

UDC 94(477.83):351«1940/1950»
DOI: 10.24919/2519-058x.12.177558

Ruslana POPP

PhD (History), Associate Professor of Ukraine Modern History Department, Ivan Franko Drohobych State Pedagogical University, 24 Ivan Franko Street, Drohobych, Ukraine, postal code 82100 (ryslana_popp@ukr.net)

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5370-1770>

Roman MELNYK

PhD hab. (Law), Professor, Head of the Administrative Law Department, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, 60 Volodymyrska Street, Kyiv, Ukraine, postal code 01033 (r.melnik@ukr.net)

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3375-6117>

Руслана ПОПП

кандидат історичних наук, доцент кафедри історії України Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка, вул. Івана Франка, 24, Дрогобич, Україна, індекс 82100 (ryslana_popp@ukr.net)

Роман МЕЛЬНИК

доктор юридичних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри адміністративного права Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка, вул. Володимирська, 60, Київ, Україна, індекс 01033 (r.melnik@ukr.net)

Бібліографічний опис статті: Popp, R. & Melnyk, R. (2019). Territorial, administrative space of Drohobychyna in the 40-ies – 50-ies of the XXth century. *Skhidnoievropeiskyi Istorychnyi Visnyk [East European Historical Bulletin]*, 12, 159–168. doi: 10.24919/2519-058x.12.177558

TERRITORIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE SPACE OF DROHOBYCHYNA IN THE 40-ies – 50-ies OF THE XXth CENTURY

Summary. *The purpose of the research – to trace the establishment and changes in the administrative and territorial structure of Drohobychyna in the 1940-ies and 1950-ies, when the Soviet system was established, restored and approved in the region; to determine the factors and the consequences of the territorial transformations. The methodology of the research is based on the principles of historicism, systematicity, scientificity, verification, the author's objectivity, a moderate narrative constructivism, as well as the use of the general scientific (analysis, synthesis, generalization) and the special historical (historicalgenetic, historicaltypological, historicalsystemic) methods. The scientific novelty – for the first time a comprehensive study of the transformation of the administrative, territorial space of Drohobych region in the Soviet time has been investigated. It has been illustrated that the administrative, territorial space of Drohobych region was a manifestation of the socio-political systems that were established in the region. The decisive factor was the status of the Western Ukrainian lands. The entry of Drohobychyna into the UkrSSR and the USSR caused the change in the administrative, territorial structure, which was the Second Commonwealth and the establishment of the Soviet model. Conclusions.* *The administrative-territorial space of Drohobych region was the manifestation of the*

socio-political systems that were established in the region. The defining status of the Ukrainian lands was decisive. The entry of Drohobych region into the UkrSSR and the USSR led to the change in the administrativeterritorial structure of the region, which was during the Second Commonwealth and the establishment of the Soviet model. The administrativeterritorial transformations began in 1939–1941, when the first Sovietization of the region took place, and continued during the postwar years. The region lost some of its historic territory, and the local population was subject to a forced resettlement. The local traditions, aspirations and hopes of the people were not taken into account, which not only changed the face of the border area but also caused the numerous human tragedies. The next transformations coincide with the era of M. Khrushchov's reforms. The consolidation of the individual administrative units, which lacked the sufficient scientific justification, led to the elimination of some districts initially and later of Drohobych region itself. Soviet Drohobych region became the part of Lviv region.

Key words: Drohobychyna, region, district, administrative, territorial structure, resettlement, the Soviet system.

ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНО-АДМІНІСТРАТИВНИЙ ПРОСТІР ДРОГОБИЧЧИНИ В 40-ві – 50-ті рр. XX ст.

Анотація. Мета дослідження – прослідкувати встановлення та зміни в адміністративно-територіальному устрої Дрогобищини в 40-ві – 50-ті рр. XX ст., коли у краї встановлювалася, відновлювалася та утверджувалася радянська система, визначити чинники і наслідки територіальних трансформацій. **Методологія дослідження** спирається на принципи історизму, системності, науковості, верифікації, авторської об'єктивності, поміркованого нарративного конструктивізму, а також на використання загальнонаукових (аналіз, синтез, узагальнення) та спеціально-історичних (історико-генетичний, історико-типологічний, історико-системний) методів. **Наукова новизна** полягає у тому, що вперше комплексно досліджується трансформація адміністративно-територіального простору Дрогобицької області за радянських часів. Показано, що адміністративно-територіальний простір Дрогобищини був проявом суспільно-політичних систем, які встановлювалися в регіоні. Визначальним був бездержавний статус західноукраїнських земель. Вхідження Дрогобищини до складу УРСР і СРСР, зумовило зміну адміністративно-територіального устрою часів II Речі Посполитої і встановлення моделі радянського зразка. **Висновки.** Адміністративно-територіальні трансформації на Дрогобищині розпочалися в 1939 – 1941 рр., коли відбувалася перша радянська регіоналізація, і продовжувалися у повоєнні роки. Регіон втратив частину своєї історичної території, населення піддавалося примусовим переселенням. Не враховувалися місцеві традиції, прагнення та сподівання людей, що не тільки змінило обличчя прикордонної зони, але й призвело до численних людських трагедій. Чергові трансформації збігаються з ерою реформ хрущовської доби. Укрупнення окремих адміністративних одиниць, яке не мало достатнього наукового обґрунтування, спричинило ліквідацію спочатку окремих районів, а пізніше і самої Дрогобицької області. Дрогобищина стала частиною Львівської області.

Ключові слова: Дрогобищина, область, район, адміністративно-територіальний устрій, переселення, радянська система.

The problem statement. Nowadays a local history is becoming increasingly relevant. Covering the issues on regionalism, it is important to determine the features of the administrative, territorial space. After all, it reflects the essence of the socio-political, economic and social realities at the certain historical stages. Without taking into account the historical experience, it is impossible to carry out the administrative and territorial reform successfully in modern Ukraine. We must get rid of the legacy of the Soviet era. The analysis of the historical lessons will allow us to take into account as many as possible local features, interests of the individual communities and people.

The analysis of sources and recent researches. The issues of administrative and territorial structure are dealt with by the scientists of different directions. Among the historical studies

we'd like to elucidate the works of Ya. Vermenych, in which the administrative territorial system in Ukraine is substantiated as a scientific problem, the practice of reforming the administrative territorial system is analysed in Ukraine in the twentieth century (Vermenych, 2001, 2014). The territorial changes that took place as the result of the Ukrainian-Polish border, being established in the first post-war years, are considered in the works of I. Kozlovskiy, Yu. Soroka (Kozlovskiy, 1998; Soroka, 2011). V. Kyslyi and R. Melnyk analyses the scale of the resettlement actions in the context of the changes in the borders and territories (Kyslyi, 2009; Melnyk, 2010). There is no separate study on the transformation of the administrative territorial space of Drohobych region during the Soviet time.

The purpose of the research – to trace the establishment and changes in the administrative and territorial structure of Drohobych region in the 1940-ies and 1950-ies, when the Soviet system was established, restored and approved; to determine the factors and consequences of the territorial transformations.

Statement of the basic material. In Drohobych region the territorial space of the Soviet model began to form with the establishment of the Soviet system in 1939 – 1941. In December 1939, a new administrative territorial division was introduced, which envisaged the creation of six regions in Western Ukraine instead of four provinces: Lviv, Drohobych, Volyn, Stanislav, Ternopil, and Rivne. The Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, issued on December 27, 1939, stated that Drohobych became the center of Drohobych region. It consisted of Drohobych, Zhydachiv, Stryi, Rudky, Mostyska, Peremyshl, Liskiv, Turka, Sambir, and Dobromyl county (povit). The Liskivskiy district included the villages of Dobryanka, Rustykalna, Dobroshlyakhetska, Volia-Kretsovska, Tyryava Voloska, Semushova, Tyryava Solna, Holuchkiv, Rakova, Lyshnya, Mezhybrod, Vilkhivtsi, Vuiske, Bykivtsi and Zaluzh of the former Sianotskiy county (povit). The villages of Bartkivka, Pavlokoma, Dibrovka-Stara, Dyltsoav, Siedlyska, Volodz, Poremby, Hrushuvka, Yablonytsa-Ruska and Ulluch of the former Bzozovskiy county joined Dobromylskiy county (Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of December 4, 1939 «On the formation of Volyn, Drohobych, Lviv, Rivne, Stanislav and Tarnopol regions within the Ukrainian SSR»).

Drohobychyna becomes a border zone. To the new state border between the USSR and Germany, which was defined by the treaty of friendship and the border between these states, signed in Moscow on September 28, 1939, adjoined Liskiv and Dobromil districts of Drohobych region (Serhiichuk, 2001, p. 147). Although the treaty stated that «after the collapse of the former Polish state, the Government of the USSR and the German Government have the task of restoring peace and order in this territory and providing the peoples living there with a peaceful existence that is in accordance with their national peculiarities» (German-Soviet treaty on friendship and the border between the USSR and Germany). This was not true; only the geopolitical interests of these states were taken into account, not the hopes and aspirations of the population.

At the beginning of January, the next stage of unification of the administrative territorial division of the newly created territories took place. On January 17, 1940, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the resolution on the abolition of counties and the division into districts. There were 30 districts in Drohobych region: Birchanskyy, Boryslavskyy, it existed until August 15, 1940, Vysotskiy, since 1940 it was named Borynskyy, Dobromylskyy, Drohobychskyy, Dublianskiy, Zhydachivskyy, Zhuravenskyy, Komarnivskyy, Krukenytskiy, Lavochnyanskiy, since 1940 its name is Slavskyy, Liskivskyy, Medenytskiy, Medykivskyy, Mykolaivskyy, Mostyskiy, Novo-Strilchanskyy, Peremyshl'skiy,

Pidbuzhskiy, Rudkivskiy, Sambirskiy, Skolivskiy, Staro-Sambirskiy, Stryiskiy, Strilkivskiy, Sudovo-Vyshnianskiy, Turkivskiy, Ustryk-Dolnyvskiy (Nyzhnyo-Ustrytskyi), Khyrivskyy, Khodorivskyy. The cities of Boryslav, Drohobych, Lviv, Przemysl, Sambir, Stryi were subordinated directly to Drohobych Regional Executive Committee (This day in recent history...).

Within the new administrative territorial units the party-state, repressive power structures were created. The territorial administrative system and its redevelopment were connected with the needs of management, the implementation of *radnyanskyi* in the region. But any change at that time, which had, first and foremost, to have a significant propaganda effect, to convince of the advantages of the Soviet system. In the newspaper «The Free Ukraine» it was emphasized: «The administrative territorial organization, the region in our country plays a very important role in all socialist construction ... The experience of the existence of the regions in the Soviet Union has shown that they contribute to the cultivation and promotion of thousands of new people, without any help to the great cause of communism» (New regions of the USSR). In fact, the people were directed to the party-state work from the whole territory of the USSR. In the autumn of 1939 597 people were sent to Drohobych for the party-state work (Popp, 2005, p. 177).

The German occupation of Drohobychyna, which lasted from June 1941 till August-September 1944, changed the territorial administrative status of the region.

The reconstruction, the establishment and the refinement of the post-war borders between the USSR and Poland, which resulted from the diplomatic negotiations and the conclusion of the Soviet-Polish treaties, caused the new territorial and administrative transformations in the region. In March 1945 Poland departed: Birchany district with the district center Bircha, Liskivskiy district with the district center Lisko, the western part of Przemysl district with the town of Przemysl. Instead of Przemysl district Nyzhankovychi district was formed. The territorial area of Drohobych region was defined by the administrative centres, the urban and rural settlements. The urban settlements included cities and towns, the rural settlements – the villages, farms and small villages. But this space was filled by people. During all the territorial changes the desire and hopes of the ordinary citizens, and the personal factor were not taken into account. There was a forced resettlement of the population. Most people did not accept the changes, they were indignant and did not want to leave their native lands, to leave their property, earned by hard work. There were even cases of resistance. But the repressive actions of the authorities did not give a chance to the ordinary people. The entire families had to settle in the unknown places, which radically changed their living space. According to Kyslyi's estimates from Liskivskiy district 8681 families (32211 people) were resettled, from Peremyshl'skiy district – 16222 families (64506 people) in 1944 – 1946 (Kyslyi, 2009, p. 382).

At the beginning of October 1945, 27 districts, 672 village councils, 17 cities, 1,100 villages, 7 farm villages were established in the territory of Drohobych region. The work of a large number of small districts and village councils were driven by the Soviet system's struggle against the OUN and the UPA, which was active in this territory. After all, the Soviet punitive and repressive bodies were formed according to the administrative territorial principle; at that time 27 chiefs of the RV NKVS and 27 chiefs of the RV NKDB worked in the region, and in 17 cities there were the corresponding city departments (Il'nytskyi, 2015, p. 25).

By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the UkrSSR of May 5, 1946, the farm village of Shotustvo of Bitlyanska village council, was renamed into Dibrova;

the village of Botelka Vizhnya was renamed into Verkhnya and Botelko-Vyzhnyanska village council was renamed into of Verkhnyanska, etc. In general, the changes in the names were both fundamental and insignificant. In particular, the village of Anberg became Nahirne, and the village of Baranchytsi became –Baranivtsi (Reiestr naselenykh punktiv Lvivshchyny, 2003, p. 8). Officially, this was done «in order to preserve the historical names and to clarify and streamline the existing names of the village councils and settlements» (Decree of the Presidium of Verkhovna Rada of the UkrSSR on the preservation of historical names and clarification of the existing names of the village councils and settlements in Drohobych region).

On September 1, 1946, Drohobych region had an area of 10.4 thousand square km, there were 4 towns of the regional subordination: Drohobych, Boryslav, Sambir, Stryi; there were 13 cities of the district subordination: Dobromyl, Zhydachiv, Komarne, Mykolaiv, Mostyska, Nyzhni-Ustryky, Rudky, Skole, Saryi Sambir, SudovaVyshnya, Turka, Khyriv, Khodoriv; there were 27 rural districts: Borynskyi, Dobromylskyi, Drohobytskyi, Dublyanskyi, Zhydachivskyi, Zhuravnenskyi, Krukenytskyi, Komarnivskyi, Medykivskyi, Medenytskyi, Mykolayivskyi, Mostyskyi, Nyzhankovytskyi, Novostrilyshchanskyi, Nyzhnyo-Ustritskyi, Pidbuzskyi, Rudkivskyi, Sambirskyi, Starosambirskyi, Skolivskyi, Slavskyi, Stryiskyi, Strilkivskyi, Sudovovyshnyaskyi, Turkivskyi, Khyrivskyi, Khodorivskyi, 7 urban settlements: Medenytsa, Nyzhankovychi, Novi Strilyshcha, Rozdil, StaraSil, Skhidnytsya, Truskavets; 672 village councils functioned. In total, there were 1139 settlements (Ukrainska RSR. Administratyvno-terytorialnyi podil na 1 veresnia 1946 roku, 1947, pp. 133–156). In April 1947, by the Decree of the Presidium of Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR, Sokolivskavillage council was eliminated with the inclusion of its territory to Lano-Sokolivska village council, Stryiskyi district (Reiestr naselenykh punktiv Lvivshchyny, 2003, p. 6).

Since the early 50-ies of the XXth century the Soviet government began the consolidation of the collective farms and the resettlement of the farms villages, which led to the disappearance of such farm villages settlements in Drohobych region (up to 50 people lived in the farm villages) and again the traditional settlement structure and the occupation of the rural population of the region were changed, which caused the mode of life problems (Lysak, 2009, p. 85).

After signing the agreement on the demarcation of the state border between the USSR and the Polish Republic in April 1947, the Ukrainian population was forced to move out of Poland again in May 1948. According to Yu. Soroka, 2658 families were evicted at that time from 15 villages of different districts of Drohobych region, in particular: Kvasko, Paporotne and Viisko (Dobromyl district), Medyka, Yasmanychi and Selysko (Medykivskyi district), Saryava and Kovalyky (Nyzhankovychi district), Syrokiztsi Malhovychi and Rozhubovychi (Mostyskyi district), Solyna, Lobizva, Ustianovo and Volia-Matskova (Nyzhnyo-Ustrytskyi district), of which 2298, or 86.4%, were engaged in agriculture (Soroka, 2011, pp. 5–6). According to V. Kysly's estimates, the residents of 17 villages were supposed to be resettled, the villages of Obshary and Liskuvate and 2293 families (8736 people) were resettled (Кислий, 2009: 388). There are some differences in the names of the settlements. We name them according to the settlements register of Lviv region, which was concluded by M. Horbal (Reiestr naselenykh punktiv Lvivshchyny, 2003). In the Soviet documents (written predominantly in Russian) of that time, some distortions are found in Ukrainian names of the administratively territorial units.

The total land area, which began to belong to Poland was 4223 hectares, 2124 hectares of forests. There were: two railway stations – Medyka, and Ustianovo, the sections of the

railway near Nyzhankovychi and Rava-Ruska stations, anelectric power station and two mills, eleven churches, two cathedrals, nine schools, five clubs, and etc. All residents, who lived in Poland, had to be registered. The right to remain had the representatives of a Polish nationality, the mixed families, whose heads were the Poles by nationality. The citizens of a Ukrainian nationality could remain because of an old age, illness, disability, and those who were dependent on the relatives, who lived in Poland or were on a military service in the Polish army (Soroka, 2011, p. 6).

During the period 1944 – 1954, when the administrative system of the USSR was changed, the Soviet special services carefully collected the data on each region, carried out the so-called certification of the Soviet Ukraine. The information collected was kept under the name «completely confidential» and was declassified only in 2009. The information contained in the passport of Drohobych region gives an opportunity to show the administrativeterritorial space of Drohobych region in 1950. On January 1, 1950 there was the area 10153 square km, 26 districts, which included 660 village councils. Most of the population lived in the countryside: 220 600 people, the urban population – 699 158 people (Chekistske dosie okupovanoi Ukrainy, 2014, pp. 730–731).

The next changes in the territorial organization of Drohobych region took place in 1951. Under the terms of the treaty, which was signed in Moscow on February 15, 1951, 480 square km of the territory of Drohobych region were allocated to Poland, namely, the Nyzhnyo-Ustrykivskyi district with Nyzhni Ustryky and 27 village councils, as well as Bystryanska, Lypetska, Mikhnovetska village councils of Strilkivskyi district and Korostenkivska, Liskuvatenska, Nanivska, Stebnytska village councils of Khyriv district. Officially, the Soviet-Polish exchange of the territories was explained by the «economic gravity of these areas to the adjacent regions of the USSR and Poland» (Pron, 2009, p. 265). The economic characteristics of the transferred territory are evaluated differently in Ukrainian and Polish historiography. Poland received the land with functioning enterprises, the set up infrastructure. This time, all the residents had to leave the territory, which started to belong to Poland (Pron, 2009, p. 265).

Due to the administrativeterritorial changes of the first post-war years, the part of the historical territorial space of Drohobych region was outside of its official borders, without its inhabitants it changed its face. From these lands virtually disappeared the characteristic features of any border – multiculturalism, multi-ethnicity, multilingualism, the presence of several denominations.

The administrativeterritorial division of Drohobych region at the end of 1957 is illustrated by the table data.

As we can see in comparison with 1946 its territory decreased by 0.7 thousand km, decreased by three districts and by 281 village councils (Narodne gospodarstvo Drohobyt'skoi oblasti, 1956, p. 7).

The administrativeterritorial structure in the Soviet period was based on the production priorities, facilitating the system of leadership and management of the regions. Their natural climatic, geographical, demographic and socio-cultural features were not taken into account sufficiently. The new transformations were driven by another attempt of M. Khrushchov's reforms. Their goal was the attempt to decentralize the industry management, which required the change in the system of the territorial organization and planning – instead of the old system of a sectoral, vertical management should be a horizontal system of radnarhospiv (Vermenych & Androshchuk, 2014, pp. 99–100).

	The territory of thousand square meters. kilometers	Towns	Workers' Towns	Villages Councils
The total amount in the region	9,7	17	14	391
Boryslav	0,04	1	1	–
Drohobych	0,03	1	–	–
Sambir	0,01	1	–	–
Stryi	0,01	1	–	–
Truskavets	0,01	1	–	–
Districts:				
Borynskyi	0,6	–	23	–
Dobromylskyi	0,4	2	–	20
Drohobyttskyi	0,5	–	1	17
Dublaynskyi	0,3	–	1	17
Zhydachivskyi	0,3	1	1	14
Zhuravninskyi	0,3	–	1	12
Komarnivskyi	0,3	1	–	12
Krukenytskyi	0,2	–	–	15
Medenytskyi	0,4	–	1	15
Mykolayivkyi	0,3	1	1	13
Mostyskyi	0,3	1	–	15
Nyzhankovytskyi	0,2	–	1	10
N. Strilishchanskyi'	0,2	–	1	20
Pidbuzkyi	0,5	–	1	13
Rudkivskyi	0,4	1	–	13
Sambirskyi	0,4	–	–	17
Skolivskyi	0,8	1	1	14
Slavskyi.	0,7	–	–	20
Starosambirskyi	0,3	1	1	15
Strilkivskyi	0,4	–	–	15
Stryiskyi	0,6	–	2	20
S. Vyshnyanskyi	0,3	1	–	20
Turkivskyi	0,7	1	–	22
Khodorivskyi	0,2	1	–	15

In order to consolidate the individual administrative units, the Decree of the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the UkrSSR of January 21, 1959 eliminated five districts of Drohobych region: Dublyanskyi, its territory was transferred to Drohobych, Medenytskyi and Sambirskyi districts; Zhuravnivskyi – its territories joined Zhydachiv district; Krukenytskyi district – its territories were included into Mostyskyi, Nyzhankovychi and Sudovo-Vishnyanskyi districts; Novostrilishchanskyi district – its territory was included into Khodorivskyi district; Strilkivskyi district with the transfer of the territories to Staryi Sambir district (Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR No. 55/20 of May 21, 1959 «On the liquidation of Drohobych region»).

On June 21, 1959, Drohobych region, which at that time included 20 districts and four towns of aregional subordination, became the southern part of Lviv region. The industrial enterprises of Drohobych region proceeded from the subordination of the state farm of

Stanislav economic administrative district to the subordination of the state farm of Lviv economic administrative district and the affairs of Drohobych region (Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR No. 55/20 of May 21, 1959 «On the liquidation of Drohobych region»). Nowadays, it is difficult to say how expedient was the elimination of Drohobych region. After all, Drohobych region was a self-sufficient region with a developed industry and administrative structure, it was not justified on the economic calculations of the need. Drohobych region disappeared from the map most likely because of the inconsistent approach of the Soviet leadership to the problems of a regional development. On the other hand, this led to a significant reduction of the administrative and bureaucratic apparatus. 3700 workers of the regional organizations were fired (Narysy z istorii Drohobycha, 2009, p. 219). The premises of the closed regional institutions were transferred to schools, hospitals, kindergartens. The former «obkom» premises started to belong to schools and hospitals. Those premises needed to be repaired (SALR, f. 5001, d. 40, c. 40. p. 8). With the change of the administrative status, Drohobych became a city of a regional subordination and a district center; it retained some of the attributes of the regional center of the Soviet model, here functioned the higher and secondary schools, a philharmonic society, a drama theater.

Conclusions. The administrative-territorial space of Drohobych region was the manifestation of the socio-political systems that were established in the region. The defining status of the Ukrainian lands was decisive. The entry of Drohobych region into the UkrSSR and the USSR led to the change in the administrativeterritorial structure of the region, which was during the Second Commonwealth and the establishment of the Soviet model. The administrativeterritorial transformations began in 1939–1941, when the first Sovietization of the region took place, and continued during the postwar years. The region lost some of its historic territory, and the local population was subject to a forced resettlement. The local traditions, aspirations and hopes of the people were not taken into account, which not only changed the face of the border area but also caused the numerous human tragedies. The next transformations coincide with the era of M. Khrushchov's reforms. The consolidation of the individual administrative units, which lacked the sufficient scientific justification, led to the elimination of some districts initially and later of Drohobych region itself. Soviet Drohobych region became the part of Lviv region.

A perspective direction of the research is the need to illustrate the influence of Drohobych region liquidation on the further development of the region.

Acknowledgments. We express sincere gratitude to all members of the editorial board for consultations provided during the preparation of the article for printing.

Funding. The authors received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chekistske dosie okupovanoi Ukrainy, (2014). *Chekistske dosie okupovanoi Ukrainy [The Chekist file of occupied Ukraine]*. Comp.: R. Krutysyk, S. Zhovtyi. Vol. 1. Kyiv: Vyd-vo Presa Ukrainy. 1048 p. [in Ukrainian].

Derzhavnyi arkhiv Lvivskoi oblasti [State archive of Lviv region – SALR].

Ilnytskyi, V. (2015). Radianski karalno-represyvni orhany: osoblyvosti formuvannia v Karpatskomu Krai [The Soviet punitive and repressive bodies: peculiarities of formation in the Carpathian region]. *Aktualni pytannia humanitarnykh nauk*, 13, 21–45. [in Ukrainian].

Kyslyi, V. (2009). Statystyka pereselensko-deportatsiinykh protsesiv v ukrainskomu seredovyschchi Kholmshchyny, Nadsiannia i Lemkivshchyny: shliakh do radianskoi Ukrainy (1944 – 1951 rr.) [Sta-

tistics of migration and deportation processes in the Ukrainian environment of the Kholmshchyna, Nadsyannya and Lemkivschyna: the way to Soviet Ukraine (1944 – 1951)]. *Naukovi zapysky. Zbirnyk prats molodykh vchenykh ta aspirantiv*, Kyiv, Vol. 17, 379–395. [in Ukrainian].

Kozlovskiy, I. (1998). *Vstanovlennia ukrainsko-polskoho kordonu. 1941 – 1951 rr. [Establishment of the Ukrainian-Polish border. 1941 – 1951]*. Lviv, 220 p. [in Ukrainian].

Lysak, V. F. (2009). Zminy silskoi poselenskoj struktury v povsiakdennomu zhytti ukrainskykh selian u 1950–1960 roky [Changes in the village settlement structure in the everyday life of Ukrainian peasants in 1950 – 1960]. *Hileia: Zbirnyk naukovykh prats*, 18, 82–89. [in Ukrainian].

Melnyk, R. S. (2010). Systema administratyvnoho prava u naukovykh pratsiakh M. P. Karadzhe-Iskrova [The system of administrative law in the M.P. Karadzhe-Iskrov scientific works]. *Visnyk Kyivskoho natsionalnoho universytetu imeni Tarasa Shevchenka. Seriya: Yurydychni nauky*, 82, 103–106. [in Ukrainian].

Narysy z istorii Drohobycha, (2009). *Narysy z istorii Drohobycha (vid naidavnishykh chasiv do pochatku XXI st.) [Essays on the history of Drohobych (from ancient times to the beginning of the 21st century)]*. Drohobych. Kolo, 320 p. [in Ukrainian].

Narodne gospodarstvo Drohobytskoi oblasti, (1956). *Narodne gospodarstvo Drohobytskoi oblasti. Statystychnyi zbirnyk [National economy of Drohobych region. Statistical collection]*. Drohobych: Drohobytske oblasne vydavnytstvo, 114 s. [in Ukrainian].

Nimetsko-radianskyi dohovir pro druzhbu i kordon mizh SRSR i Nimechchynoiu [The German-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and the Border between the USSR and Germany]. URL: <https://zbruc.eu/node/27538> [in Ukrainian].

Novi oblasti URSS [New regions of the USSR]. URL: <https://zbruc.eu/node/30251> [in Ukrainian].

Popp, R. (2005). Poliaky, ukraintsi, bilorusy, lytovtsi u mizhvoienii Polshchi (1921 – 1939) [The Poles, the Ukrainians, the Belorussians, the Lithuanians in interwar Poland (1921 – 1939)]. *Materialy mizhnar. nauk. konf., Drohobych, 29 zhovtnia 2004 r.* (pp. 174–179). Drohobych: Kolo. [in Ukrainian].

Pron, T. (2009). Radiansko-polskyi obmin diliankamy terytorii 1951 r. u perekazakh boikov stepu Ukrainy [Soviet-Polish exchange of sections of territories in 1951 in legends of boiky of the steppe of Ukraine]. *Naukovi zapysky. Zbirnyk prats molodykh vchenykh ta aspirantiv*. Kyiv, Vol. 19 (2), 264–273. [in Ukrainian].

Reiestr naselenykh punktiv Lvivshchyny, (2003). *Reiestr naselenykh punktiv Lvivshchyny : za dovidnykamy 1946 ta 1972 rr. [Register of settlements in Lviv region: by reference books of 1946 and 1972]*. Comp. M. Horbal. Lviv. Afisha, 152 p. [in Ukrainian].

Serhiichuk, V. (2001). Zmina kordoniv URSS v 1939 – 1940 rokakh [Change of the borders of the USSR 1939 – 1940]. *1939 rik v istorychnii doli Ukrainy i ukraintsv. Materialy Mizhnarodnoi naukovoï konferentsii 23 – 24 veresnia 1999 r.* (pp. 147–151). Lviv. [in Ukrainian].

Soroka, Yu. (2011). Demarkatsiia ukrainsko-polskoho kordonu u 1946 – 1948 rokakh [Demarcation of the Ukrainian-Polish border in 1946 – 1948]. *Etnichna istoriia narodiv Yevropy*, 35, 4–8. [in Ukrainian].

Tsei den u novitnii istorii... [This day in the latest history...]. URL: <http://history.org.ua/uk/chronology/2114> [in Ukrainian].

Ukaz Prezydii Verkhovnoi Rady SRSR vid 4 hrudnia 1939 «Pro utvorennia Volynskoi, Drohobytskoi, Lvivskoi, Rovenskoï, Stanislavskoi i Tarnopolskoi oblastei v skladi Ukrainskoi RSR» [Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of December 4, 1939 «On the formation of Volyn, Drohobych, Lviv, Rivne, Stanislav and Tarnopol regions within the Ukrainian SSR»]. URL: <https://uk.wikisource.org/wiki/> [in Ukrainian].

Ukaz Prezydii Verkhovnoi Rady UPP Pro zberezheniia istorychnykh naimenuvan ta utochnenniia i vporiadkuvanniia isnuuichykh nazv silskykh Rad i naselenykh punktiv Drohobytskoi oblasti [Decree of the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the UPP On preservation of the historical names and clarification and ordering of the existing names of village councils and settlements of Drohobych region]. URL: <https://uk.wikisource.org/wik> [in Ukrainian].

Ukaz Prezydii Verkhovnoi Rady UPP Pro zberezheniia istorychnykh naimenuvan ta utochnenniia i vporiadkuvanniia isnuuichykh nazv silskykh Rad i naselenykh punktiv Drohobytskoi oblasti [Decree of the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the UPP On the preservation of the historical names and clar-

ification and ordering of the existing names of village councils and settlements of Drohobych region]. URL: <https://uk.wikisource.org/wik> [in Ukrainian].

Ukaz Prezydii Verkhovnoi Rady URSR № 55/20 vid 21 travnia 1959 «Pro likvidatsiiu Drohobytsoi oblasti» [Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR No. 55/20 of May 21, 1959 «On the liquidation of Drohobych region»]. URL: <https://uk.wikisource.org/> [in Ukrainian].

Ukaz Prezydii VR URSR vid 21.01.1959 «Pro likvidatsiiu Dublianskoho, Zhuravniivskoho, Krukenytskoho, Novostrilyshchanskoho i Strilkivskoho ...» [Decree of the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of the USSR of 21.01.1959 «On the liquidation of the Dublianskyi, Zhuravniivskyi, Krukenytskyi, Novostrilyshchanskyi and Strilkivskyi ...»]. URL: <https://uk.wikisource.org/wiki/> [in Ukrainian].

Ukrainska RSR. Administratyvno-terytorialnyi podil na 1 veresnia 1946 roku, (1947). *Ukrainska RSR. Administratyvno-terytorialnyi podil na 1 veresnia 1946 roku* [The Ukrainian SSR. Administrative-territorial division on September 1, 1946. Українська РСР]. Kyiv, Ukrainske vydavnytstvo politychnoi literatury. 1063 p. [in Ukrainian].

Vermenych, Ya. V. (2001). *Istorychna rehionalistyka v Ukraini: Sproba kontseptualnoho analizu* [Historical regionalism in Ukraine: An attempt at a conceptual analysis]. Kyiv. In-t istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy. 231 p. [in Ukrainian].

Vermenych, Ya. V., & Androshchuk O. V. (2014). *Zminy administratyvno-terytorialnoho ustroiu Ukrainy XX – XXI st.* [Changes in the administrative and territorial structure of Ukraine in the XXth – XXIth centuries]. Kyiv. Instytut istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy, 182 p. [in Ukrainian].

*The article was received on April 2, 2019.
Article recommended for publishing 27/08/2019.*