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NATIVE OF PIDLIASCHIA AND LEADER OF UNIFICATION OF UKRAINE (on the 125th anniversary of Tymosh Olesiuk's birth)

The coverage of active members' performance of the Ukrainian National Revolution is a crucial task for the modern historical science. Tymosh 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, Tymosh 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. Tymosh 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. Tymosh 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: *Tymosh 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 Tymosh 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 impor-

tant 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 Tymosh Olesiuk during 1930-1940-s (*Olesiuk, 1930; 1932; 1933; 1934; 1945; 1946; 1949a; 1949b*) were meticulously studied by Volodymyr Kubijovych who offered Tymosh 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 Tymosh 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 (*Entsyklopedia ukrainoznavstva*, 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, *Serhiichuk*, 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 Cholmschyna 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 ethos 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 HOUSEGUEST" (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 Bykovskiy in his letter of May 9th, 1966: "There are few of us that see and know the as much as Tymisch Gnatovych"¹.

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 originals 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 Olesevychiv. 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 Cholmschyna and Pidliaschia Eugen Pasternak: "I had come to a state of a "conscious Ukrainian" by myself through 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"².

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, Dmitry Dostov'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 Cholmschyna 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 regional executive committee. He moved to Kyiv where participated into the Central Council's activity at the beginning of October 1917. Particularly, due to him, Cholmschyna 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 Cholmschyna and Pidliaschia where the majority of the Ukrainian population and all evacuated administrative and civil institutes of Cholmschyna 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 Cholmschyna and Pidliaschia.

3. The General Secretary should appoint a commissar of Cholmschyna 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 Cholmschyna and Pidliaschia connected with the regional institutions of the Kingdom of Poland that are to be eliminated (court, Polish nobility, emeral cashbox), their division and liquidation should be performed by a commission for the Kingdom of Poland in accordance with the General Secretariat" (*Tsentralna Rada*, 1996: 433).

Moreover, according to the offer of Mykhailo Hrushevskiy, 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 Cholmschyna and Pidliaschia in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Mykhailo Hrushevskiy and Symon Petliura were the examples for him as they both "were deeply in the Ukrainian case". Nevertheless, the General Skoropadskiy did not become "a true Ukrainian"³ for him.

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

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*.

¹ 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 seminary 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 Ukrainian nation against a yoke of slavery and powerlessness fastened by the Moscow Bolsheviks among the world revolution fires"⁴.

Petliura's sacrifice remained an example for Olesiuk's whole life; he stressed it in abovementioned letter to E. 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 adherences 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 "petliurovets", as well as I naturally was a "uneerivets"⁵.

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, Tymisch 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 government, commissar of Cholmschyna, Pidliaschia, Polissia and the Western Volyn Oleksandr Skoropys-Joltuchovskiy according to the order of Mykhailo Hrushevskiy. 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 Skoropanskyi's Getmanat and later during the Directory till the Western Ukraine's occupation by Poland.

Nevertheless, despite all events in the center, he always stressed that "Cholmske Ukrainian citizenship should follow to omit all unexpectedness in the case of Cholmsk"⁶.

He escaped from the Poles captivity in "petliurivska" Volyn at 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 Zbrutch and entered into Kamianets-Podilskiy at the beginning 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 Tymosch 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 Andriy Livytskyi. When in October 1920 the Poles arranged the truce with the Bolsheviks and deported the delegation to Riga, he moved there as an official observer 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, Livytskoi Natali, Mazurenko, Panasiuk, Pasichnyk, Petrenko, Rogozynskogo, Vitkovitskoi Vojtenko and Yazvynskogo, 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 issue 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 work and cooperation with the old students would add tolerance to the organization through their academic experience"⁷.

The first Ukrainian students' community in Warsaw that elected Tymosch Olesiuk as a head contributed a lot in those deal. Seven Ukrainian students entered the Warsaw 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 accepted the Ukrainian students' emigration, the academic work at university was quite productive and those favorable consequences lifted the spirit of the rest Ukrainian students, added them faith and energy to work further"⁸.

The tense days had begun for Tymosch Olesiuk connected 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 higher educational institutions of Poland. The result of such "Ukrainian march on Europe" was in the fact that "several thousand 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, science, free European culture in exchange for the blunt swords"⁹.

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

⁴ Handwritten notes by T. Olesiuk. *Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.*

⁵ 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.*

⁶ Central State Archive of the highest authorities and administration of Ukraine [Центральний державний архів вищих органів влади та управління України] Fund 3696. D 1. File 56. S. 11.

⁷ Central State Archive of the highest authorities and administration of Ukraine [Центральний державний архів вищих органів влади та управління України] Fund 3570. D 1. File 13. S. 1.

⁸ Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv [Центральний державний історичний архів управління України у Львові] Fund 399. D 1. File 89. S. 9-10.

⁹ 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 1926. 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 Naddnyprianschyna 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, Tymosch 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 Urals 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, Tymosch 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 Kubijovych:

"The reason is that 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. Bagaliy 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..."*¹⁰

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 Pidliaschia, 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 Pidliaschia into a particular administrative unit"¹¹.

Tymosch Olesiuk managed to translate the informational 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"¹².

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"¹³.

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 Pidliaschia could not have a separate position and applied to the governor-general without coordination with the citizens of Lemky and Posiantsia. 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

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.

represented by the former Ukrainian ambassadors as well as by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists that had all the cards to play a game..."¹⁴.

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) The 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: 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 began 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 Eurasian communistic colossus - 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;

11) The Ukrainian society should resist any optimistic hopes and should not be involved in any "political activism" in favor of the Germans under such general vague situation in the world, without any particular political compass in a hand. Such "activity" can be useful for the Germans. But it can bring the waste of our blood. It is equal in our relations with the Poles, Jews and Bolsheviks;

12) The Ukrainian political emigration - headed by Petliura, the UPR or the government of the UPR in exile should save its freedom and independence of thought and legacy at any price. It cannot follow a road of the German secret service. It should temporarily be transferred into the political underground and reject any distinct manifestations of its existence. The UPR's government should transfer some power to the people who are beyond of the German authorities. A. Livytskyi himself should have absolutely private status after his legalization in the German authorities. He should intensively grow the tomatoes in Zoliborz;

13) The Ukrainian people under the German power should not be hostile to the German occupation authority and perform any hostile acts. It will only lead to the violent repression and unnecessary Ukrainian bloodshed. The local people's attitude to the arrived Ukrainians from Galicia should be friendly and cooperative regardless whether they are private persons or not. The guests from Galicia should be fully used by the local Ukrainian people for their cultural and economic life renewal, namely for churches, schools, publishing, cultural and educational communities and cooperatives renovation;

14) The leaders of the Ukrainian community of Pidliashchia and Cholmschyna should avoid everything that will be considered as political cooperation with the Germans..."¹⁵.

Due to his impact on Andriy Livytskyi he achieved that the Government of the UPR in exile accepted Olesiuk's offer of August 14, 1941 regarding the following points: "1) The Germans had begun a war in the East without any political program accepted for the oppressed nations of the Eastern Europe; 2) Despite the modern and the future victories of the German weapon, they had lost the war and 3) it was unacceptable to connect the Ukrainian case with the German one..."¹⁶.

Consequently, the adherences of Petliura and the UPR were not blamed in cooperation with Hitler after the Second World War. Thus, the practice had drawn attention of the many Galicia residents, as a result, that summer in 1943 the negotiations between the moderate members of the Ukrainian Central Committee of the General Region (utsekisty) and the representatives of the modern eastern emigration started regarding a need to resolve the situation. At that time according to a request of one of the political leaders of the UUN Joseph Bojdunyk Tymisch Olesiuk drove him to Warsaw for the political conversation with Andriy Livytskyi. Later he tried to be included to the State Center of the UPR in exile during autumn, the following winter and spring "according to the strong national state liberation tradition for all statehood elements as the old Petliura's emigration as well as the particular elements of the modern eastern Ukrainian emigration headed by V. Dolenko and the unified elements of the society of Galicia headed by V. Kubijovych and K. Pankivskyi"¹⁷.

The meeting between Livytskyi and Dolenko, who was brought by Tymisch Olesiuk from Liben to Laska, was crucial in the row of those events in December 1944. Therefore, on December 22, 1944 Dolenko on behalf of

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

the eastern "United Ukrainian Community" swore loyalty to the Government of the UPR in exile in the presence of Andriy Livytskyi as the head of the Directory of the UPR. He had also put a lot of efforts to organize a meeting between A. Livytskyi, V. Dolenko, V. Kubijovych and K. Panivskyi 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. Tymosch Olesiuk was included into it among the other representatives from Galicia and Great Ukraine¹⁸.

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 Vytvytskyi. 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 Andriy Melnyk offered to organize a conference of four national and political forces (the UPR, the UUN (adherences of Melnyk), the UUN (adherences of Bandera) and Getmantsiv) Tymisch Olesiuk as well as the all members of the UPR's Government in exile rejected to participate in it¹⁹.

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 Zelenych and Sirykh Klynach, Canada and Brazilia, 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.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ T. Olesiuk's letter to Viktor Prykhodko dated January 15, 1970. *Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History*

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 Belarussians and their inducement to the political validity during the period of camp (1945 - 1947).

It is stressed in the document that "the Ukrainians and Belarussians 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 Belarussians, 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 Belarussians, 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, Caucasus, Crimea, Romania, Balkans and the projected potential Cossack's states..."

Two-year activity of Tymosch Olesiuk as a member of the government in exile was aimed at "its validation strengthening on the base 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"²³. When he had been convinced that he could not impact on reforming the governmental factors of the UPR in exile, he decided to move in 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.

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 Pidliaschia and Cholmschyna 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 Cholmschyna 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 Cholmschyna 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"*²⁵.

During his overseas emigration Tymosch Olesiuk drew constant attention to the studies of the Great Volyn to which he included his native Pidliaschia. When he obtained an offer of renaming of the Institute of Volyn Studies into the common Ukrainian institution, namely in the "Ukrainian Scientific Institute" his attitude was negative to that project according to the following reasons:

1. "The Ukrainian society in emigration has already had two equal, but various Institutions for all-Ukrainian scientific work:

a. Taras Shevchenko Scientific community, the head professor P. Smal-Stotskyi, people of "Prydnistrianschyna" is predominantly united.

b. Ukrainian Free Academy of Science, the head professor M. Vetuchov, people of "Prydnistrianschyna" is predominantly united.

*The parallel work of two scientific institutions is justified by some territorial, historical and political circumstances to some extent; nevertheless, they lead to some suspension, anti-integration tendencies and directions resulted in harmful external arguments and competition. The third all-Ukrainian scientific institute's establishment, namely "THE UKRAINIAN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE" applying to the base of "the Orthodox Christianity" is not a desirable event, even harmful for the integrity of a Ukrainian case. I think that establishment of such institute will strengthen the tendencies of centralization that lead to dispersion of our modest scientific forces"*²⁶.

²⁴ T. Olesiuk's letter to friends dated January 17, 1974. *Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.*

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-*

partment of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.

He based on the fact that "Institute of Volyn Studies has already had the public support and can continue and spread it further. Such support from a moment of re-organization into all-Ukrainian institute will be lost with high probability, and it is doubtful whether it is to be gained". Nevertheless, he thought that "five years of existence of Institute of Volyn Studies has proved its LIFE NECESSITY. Now we have faced a question, how to expand its social and economic bases for successful achievement of set goals"²⁷.

Furthermore, Tymisch Olesiuk dreamt 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 Chyzevskiy Dmytro, Ogienko Ivan, Ogloblyn Oleksandr, Vetuchov Mychailo 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 supervision²⁸.

Tymisch Olesiuk deeply believed in a legend of Vernygoriv 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"²⁹.

The prophecies of Vernygora 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 Hrushevskiy 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 Vernygora and Shevchenko... Kostomarov considered "Mazepa and his adherences", a tragedy of "the last years of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth", "Bogdan Khmelnytsky" 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...

Hrushevskiy 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, Hrushevskiy 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-

partment of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ukrainian life. *Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation.*

²⁹ 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.*

derstanding of democracy did not differ from the power of crowd..."³⁰.

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-historical" 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 his 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 ethnical 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 creation 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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³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ T. Olesiuk's letter to Viktor Prychodko dated August 16, 1969. *Archive of the Department of World Ukrainian History of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv: Timosh Olesiuk Foundation*.

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

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 сторінки життя й праці Тимоша Олесіюка, ім'я котрого ще мало зване 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-західних 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 українства в світі. З початком Другої світової війни брав активну участь в створенні українського національного самоврядування в окупованій гітлерівцями Польщі, підтримував тісні контакти з Президентом УНР в екзилі Андрієм Лівичьким. Наприкінці Другої світової Тиміш Олесіюк доклав багато зусиль для організації українського життя в повоєнній Європі як член Уряду УНР в екзилі. З 1947 року переїхав до США, де заробляв на життя спочатку 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 знакових статей цього проекту, охоче відгукувався на прохання авторів прорецензувати їхні статті на українознавчу тематику. Його перу належать такі наукові розвідки, як «Суспільно-політична соборність української нації», «Расовість українського народу», «Соборність української крові», «Мапа Соборної України і суміжних Заприязнених Країн», «Українські колоніяльні землі», «Полісся», «Підляшане», «Про походження слов'ян», «Козацтво східньо-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.

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