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### **DISTRIBUTION OF AUTHORITIES BETWEEN THE STATE SECRETARIAT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS OF THE WESTERN UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE INITIAL TEAM OF THE GALICIAN ARMY**

*The author of the article investigates the powers of the State Secretary of Military Affairs of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and the Initial Team of the Galician Army during the Polish-Ukrainian War of 1918 – 1919. Also, military issues were considered in which these powers were divided and intersected. The main sources for writing the article were orders and communications from the leadership of the State Secretary of Military Affairs («Dispositions», «Charging», «Statements») published in the official publication of the State Secretary of Military Affairs «Vistnik».*

*In the article, the author concludes that the powers of the armed forces of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic, – Ukrainian troops, – were divided between the State Secretary of Military Affairs and the Initial Team of the Galician Army. It was done according to a pattern of division of powers in the army of Austria-Hungary. The State Secretary of Military Affairs obeyed the head of the State Secretariat and acted on behalf of the Ukrainian National Council. Formally, the head of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic was the president of the Ukrainian People's Republic – he was subordinated to the Initial Team of the Galician Army.*

*The name of the Armed Forces of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic in the Ukrainian historiography, the «Galician Army», was used in documents of the State Secretary of Military Affairs, was used only to the part of the troop that was on the front and was subordinated to the Initial Team of the Galician Army. The powers of the Initial Team of the Galician Army can be equated to the current powers of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and the powers of the State Secretary of Military Affairs to the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine. The scope of competence of both abovementioned state bodies of military management was divided not only functionally, but also territorially. Consequently, after the departure of Lviv on Nov. 21, 1918, the leadership of the State Secretary of Military Affairs and Initial Team of the Galician Army was in different settlements. The activities of the State Secretary of Military Affairs were aimed at solving back issues: of military-political, military-administrative, military-material, military-legal and military-financial character. The military unit of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic paid special attention to mobilizing soldiers for the army. Sometimes the activities of the military ministry of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic crossed the activities of other ministries. State Secretary of Military Affairs has directed its policy to improve the various areas of life of the soldier in the rear. In particular, it was engaged in raising the fighting spirit in the army.*

*The State Secretary of Military Affairs in its powers did not interfere in the conduct of hostilities at the Initial Team of the Galician Army front, however, it had to meet the needs of the front in refueling personnel, ammunition and ammunition. In its operational activities, Initial Team of the Galician Army was independent of the Military Ministry of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic.*

**Key words:** *Western Ukrainian People's Republic, State Secretary of Military Affairs, the Initial Team of the Galician Army, Polish-Ukrainian war of 1918 – 1919.*

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## **РОЗПОДІЛ ПОВНОВАЖЕНЬ МІЖ ДЕРЖАВНИМ СЕКРЕТАРІАТОМ ВІЙСЬКОВИХ СПРАВ ЗАХІДНО-УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАРОДНОЇ РЕСПУБЛІКИ ТА НАЧАЛЬНОЇ КОМАНДОЮ ГАЛИЦЬКОЇ АРМІЇ**

*Автор статті досліджує повноваження Державного Секретаріату Військових Справ (ДСВС) Західно-Української Народної Республіки (ЗУНР) та Начальної Команди Галицької Армії (НКГА) у ході польсько-української війни 1918 – 1919 рр. Також розглянуто воєнні питання, у яких ці повноваження розділялись та у яких перетинались.*

*Права та обов'язки НКГА можна порівняти до сьогодшніх повноважень Генерального Штабу Збройних сил України, а ДСВС – до Міністерства оборони України. Повноваження двох вищезазначених державних органів військового управління були розділені і територіально. ДСВС не поширював свою сферу управління на командування армією на фронті, де свою владу розповсюджувала НКГА і яка була незалежною від військового міністерства.*

*Основною метою діяльності Державного секретаря військових справ ЗУНР було задоволення потреби фронту, зокрема у питаннях поповнення кадрів, боєприпасів та амуніції. Інколи діяльність ДСВС перетиналась із роботою інших міністерств уряду ЗУНР. У структурі військового міністерства держави галичан та буковинців було 14 відділів, кожен з яких відповідав за свій напрям роботи, а також канцелярія. Політика ДСВС була спрямована, зокрема, і на підняття бойового духу в армії, що, як засвідчила історія збройних сил ЗУНР, було основною зброєю у веденні війни проти у рази сильніших окупантів українських земель. Військове міністерство хоч і не втручалось в оперативну діяльність НКГА, проте в окремих наказах Державний секретар військових справ вносив корективи в умови перебування військових на фронті.*

*Діяльність Наказного отамана Галицької Армії була спрямована на вирішення тиллових питань, зокрема військово-політичного, військово-адміністративного, військово-матеріального, військово-правового та військово-фінансового характерів. У своїй структурі НКГА поділялася на: оперативний та організаційно-матеріальний відділи. Перший відповідав за бойові дії і мав у підпорядкуванні чотири підвідділи, другий – десять підвідділів.*

*Розподіл повноважень у збройних силах ЗУНР між ДСВС та НКГА вповні відповідав австро-угорському принципу розподілу військової влади на тилову та фронтову.*

**Ключові слова:** Західно-Українська Народна Республіка, Державний Секретаріат Військових Справ, Начальна Команда Галицької Армії, польсько-українська війна 1918 – 1919 рр.

**The statement of the problem.** In the conditions of the present-day Russian-Ukrainian confrontation in Donbas, Ukraine's Ministry of Defence. and Joint Staff of the Armed forces of Ukraine pay a special attention to their cooperation which efficiency, in many cases, depends on the correct distribution of authorities. In the given context, studying of a corresponding cooperation of the State Secretariat of Military Affairs (hence, SSMA) of the West Ukrainian National Republic (ZUNR) and the Supreme Command of the Galician Army during 1918 – 1919 Polish-Ukrainian war.

**The analysis of recent researches.** The Ukrainian historiography has no research which would thoroughly study the question of distribution of authorities between the SSMA and the Supreme Command of the Galician Army. Certain separate aspects of this question were elucidated by Olexander Diedyk in his work «The Chortkiv offensive. Part I» (Diedyk, 2015). The author shortly relates the history of interrelations of both state structures of military command of ZUNR. In his book «Ukrainian-Polish War of 1918 – 1919» Mykhailo Lytvyn analyzes the way of conducting of military-mobilization activity by the SSMA (Lytvyn,

1998) was spent. The authors of «History of the Ukrainian army (from princely times to the 1920s)» raise a question of the responsibility of the SSMA and the Supreme Command of the Galician Army for defeat of the Galicians in the Polish-Ukrainian war (Krypyakevych, 1992). In Natalia Shuminska's dissertation «The establishment of Galician Army, the peculiarities of bringing up to strength and staff preparation (November, 1918 – November, 1919)» the history of the formation of Galicia's armed forces in the specified period is investigated (Shuminska, 2016). Natalia Vovk in her dissertation «Information support of the Ukrainian Galician Army (a November. 1918 – July, 1919)» illuminates the information-press activity of State Secretary of Military Affairs, in particular, the edition of «Vistnyk» («Herald») of the State Secretary of Military Affairs (Vovk, 2015). Orders, instructions, and reports of the administration of the SSMA published in the printed issue of the military ministry «Vistnyk» became the basic scientific sources for the writing of this article.

**The article's purpose** is on the basis of orders and reports of the administration of the SSMA («Orders», «Instructions», «Statements»), which were published in the «Vistnyk» of the SSMA to establish the distribution of authorities between the SSMA and the Supreme Command of the Galician Army.

**The statement of the basic material.** In the beginning of their existence the armed forces of the West Ukrainian National Republic received the name «the Ukrainian army» (Prysiha, 1918: 1). The Ukrainian General Command, created on November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1918, was the main military body to plan the defence of the country, administration and maintenance of the Ukrainian army. On November 8<sup>th</sup> it was renamed as the Supreme Command of the Ukrainian Army (SCUA). Its competence extended on the front and the nearby strip. In questions of conducting operations, SCUA was independent of the SSMA, however, it was subordinated to it in affairs of daily functioning and development of the armed forces. The functional duties of the Supreme Command of the Galician Army can be compared with the duties of today's Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

During the Polish-Ukrainian fights for Lviv, for the purpose of development of the armed forces of ZUNR, on November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1918 the SSMA was created. It was subordinated to the Head of the State Secretariate and executed its activity on behalf of the Ukrainian National Rada (Prysiha, 1918: 1). In today's understanding, the SSMA had the authorities of Ministry of Defence.

During its existence the SSMA was headed by captain Dmytro Vitovskyi (till February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1919) and colonel Victor Kurmanovych (till the end of May, 1919). With the introduction of a post of the Supreme Leader (Commander-in-chief), the authority of the SSMA passed to the Command of the Rear.

On February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1919 the SCUA was renamed in the Supreme Command of Galician Army. It took place through the introduction on January 25<sup>th</sup>, 1919 of the official name «Galician Army» for front-line units of ZUNR (Rozporiad XIII, 1919: 6). The renaming of front-line units of the army of the West Ukrainian National Republic, obviously, was made for the sake of preserving for the Galician army of its local name after the declaration of the Act of Unification. Likewise, the name of ZUNR was changed in the «Western Region of the Ukrainian National Republic». A commander headed the SCUA/SCGA. At various times this post was occupied by: captain Dmytro Vitovskyi (since October 31<sup>st</sup>, 1918), colonel Hryhoriy Kossak (since November 4<sup>th</sup>, 1918), colonel Hnat Stefaniv (since November 9<sup>th</sup>, 1918), general Mykhailo Omelianovych-Pavlenko (since December 10<sup>th</sup>, 1918), general Olexander Hrekov (since June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1919), general Myron Tarnavskyi (since July 5<sup>th</sup>, 1919), and general Osep Mykytka (since November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1919).

In its structure the SSMA had 14 departments, each of which was responsible for its direction of work and its office. Their military ministry the Galicians formed on the sample of the corresponding ministry structure of Austro-Hungary (Lytvyn, 1998: 32). The departments of the SSMA were such: 1<sup>st</sup>, which was responsible for personnel questions of officers, «Vistnyk» of the SSMA, and publication of military literature; 2<sup>nd</sup>, which was responsible for personnel questions of pidstarshynas and riflemen; 3<sup>rd</sup>, which had duties connected with military training and supplying of ammunition; 4<sup>th</sup>, which was responsible for mobilisation; 5<sup>th</sup>, responsible for the condition of weapons, ammunition, etc. (CSAAB of Ukraine).

In its activity the SCGA comprised two departments, operative and organizational-material. The first was responsible for operations and had four sections in submission: operative, intelligence, interconnection, and replenishments. The second totaled ten sections: staff, technical, ammunition, rear, technical, sanitary, veterinary, quartermaster, judicial, field clergy, and aviation (Lytvyn, 1998: 279).

After the Galician militaries had left Lviv on November 21<sup>st</sup>, 1918, the SSMA and SCGA had different places of dislocation. The SSMA in November of 1918 moved to Ternopil, and in December, 1918, he went to Stanislaviv. Yet before the transition of Galician Army behind the Zbruch river, the Secretariat moved together with the government of ZUNR: through Buchach, Chortkiv, and Zalishchyky. From November, 1918 to May, 1919 the SCGA was in Berezhany, Bibrka, and Khodoriv, and with the transition of the power and army of ZUNR across the Zbruch in July, 1919, it was dislocated in Vinnytsia.

The first orders (rozporiady) of the military ministry of the West Ukrainian National Republic are dated on November 13<sup>th</sup>, 1918. Primarily, they had an expressively military-political character. In one of them, dd. November 13<sup>th</sup>, 1918, it went about that all military formations of Austro-Hungary, which were on the territories of ZUNR, and all military formations which got recruited from the territory of Galician state should be demobilized. It is worthy of note, that this document, except the State Secretary of Military Affairs Dmytro Vitovskyi, was signed also by President of the state secretaries Konst' Levytskyi, which fact testifies to the political character of this point in question (Rozporiad /Order/ III, 1918: 2). The like samples with several signatures of the State secretaries or the President of the State secretaries on the SSMA orders are numerous. Also, it is necessary to consider the Zariadzhennia (in our contemporary understanding – order) of December 27<sup>th</sup>, 1918, as a political decision of the SSMA, which announced that the foreigners who come back from captivity through the territory of ZUNR, were not subject to audits, but it was necessary to deprive them from weapons and ammunition (Zariadzhennia dd. December 27<sup>th</sup>, 1918, 1919: 1–2).

The activity of the SSMA was, sometimes, crossed with a migratory policy of ZUNR. Rozporiad № XXXV of April 10<sup>th</sup>, 1919, dealt with a question of a regulation of delivery of travel permits and passports for the civilians, on which State secretaries of Internal and Foreign Affairs also put signatures (Rozporiad XXXV, 1919: 1).

To the competence of the SSMA належала and military-administrative activity. By Rozporiad (alias Order) of November 13<sup>th</sup>, 1918 the territory of ZUNR was divided into three military areas, namely, Lviv, Ternornopil, and Stanislaviv (Rozporiad III, 1918: 2) and into 12 military districts (Rozporiad V I, 1918: 4). Rozporiad of November 18<sup>th</sup> the military area was created, which comprised military districts of Stryi, Sambir, and Peremyshl. Colonel Hryhoryi Kossak was appointed the commander of that formation (Rozporiad VII, 1918: 1).

The fact that the activity of the SSMA was directed at the development of the armed forces is certified by a number of documents, in which the necessity to bring the infrastructure of the West

Ukrainian National Republic into a military condition was underlined. In particular, Rozporiad of November 13<sup>th</sup>, 1918 on the mobilisation announcement can be referred to in this context (Rozporiad VI, 1918: 2–3). On November 19<sup>th</sup>, the SSMA demanded the preparation of military barracks for the newly arrived soldiers. Also, the necessity of gathering foodstuff for the just mobilised was underlined there (Zariadzhennia of November 19<sup>th</sup>, 1918, 1918: 1). The service in an army demanded from the doctors (Zariadzhennia of December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1918, 1918: 3) to examine the military patients every day (Tymchasove, 1918: 3–4). Foreigners were also invited for mobilisation (Rozporiad XXI, 1919: 7–8). The definition of categories which were not subjected to mobilisation also belonged to the competence of the SSMA (Rozporiad XLV, 1919: 7). Besides, together with the State Secretariat of Education, the SSMA guaranteed the renewal of the mobilized into the training process in educational institutions (Rozporiad XXI, 1919: 2).

The SSMA was responsible also for military-material maintenance of the armed forces of ZUNR. The information about the foodstuffs, equipment and transport structures in military units was subject to rigid control. The data about their condition had to be sent the Command of Galician Army on the 10<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, and the last day of each month to the SSMA and SCG. Although all the storehouses in delivery questions were submitted to the SSMA, in cases of urgent necessities, in order to bypass the state bureaucracy, they were «surely be subordinated to the Supreme Command of Galician Army» (Order for the district commands, 1918: 8), which fact testifies to the front character of the latter's activity. For the purpose of feeding the army, on April 15<sup>th</sup> in the rear and at the front special departments purposed to purchase food for the military were created. The commanders of the «Purchase-loan departments» in the front were appointed by the SCGA, and in the rear – by the SSMA. In the rear the post name of the commander of the specified department was called «the purchasing-lending district starshyna (foreman)» (Rozporiad XLIII, 1919: 4–5). By the highest administration of ZUNR the Commissariat the SSMA was established which managed the policy of military-material maintenance of the army of the West Ukrainian National Republic (Rozporiad XLVIII, 1919: 1).

The military ministry of ZUNR supervised military arsenals and distribution of weapons from them. Order of December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1918, prescribed the main military arsenal to be located in Ternopil. Each command should make an audit of its weapons and to send that which was not used to the main military arsenal. The information about the arms audit had to be sent into the SSMA. The district commands, which were at the front line, in case of a need in ammunition were forbidden to ask for its replenishment directly from Ternopil, and it was necessary to do it through the Supreme Command of the Galician Army. Other commands had to solve this question through the reviewer of the weapon of the SSMA (Order to district commands, 1919: 8). It certifies that the authorities were distributed between the Supreme Command of the Galician Army and the State Secretariat of Military Affairs not only functionally, but also territorially.

To the competence of the State Secretariat of Military Affairs the military-legal activity also belonged: in Rozporiad VI of November 13<sup>th</sup>, 1918 a question of creation of 12 district military courts, which «temporarily» should be guided in their activity by the Austrian legislation (Rozporiad VI, 1918: 4) and which received the name «The field courts of a district command in...» (Rozporiad VIII, 1918: 3). The competence of the field courts the Supreme Command of the Galician Army included the solution of affairs which were connected with the front life: «all the affairs of officers, of spies, and of enemy's tends...» (Rozporiad of January 28<sup>th</sup>, 1919, 1919: 7). The State Secretariat of Military Affairs resolved to the military authorities in the consent with the political authorities to impose the contribution on those who was with hostility adjusted to the existence of ZUNR (Order of February 4<sup>th</sup>, 1919, 1919: 6).

The military ministry of the West Ukrainian National Republic, though it did not interfere with operative activity of the Supreme Command of the Galician Army, but, nevertheless, a number of Rozporiadky introduced corrective amendments about the conditions of the remaining of the militaries at the front. For example, it founded the structure the higher spiritual government (in today's understanding – the institute of military chaplain) which made the military ministry of the West Ukrainian National Republic the same as of the Supreme Command of the Galician Army (Order of February 4<sup>th</sup>, 1919, 1919: 6). The State Secretariat of Military Affairs established a delimitation between the front, sub-front, and rear territories (Rozporiad XLVIII, 1919: 5). In one of Rozporjadky it was prescribed that recalled militaries should be maintained by that station a command where they arrived (Rozporiad of January 28<sup>th</sup>, 1919, 1919: 7). The order of payments to the military implied each 1<sup>st</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 21<sup>st</sup> day every month (Dopovnennia, 1919: 7).

The Supreme Command of the Galician Army tried to establish a positive microclimate inside of the army. For raising of the fighting spirit Zariadzhennia was issued by the District Military command to begin educational work in the districts. To charge it, it was recommended to foremen, «that already during the war were engaged in raising of the fighting spirit, took part in educational work in the army or – before the war – among the the people» (Zariadzhennia of April 28<sup>th</sup>, 1919, 1919: 11–12).

To the competence of the State Secretariat of Military Affairs also a question of creation of the uniform for the army belonged (Zariadzhennia of December 27<sup>th</sup>, 1918, 1919: 1).

The State Secretariat of Military Affairs supervised the finance of the Ukrainian army of the West Ukrainian National Republic. A special department was created for this purpose. All districts should direct their accounting certificates to this department, all formations which were at the front had to send them to a special department by the Supreme Command of the Galician Army.

**The conclusions.** Summing up, a conclusion can be made that the activity of the armed forces of the West Ukrainian National Republic (ZUNR), or the Ukrainian troops, was distributed between the State Secretariat of Military Affairs and the Supreme Command of the Galician Army. By the «Galician Army» only that part of the army was named which conducted operations at the front line. The authorities of both aforementioned state structures of military management were divided not only it functional, but also in territorial ways. The State Secretariat of Military Affairs in the authorities did not interfere at operation conducting at the front where the authority was extended by the Supreme Command of the Galician Army. However, the military ministry of ZUNR should satisfy requirements of th front, particularly, in questions of replenishment of the cadres, ammunition, and weaponry. The Supreme Command of the Galician Army in the operative activity was independent of the SSMA. The activity of the latter was directed to the solution of rear questions, in particular, of military-political, military-administrative, military-material, military-legal, and military-financial character. Also, the policy of the State Secretariat of Military Affairs was directed to raising of fighting spirit in the army, which, as the history of the armed forces of ZUNR certified, was the basic weapon of the struggle in the war against the much stronger invaders of the Ukrainian lands.

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