повоєнні Європі як член Уряду УНР в екзилі. З 1947 року переїхав до США, де заробляв на життя фізичною працею, а потім лікарською практикою, і водночас брав активну участь в громадському й політичному житті української еміграції. Зокрема, був дорадником видавця «Енциклопедії українознавства» Володимира Кубійовича, під час підготовки багатьох значливих статей цього проекту, охоче відгукивався на прохання авторів прорецензувати їхні статті на українознавчу тематику. Його перу належать такі наукові розвідки, як «Сусільно-політична соборність української нації», «Расовість українського народу», «Соборність української крови», «Мала Соборна України і суміжних Заприязних Країн», «Українські колоніальні землі», «Полісся», «Підляшане», «Про походження слов'ян», «Козацтво східно-європейське та азійське» тощо, а також спомини з 1918 - 1919 років «Кам'янець - золотий вінець».

Ключові слова: Тиміш Олесіюк; розселення українців у світі; народонаселення; зарубіжне українознавство.