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## ARCHIVE OF THE UKRAINIAN FREE UNIVERSITY AS A SOURCE FOR STUDYING UKRAINIAN SCIENTIFIC LIFE IN DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS (1945—1952)

**The goal of the research.** The research aim is to provide a general overview of significant unpublished sources based on the analysis of the archival funds of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich. These sources enable the exploration of the development of Ukrainian scientific life in displaced persons camps in the Western occupation zones of Germany and Austria. Additionally, they allow for the reconstruction of unknown facts from the biographies of prominent Ukrainian scholars, primarily historians, who lived and worked during this period. **The research methodology** is based on the utilization of interdisciplinary methods of source analysis and synthesis, including critical analysis, typologization, and verification. Historical analysis, employing chronological methods, is also employed, alongside both quantitative and qualitative analysis of documents. **The scientific novelty** of our research lies in the identification of the potential of the archive of the Ukrainian Free University for researchers of the history of science during the years 1945—1952. **Conclusions.** A significant body of unpublished sources preserved in the archive of the Ukrainian Free University provides an opportunity to investigate Ukrainian scientific life in Displaced Persons Camps (DPCs). This includes examining the main directions of functioning, the results of work, implemented and unrealized projects of organizations such as the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, the Shevchenko Scientific Society,



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the German-Ukrainian Society, the Ukrainian Free University, the Theological-Pedagogical Academy, as well as the intellectual legacy of leading Ukrainian historians such as B. Krupnytskyi, P. Kurinnyi, D. Olianchyn, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, and V. Shcherbakivskyi, all of which is housed in one of the prominent centers of Ukrainian archival materials in Europe — Ukrainian Free University. Statistical sources stored in the archive allow determining the number of Ukrainian scientists who lived in and around the American, British, and French occupation zones, as well as the dynamics of emigration of Ukrainian intellectuals from Germany and Austria to the USA, Canada, the UK, France, and other countries. The comprehensive personal archive of historian D. Olianchyn enables the reconstruction of his life and activities, which have not yet received adequate coverage in Ukrainian historiography. Periodicals and the press from 1945—1952 allow for a deeper analysis of the influence of the socio-cultural environment on Ukrainian science and the intellectual legacy of the DPCs.

**Key words:** Ukrainian Free University archive, Ukrainian science in Germany, Displaced Persons (DP) period, displaced persons camps, D. Olianchyn, A. Ohloblyn, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, Central Representation of Ukrainian Emigration in Germany.

**Relevance of the research topic.** For over 103 years the Ukrainian Free University (UFU) in Germany has played an essential role in preserving Ukrainian educational traditions, archival Ukrainian materials and the integration of Ukrainian studies into the European space. Today, the history of the university can be divided into three periods: the Viennese period (January—September 1921), the Prague period (October 1921 — early May 1945) and the Munich period (from autumn 1945 until present), during which the university emerged as a strong center of Ukrainian scientific thought and national identity. Since resumption of work in Germany in 1945, the UFU began forming an archive that has since collected and preserved the largest array of archival Ukrainian materials in Europe. A significant amount of the archive consists of sources that provide comprehensive insight into the establishment and functioning of Ukrainian scientific and educational institutions and the multifaceted scientific heritage of Ukrainian intellectuals, which influenced the further development of Ukrainian science and culture in the diaspora and contributed to the preservation of the national identity of Ukrainians.

**Analysis of research and publications.** In modern Ukrainian historiography, there are numerous scientific studies devoted to the activities of UFU, in particular the works of V. Potulnytskyi, T. Sydorchuk [18; 19], S. Narizhnyi [13], S. Vidnianskyi [21] and others. Certain fragments of the history of the Munich period, including the DiPi, are overviewed in the research and memoirs of university professors, notably N. Polonska-Vasylenko [16; 17]. Information about the activities of the UFU can also be found in the works of L. Wynar [22; 23], V. Maruniak [12], M. Shafoval [20], H. Klynova-Datsiuk [7], K. Kobchenko [8]. Surveys of archival materials from the Munich period of the UFU are encountered in the works of H. Boriak and L. Dubrovina [3], O. Kyrylenko and O. Yatsenko [11], O. Haranin [5], I. Korchemna [9], M. Paliienko [15]. The scholarly

potential of personal archives, such as that of P. Kurinny, within the UFU has been thoroughly analyzed by T. Kuznetz and I. Opatsky [10]. Researchers' interest in the history of the UFU and the scholarly potential of its archive is driven by the unique mission and significance of the preserved source materials.

**The goal of the research.** The research aim is to provide a general overview of significant unpublished sources based on the analysis of the archival funds of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich. These sources enable the exploration of the development of Ukrainian scientific life in displaced persons camps in the Western occupation zones of Germany and Austria. Additionally, they allow for the reconstruction of unknown facts from the biographies of prominent Ukrainian scholars, primarily historians, who lived and worked during this period.

**Presentation of the main material.** One of the significant results of UFU's activities in Germany has been the establishment of a unique archive, the collections of which continue to expand and serve as important sources for the study of the history of Ukrainian scientific life and post-war Ukrainian emigration in Europe. Structurally, the UFU archive, considering the various funders of its collections, thematic content and types of documents, can be roughly divided into four main parts: 1) archives of Ukrainian emigration organizations, public associations, parties and educational, scientific and cultural institutions in Germany; 2) personal archives (or fragments of archives) of public and political figures and representatives of Ukrainian science and culture in emigration; 3) thematic collections of documents, the contents of which relate to certain countries, events, state or international issues, and historical monuments; and 4) a film, photo, and audio archive [11, p. 95].

The study and comprehension of Ukrainian scientific life in Germany during the so-called DP period (from the English term "displaced persons", abbreviated as DP) require the analysis of the archival documents of UFU, specifically the collections of the Central Representation of the Ukrainian Emigration in Germany (CRUEG), the Ukrainian Central Relief Alliance in Austria (UCRAA), the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences (Ukrainska Vilna Akademiia Nauk — UVAN), the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Naukove Tovarystvo im. Shevchenka — NTSh), UFU, as well as personal archives of renowned Ukrainian scholars such as historians B. Krupnytskyi, D. Olianchyn, O. Ohloblyn, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, V. Shcherbakivskyi, and others<sup>1</sup>. Additionally, it is important to note that, apart from UFU, materials on Ukrainian scientific life during this period are also stored in the collections of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the United States, as well as in some archives in Ukraine.

<sup>1</sup> I express my gratitude to the rector of the Ukrainian Free University, prof. Maria Pryshliak and chancellor Dmytro Shevchenko for supporting the research project and providing the opportunity to work on the archive from July 21 to September 20, 2023. Special thanks to archivist Rostyslav Kasianenko for consultations.

The process of transferring certain archival collections to Ukraine for permanent storage began with the declaration of independence allowing Ukrainian scholars access to them. Thus, with the permission of UFU Rector Leonid Rudnytskyi, copies of the archival complex of materials on the history of the university in Munich, covering the years 1946—1998, were transferred to Ukraine in December 2001. In May 2002, the documents were delivered to the Vernadskyi National Library of Ukraine, where they formed Collection 381 [9, p. 160]. The archive of the Ukrainian Technical-Husbandry Institute (UTHI), which operated in Germany from 1945 to 2009, was also transferred to Ukraine for permanent storage. In accordance with the cooperation agreement between UTHI and the National University of "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy" dated June 21, 2007, which was signed by the institute's director Hryhorii Komarynskyi and the university's president Viacheslav Briukhovetskyi, the archive and publications of UTHI were donated for lifelong storage [4]. Later, the materials formed fund 11. The materials of the Ukrainian Historical Association's archive are temporarily stored in the research center "Institute for the Study of the Ukrainian Diaspora named after Professor Lubomyr Wynar" at the National University of Ostroh Academy.

Important information about scientific life during the DP period can be found in the collection of the "Central Representation of Ukrainian Emigration in Germany". It is worth noting that the organization was established in October 30, 1945, at a congress of Ukrainian emigrants from the three occupation zones in Aschaffenburg as an autonomous apolitical entity. It was responsible for the legal, social and cultural-educational situation of Ukrainian displaced persons, as well as establishing connections with local authorities. Vasyl Mudryi, a journalist and public figure, was elected as head of CRUEG, with biologist Mykhailo Vietukhov as his deputy [14, p. 15]. The collection includes minutes of board meetings, regional, inter-camp and interethnic meetings, congresses, conferences, reporting documents of structural divisions, business correspondence, etc. An extended protocol of the meeting of scholars, which took place in October 22, 1945, in the building of the Ukrainian Red Cross in Munich, provides important information about the beginnings of organizing Ukrainian scientific life. Fifteen scholars from various fields of knowledge participated in the meeting, including V. Kubiiovych, V. Shcherbakivskyi, I. Mirchuk, B. Martos, V. Doroshenko, R. Dymynskyi, I. Rozhin, etc. The protocol contains agenda items, records of the scholars' speeches and their views on the ways to revive the activities of Ukrainian educational and scientific institutions such as UFU, UTHI, the Ukrainian Scientific Institute (USI) in Berlin, the Theological Seminary, etc.

A struggle for leadership began between two leading scientific institutions with the revival of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Germany in 1947. The presidium of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences emphasized the idea of creating a single scientific center in emigration under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences. On March 10, 1948, a separate commission was established under

the CRUEG to establish relations between the two institutions in emigration. The CRUEG collection includes detailed minutes of the commission's meetings from March 10 and 24, and April 28, 1948, which present the official position of both institutions regarding unification. The interests of the parties were represented by Y. Rudnytskyi (CRUEG), Y. Padoch (NTSh) and P. Kurinny (UVAN). The representative of UVAN insisted on creating "a single representative scientific center in emigration", in other words, merging the two institutions and forming a new institution provisionally named the "Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences named after Shevchenko". In contrast, the representative of NTSh advocated for the complete unification of the institutions while maintaining equality among partners, under the name NTSh-UVAN. Consequently, the implementation of the idea of a single institution was not realized due to the lack of a mutual agreement that would satisfy both the society and the academy.

The Organizational Department of the CRUE in Germany was responsible for collecting statistical data on the number of Ukrainian emigrants in the camps of Germany and Austria. As a result, the CRUEG collection contains reports and statistical abstracts that provide information on the total number of Ukrainian emigrants, their professional, age, gender, and religious composition, etc. Quarterly statistical abstracts from 1947—1950 have been preserved, which detail the number of Ukrainian scholars and scientists living in the camps and their surrounding areas in the American, British, and French zones of Germany and Austria. These sources allow for tracing the emigration dynamics of Ukrainian intellectuals, particularly scholars and scientists to the United States, Canada, England and France. This emigration was driven by the excessive number of displaced persons and the monetary reform of 1948.

Today, the Ukrainian scientific life in Austria remains a lesser-known subject. Ukrainian scholars also resided in the western occupation zones of Austria, primarily in the American zone consisting of Upper Austria and Salzburg. The UCRAA was responsible for the legal, social and cultural-educational situation of Ukrainians. The first leader of the organization was Mykhailo Rosoliak, while historian Ivan Kedryn-Rudnytskyi served as his deputy and later became a leader of UCRAA. In the UFU archive, there is a collection titled "Ukrainian Central Relief Association in Austria", which contains bulletins and minutes of the Provisional Collegium of the Cultural Work Department of UCRAA for 1946. These materials provide information on the state of education, publishing projects in progress and plans of work. Data on the number of Ukrainian scholars in Austria and their professional affiliations are found in the documents from the collection of the Union of Ukrainian Scientists, Writers and Artists in Salzburg. It should be noted that on the territory of Austria it was the only organization that united Ukrainian scientists and cultural figures. There was a list of members of the union, including the scientific division, with a membership of 34 individuals indicating their areas of expertise. Among the scientific potential of the Ukrainian

emigration in Austria, scientists of the natural and mathematical profile were predominant, numbering 26 people and humanitarians — 8.

Important information about the scientific life of Ukrainian emigration during the DP period can be found in the archives of leading scientific institutions such as the UVAN, NTSh and the German-Ukrainian Society. UVAN was one of the first institutions established in Germany in November 1945. In the academy's fund, there are foundational documents such as the charter, the draft for UVAN's charter in Europe, the list of 95 members, programs of scientific conferences in linguistics, literary studies, art history and history, and a list of publications from 1945—1951, etc. Information about the main directions of the work of the UVAN Eastern Studies Section contain detailed protocols of its meetings on June 3—4, 1950 and January 25, 1952. They make it possible to get acquainted with the theses of the speeches of the members of the section such as M. Antonovych, V. Derzhavin, and V. Shcherbakivskiy, as well as the approved plans of work. The archive also preserves periodical stencil-printed publications of the academy, such as the "Bulletin", "Chronicle" and "Information Bulletin of UVAN»" in Germany, which are important sources for studying the main activities of the institution's structural units, key problems and foundations of the development of Ukrainian science in emigration.

The UFU archive contains the collection "Shevchenko Scientific Society", which stores important documents regarding the institution's activities in Germany from 1947 to 1951 and in France from 1952. Unfortunately, the collection is unorganized. It should be noted that the society was revived in March 1947 in Munich by a decision at a general meeting, and Ivan Rakovskyi was elected as the head of the institution; Rakovskyi was the last leader of the society in Lviv in 1939 before its dissolution by Soviet authorities. Zenon Kuzelia was elected as a deputy and Volodymyr Kubiiiovych as a secretary [6, p. 79]. The collection contains documents regarding the revival of the society and the programs of the first scientific congresses held on September 15—17, 1947 in Mittenwald and on March 5—7, 1948 in Berchtesgaden. These documents provide information on the participants, the themes of their presentations and their opinions on the society's publishing plans. Important sources for studying the process of preparing one of the society's major publishing projects in Germany, the three-volume "Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies" are "Temporary Instructions for Employees" and the "Preliminary Allocation of Material for Part I of the "Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies", which contain recommendations and advice for authors on developing high-quality reference materials, their volume, adherence to the 1929 spelling norms and technical requirements for typescripts, maps and diagrams, as well as preliminary author selection [2]. "Publishing Projects" deserve special attention, one of which was approved by the society in December 1948. These documents are valuable to researchers because they allow for tracing the implementation and non-implementation of the NTSh's publishing projects, including



the collection "Ukraine under the Soviets" the work on which began in 1949 [6, p. 88]. In the collection, one can also find a preliminary table of contents and texts of the collection, correspondence between chief editor V. Kubiiovych and secretary M. Hlobenko with potential authors, including historians O. Ohloblyn, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, L. Okinshevych, D. Solovii and reviewer I. Mazepa.

Ukrainian scientific institutions in emigration and diaspora practiced a form of communication with their members called "circulars" or "circular letters". These are important documentary sources about the main results of their work and plans for the future. In the collection, Circular No. 1 dated November 26, 1948, contains information about the publishing activities at the NTSh, including works printed in 1948, works prepared for publication and planned publications for 1949. The opinions of the NTSh leadership regarding the development of the institution in Sarcelles are presented in the minutes of expanded presidium meetings attended by V. Kubiiovych, O. Kulchytskyi, M. Hlobenko, V. Yaniv and V. Markus on March 20, April 24, May 15, and May 31, 1952. The archive also preserves "Bulletin" and "Chronicle of the NTSh" which are valuable to researchers as they contain programmatic and foundational documents, reports on work results, which allow a detailed reconstruction of the institution's history.

The NTSh collection contains the minutes of meetings of the Ukrainian Scientific Society in Munich, which was established in 1945 under the leadership of V. Shcherbakivskiy [4, p. 64]. Handwritten minutes from 12 meetings of the society in 1946 are also preserved, including brief summaries of reports, printed announcements with the names of speakers and lists of attendees and guests. Among the members of the society were H. Vashchenko, S. Kulchytskyi, V. Hryshko, I. Rozhin, etc. Therefore, based on these documents, we can summarize that the activities of the Ukrainian Scientific Society in Munich were limited to scientific meetings in 1946 and were subsequently completely discontinued.

Ukrainian scientists, who ended up in Germany established cooperation with their German colleagues and founded joint scientific institutions. For example, in 1948, two societies began their activities in Munich: the German-Ukrainian Herder Society (German: Deutsch-Ukrainischer Herder-Bund (Herdergesellschaft)) and the revived German-Ukrainian Society (German: Deutsch-Ukrainische Gesellschaft), which was established in 1918 by Paul Rohrbach and revived by Ivan (Gregor) Prokopchuk. In 1960, these societies merged. The UFU archive contains the collection of the German-Ukrainian Society, which includes the Herder Society's statute dated October 28, 1949, a letter to Ukrainian organizations in emigration regarding the need for a publication about Ukraine dated June 3, 1951, and other later documents regarding their activities. The archive also includes membership cards of participants in the German-Ukrainian Herder Society from 1949 to 1951, including Y. Sherekh, O. Kulchytskyi, R. Yendyk, G. Prokopchuk, O. Vintoniak, etc. In January 1952, the German-Ukrainian Society resumed publishing the journal "Ukraine" under a different name, "Ukraine in Vergangenheit

und Gegenwart" ("Ukraine in the Past and Present"). Gregor Prokopchuk served as the chief editor. The journal was published from 1952 to 1956 and from 1962 to 1968, with a total number of 44 released. The journal features a series of scientific articles on Ukrainian history and culture by notable Ukrainian scholars such as B. Krupnytskyi, P. Kurinnyi, V. Sichynskyi, A. Yakovliv, as well as P. Rohrbach, etc. All copies of the journal are available in the UFU library.

Information about the Ukrainian scientific life is contained in the collections of higher schools in Germany, in particular, the UFU, the Theological and Pedagogical Academy and the Ukrainian High School of Economics. Clearly, the largest archival collection is found in the UFU archive, which contains documents of significant importance for understanding the early activities of the university in Munich. For example, one such document is the "Appeal of the Acting Rector of the UFU, V. Shcherbakivskyi, to Ukrainian institutions, interested citizens and higher education students dated December 3, 1945", which announces the start of operations on December 1, 1945, including the opening of the office and the secretariats of the philosophical and law faculties, as well as providing the university's location.

The lack of libraries and necessary literature was one of the urgent problems that hindered the productive scientific work of Ukrainian intellectuals and the educational activities of students in post-war Germany. The UFU archive contains a series of important documents that shed light on the university administration's attempts to solve this problem. The "Appeal for the Development of the UFU Library" signed by V. Shcherbakivskyi is noteworthy among them, it contains a request to professors, students and citizens of good will to contribute to the stocking of the library. Additionally, there is the "Letter from V. Shcherbakivskyi to the Central Representation of Ukrainian Emigrants dated April 4, 1946", in which he requests financial support.

The UFU archive also contains the "Bulletin of the Ukrainian Free University" an important source for studying the scientific and educational activities of the university. The publication was initiated in the 1948—1949 academic year to inform the Ukrainian public about the university's activities and its achievements in the academic world. The periodical's pages include appeals from the university administration to academic staff, announcements, reports, lists of individuals who have received a Doctor of Philosophy degree, etc. Information about statistical data regarding the number of faculty members, the total number of doctoral promotions is prominent. Thus, the content of the "Bulletin" allows researchers to explore not only educational activities and the financial state of affairs at the university but also the research work carried out at the institution. This includes clarifying the themes of doctoral dissertations, the names of candidates and their academic advisors, etc.

The "Rules of Studies at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Ukrainian Free University" from 1947 is important for understanding the requirements for defending dissertations to obtain a Doctor of Philosophy degree. These rules detail the



process of earning a scientific degree and the expectations for candidates. Among rules are the writing of a scientific work (dissertation) and the successful completion of an oral examination consisting of two parts: the subject of research and the foundations of philosophy. Valuable insights into the functioning of the university are provided by the protocols of regular meetings of the general faculty of the UFU. The preserved protocols of faculty meetings from 1945—1946, 1946—1947 and 1947—1948 contain discussions of reports on scientific work, assessments of dissertations. The first protocol of the Faculty of Philosophy's meetings is dated September 15, 1945, which allows us to determine the approximate start of its activities. Therefore, the protocols are crucial sources of information, as they contain lists of attendees, topics on the agenda, decisions, detailed records of participants' speeches, proposals, questions raised. All of these details collectively provide a comprehensive picture of each meeting.

Some information on the functioning of the Theological-Pedagogical Academy of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Munich can be found in the eponymous collection. The academy was established on November 17, 1946, and consisted of two faculties: theology and pedagogy, with P. Kovaliv being a rector. The documents in this collection include: the statute of the Theological-Pedagogical Academy from June 16, 1946, the curriculum with a list of disciplines, lists of professors and teaching staff, a total of 36 people, planned scientific publications by the academy dated November 10, 1947, correspondence of the rector with his colleagues, the vice-rector of Ukrainian Higher Economic School V. Horbachevskiy and protopriests I. Nahirniak and A. Selepin. These documents collectively provide a partial picture of the history and functioning of the academy.

The UFU archive contains a fragment of collection of the Ukrainian High School of Economics (UHSE) in Munich, while the other part is located in the UVAN in New York. The grand opening of UHSE took place on November 1, 1945, following the diligent work of an initiative group of Ukrainian scholars such as V. Horbachevskiy, I. Zamsha, B. Martos, and M. Velychkivskiy. This group obtained permission to operate from the administration of UNRRA and the education culture department of the CRUE in Germany in October 1945. UHSE was headed by rectors B. Martos (1945—1949) and K. Kosenko (1949—1951). Important documents that remain in the archives include the project conditions for the merger between UHSE and UFU from November 29, 1947. According to these conditions, the school would become the economic faculty of UFU. However, the merger did not take place and UHSE continued its operations until 1951.

A separate group consists of personal archives or their fragments of notable Ukrainian scholars. Among them are the archives of Mykhailo Hotsii, Volodymyr Derzhavin, Pavlo Zaitsev, Borys Krupnytskyi, Volodymyr Kubiiovych, Zenon Kuzelia, Oleksandr Kulchytskyi, Petro Kurinnyi, Volodymyr Maruniak, Ivan Mirchuk, Oleksandr Morgun, Oleksandr Ohloblyn, Domet Olianchyn, Nataliia Polonska-Vasylenko, Volodymyr Yaniv, etc. Working with personal archives, we

primarily focused on the archives of historian scholars who lived and worked, made a significant contribution to the development of Ukrainian historical science and whose work falls within the scope of our research.

The largest archival collection is the archive of the renowned Ukrainian historian and researcher of church history Domet Olianchyn (1891—1970). The scholar's archive comprises 30 files, unfortunately, it has not been organized yet and is still waiting for a researcher. The sources in D. Olianchyn's personal archive can be grouped as follows: 1) personal documents of D. Olianchyn; 2) materials related to his biography; 3) correspondence; 4) documents from scientific institutions about the scholar's activities; 5) manuscripts and typescripts of his works; 6) published works; 7) photo documents. The originals of Olianchyn's personal documents are essential for reconstructing the scholar's biography, including the identification as a valid citizen of the village of Viitivka, Zhuravlivka Volost, Braslav County, from June 14, 1920; a certificate from the Ministry of National Education of the Ukrainian National Republic dated June 4, 1921, indicating that D. Olianchyn was a first-semester student at the history and philology faculty of Kamianets-Podilskyi State Ukrainian University; a certificate from the active army headquarters of the UPR regarding his time as a second lieutenant at the army headquarters from November 1, 1920 to June 16, 1921, serving as a company commander; a diploma from Friedrich Wilhelm University in Berlin, where the future scholar studied from 1923—1926; a membership card from the Hetmanite Club from 1927; a questionnaire from the German military government dated May 15, 1945, containing personal biographical details; a certificate of Olianchyn's election as an actual member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society dated June 13, 1947, etc.

A special place in the archive is occupied by the scholar's correspondence, which served as one of the important means of communication with colleagues and family left in Ukraine. The archive contains letters of both private and official nature, and the letters have been well preserved. His correspondents include Hetman P. Skoropadskyi, Archbishop of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church I. Buchko, scholars O. Kulchytskyi, V. Orletskyi, Y. Paneiko, B. Krupnytskyi and his wife M. Krupnytska, D. Doroshenko and his wife N. Doroshenko, O. Ohloblyn, N. Polonska-Vasylenko and her husband O. Morgun, Z. Kuzelia, Ye. Pasternak, V. Simovych, etc. Olianchyn's archive is notable for containing his correspondence with colleagues such as leading historians D. Doroshenko, O. Ohloblyn, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, with whom he maintained friendly relationships. The key topics of the letters include discussions about the state of Ukrainian historical science in emigration, scientific literature and health conditions, etc. These letters are important historical sources for studying the history of science in the Displaced Persons (DP) camps, as they contain assessments of historical events, scholars' views on scientific issues, information about creative plans, results of work and daily life. Olianchyn tried to publish his correspondence during his lifetime. For instance, in a letter dated April 23, 1962 to N. Polonska-Vasylen-

ko, the scholar noted: "I have several letters from V. Bidnov, V. Doroshenko, D. Doroshenko, Z. Kuzelia, A. Zhuk, V. Lypynskyi, D. Antonovych, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, D. Skoropadskyi, from Berlin professors — O. Hech, E. Spranger, S. Skoropys, S. Shemet, etc. [...]. This correspondence is worth publishing alongside my autobiography but after my death" [1, sh. 1]. To summarize, D. Olianchyn's personal archive has been preserved documents that allow a detailed reconstruction of his biography, main directions of his scientific work and his contribution to the development of Ukrainian historical science.

An important resource for reconstructing the biography of the notable historian N. Polonska-Vasylenko is her personal archive (f. 1) stored at the UFU. Another part of the scholar's archive is held at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States. The collection contains scientific materials (cases 2—8), typescripts of articles about D. Doroshenko from 1953, excerpts from the works of various authors, notes and materials gathered by the scholar for her research on topics of interest, such as D. Doroshenko, M. Dragomanov and M. Hrushevskyi. Valuable for researchers are original biographical materials (cases 9—12) such as her birth certificate, unlimited passport, marriage certificate of Alexander Morgun and Nataliia Dmytrivna Polonska-Vasylenko, and an extract from the minutes of the Higher Attestation Commission confirming her title of Doctor of Historical Sciences (January 17, 1941). Personal documents of the researcher providing insight into her life and activities during the camp period are of particular interest. These include her temporary registration card from the German Military Command under the name N. Vasylenko (August 13, 1945) and its German language copy, a pass for Nataliia and Alexander Morgun to the camp in Karsfeld dated November 10, 1945, a certificate of teaching Ukrainian history at the Higher School of Self-Education / People's University / on December 24, 1945, an ID card for her position as a professor of Ukrainian Free University N 120/46 (March 2, 1946), an ID card as a professor at the Theological and Pedagogical Academy (November 29, 1946), a notice of eviction from the Mittenwald camp (February 24, 1947), a certificate (diploma) as an active member of the Scientific Society in the History and Philosophy section (June 13, 1947), a certificate as an active member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences specializing in "History of Ukraine" (July 29, 1949), etc.

The primary means of communication among scholars in emigration was correspondence. Among the recipients of N. Polonska-Vasylenko's letters were mainly notable historians, such as Liubomyr Wynar, Dmytro and Nataliia Doroshenko, Arkadii Zhukovskyi, Volodymyr Kubiiovych, Petro and Raisa Kurinni, Ivan Mirchuk, Oleksandr Ohloblyn, Vadym Shcherbakivskyi, Volodymyr Yaniv, etc. Thus, the scholar's correspondence contains assessments of scientific events, information about the activities of the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences and the Ukrainian Free University, and aspects of daily life, particularly the living conditions in DP camps where she resided.

The UFU archives store fragments of the collections of renowned historians Borys Krupnytskyi (f.5) and Oleksandr Ohloblyn (f.3). Other parts of their archives are located at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, and the Ohloblyn collection is also held at the archive of the Ukrainian Historical Society. An analysis of Ohloblyn's collection at UFU shows that among the preserved documents from the DP period, there are two postcards to Ivan Levkovych from 1947, while the rest are materials from later years. In Krupnytskyi's collection, there are scientific materials, articles, individual works with unidentified titles, reviews, notes, etc. These resources allow for tracing the range of the scholar's scientific research interests.

The UFU has preserved the archives of the renowned historian and university rector Vadym Shcherbakivskyi (f.12). This collection includes personal documents and materials, correspondence, and scientific works. It is notable that most of the academic works do not have a date of writing and concern ancient history and ethnography, providing insight into the scholar's areas of research interest. Shcherbakivskyi's correspondence with leading historians such as O. Ohloblyn, B. Krupnytskyi, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, I. Mirchuk, M. Miller, and others contains information related to the functioning of the UFU, the NTSh and the UVAN as well as invitations for academic collaborations and greeting cards. Additionally, the collection includes the scholar's correspondence with his father and brother Danylo Shcherbakivskyi from 1906—1950.

A special place in the archives and library of UFU is occupied by cyclostyled periodicals from the UVAN and the NTSh, camp press publications, which have been preserved in the "Ukrainian Emigration Periodicals" collection. Academic periodicals are valuable sources for understanding the activities of scientific and educational institutions and are significant for researchers because they publish foundational and institutional documents, reports on the outcomes of work, the establishment of structural units, programs of academic forums and their participants, etc.

The archive and library of UFU contain the largest collection of Ukrainian periodicals from the camp period. Among the newspapers that reported on Ukrainian scientific life in Germany are "Ukrainian News" (1947—1957), "Time" (1947), "Sunday" (1946—1948) and "Ukrainian Tribune" (1947—1949). Camp periodicals are an important source of information on various aspects of the activities and situations of displaced Ukrainians in Western Germany and Austria in the post-war period. Unfortunately, today, despite the existence of specific studies [12], there is no complete bibliography of publications from this period. This is primarily due to the specific conditions under which the periodicals were created and distributed in displaced persons camps, their small print runs, often produced using copying technology, their dispersion across various library, museum, and archival collections of foreign Ukrainian studies, and, in some cases, loss.

**Conclusions.** A significant body of unpublished sources preserved in the archive of the Ukrainian Free University provides an opportunity to investigate

Ukrainian scientific life in Displaced Persons Camps (DPCs). This includes examining the main directions of functioning, the results of work, implemented and unrealized projects of organizations such as the Ukrainian Free Academy of Sciences, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the German-Ukrainian Society, the Ukrainian Free University, the Theological-Pedagogical Academy, as well as the intellectual legacy of leading Ukrainian historians such as B. Krupnytskyi, P. Kurinyi, D. Olianchyn, N. Polonska-Vasylenko, and V. Shcherbakivskyi, all of which is housed in one of the prominent centers of Ukrainian archival materials in Europe — Ukrainian Free University. Statistical sources stored in the archive allow determining the number of Ukrainian scientists who lived in and around the American, British, and French occupation zones, as well as the dynamics of emigration of Ukrainian intellectuals from Germany and Austria to the USA, Canada, the UK, France, and other countries. The comprehensive personal archive of historian D. Olianchyn enables the reconstruction of his life and activities, which have not yet received adequate coverage in Ukrainian historiography. Periodicals and the press from 1945—1952 allow for a deeper analysis of the influence of the socio-cultural environment on Ukrainian science and the intellectual legacy of the DPCs.

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#### АРХІВ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ВІЛЬНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ ЯК ДЖЕРЕЛО ДО ВИВЧЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО НАУКОВОГО ЖИТТЯ В ДіПі (1945—1952 РОКИ)

**Мета дослідження.** На основі аналізу архівних фондів Українського вільного університету в Мюнхені подати загальний огляд важливих неопублікованих джерел, які дозволяють розкрити розвиток українського наукового життя в таборах для переміщених осіб у західних окупаційних зонах Німеччини та Австрії, реконструювати невідомі факти з біографії відомих українських учених, насамперед істориків, які жили і працювали в цей період. **Методологія** дослідження базується на використанні загальнонаукових методів аналізу та синтезу джерел, у т. ч. методів критичного аналізу, типологізації, верифікації; історичного аналізу (хронологічний метод), а також методів кількісного та якісного аналізу документів. **Наукова новизна** нашого дослідження визначається виокремленням розгляду потенціалу архіву Українського вільного університету для дослідників історії науки 1945—1952 рр. **Висновки.** Значний масив неопублікованих джерел, який дозволяє дослідити українське наукове життя в ДіПі, зокрема основні напрями функціонування, результати праці, реалізовані та нереалізовані проекти Української вільної академії наук, Наукового товариства ім. Шевченка, Німецько-українського товариства, Українського вільного університету, Богословсько-педагогічної академії, а також інтелектуальну спадщину провідних українських істориків — Б. Крупницького, П. Курінного, Д. Оляччина, Н. Полонської-Василенко, В. Щербаківського, зберігається в одному з потужних центрів архівної україніки в Європі — Українському вільному університеті. Статистичні джерела, що відклалися в архіві, дають змогу встановити чисельність українських учених, які проживали в таборах та навколо них американської, англійської та французької окупаційних зон, динаміку еміграції українських інтелектуалів з Німеччини і Австрії до США, Канади, Великобританії, Франції та інших країн. Цілісний особовий архів історика Д. Оляччина дає змогу відтворити його життя та діяльність, які до сьогодні не знайшли належного висвітлення в українській історіографії. Періодичні видання та преса 1945—1952 рр. дозволяють глибше проаналізувати вплив соціокультурного середовища на українську науку й інтелектуальну спадщину ДіПі.

**Ключові слова:** архів Українського вільного університету, українська наука в Німеччині, ДіПі період, табори для переміщених осіб, Д. Оляччин, О. Оглоблин, Н. Полонська-Василенко, Центральне представництво української еміграції в Німеччині.