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**RECEPTION OF THE UNION OF UKRAINIAN LAWYERS' ACTIVITIES
IN THE COLUMNS OF THE NEWSPAPER "DILO" (1923 – 1934)**

Abstract. *The purpose of the research is to find out the reception peculiarities by the authors and editors of the newspaper "Dilo" of the activities of the Union of Ukrainian Lawyers in 1923 – 1934. The chronological framework is due to the fact that it was in the first decade of the activity of the UUL that the main forms and directions of the organization's activity took place, which was noted during the jubilee celebration of the 10th anniversary of the UUL in 1934. The research methodology is based on the principles of historicism, systematicity, objectivity, as well as methods of criticism of historical sources, content analysis of media materials. The Scientific Novelty. For the first time in historical science, the coverage of the activities of the UUL in the first decade of this organization's activity in the daily Ukrainian newspaper "Dilo" was analyzed. The Conclusions. Consequently, during the first decade of its existence, the UUL turned into an extensive, structured public organization of Ukrainian lawyers in*

Poland (primarily in Eastern Galicia and Volhynia), which united about 75% of the Ukrainian lawyers in its ranks. It was a unique trade union in the Ukrainian lands during the interwar years, as similar organizations did not exist in other Ukrainian lands within the USSR, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. Considering the lack of archival materials on the history of the UUL, one of the most complete and accessible historical sources remains the Ukrainian press, in particular the daily newspaper "Dilo". It published articles that contained facts (dates, events, names and surnames of people) about the organization's general meetings, its governing bodies, areas of activity, etc. It is important that the newspaper highlighted the results of the activities of the UUL branches in the provincial towns of Galicia (Stryi, Kolomyia, Sambir, Stanislaviv, Drohobych, Ternopil), and also summarized the content of scientific and practical informational reports of the members of the organization. The newspaper "Dilo" informed readers in detail about one of the most important areas of activity of the UUL – the protection of the rights of the Ukrainian language in the administrative and judicial system of interwar Poland. The newspaper focused on the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the UUL, which was celebrated in Lviv on September 22, 1934.

Key words: Union of Ukrainian Lawyers in Lviv, newspaper "Dilo", trade union activity, Ukrainian language rights, interwar Poland.

РЕЦЕПЦІЯ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ СОЮЗУ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ АДВОКАТІВ НА ШПАЛЬТАХ ГАЗЕТИ "ДІЛО" (1923 – 1934)

Анотація. Мета дослідження – з'ясувати особливості рецепції авторами та редакцією газети "Діло" діяльності СВА у 1923 – 1934 рр. Хронологічні рамки обумовленні тим, що саме у перше десятиліття діяльності СВА відбулося становлення основним форм і напрямів діяльності організації, що було відзначено під час ювілейного святкування 10-річчя СВА в 1934 р. **Методологія дослідження** спирається на принципи історизму, системності, об'єктивності, а також на методи критики історичних джерел, контент-аналізу пресових матеріалів. **Наукова новизна.** Уперше в історичній науці проаналізовано висвітлення діяльності Союзу українських адвокатів у Львові у перше десятиліття діяльності цієї організації у щодення української газети "Діло". **Висновки.** Отже, Союз українських адвокатів упродовж першого десятиліття свого існування перетворився на розгалужену, структуровану громадську організацію українських адвокатів у Польщі (передовсім на Східній Галичині і Волині), яка об'єднувала у своїх лавах близько 75 % адвокатів-українців. Він був унікальною професійною спільнотою на українських теренах у міжвоєнні роки, оскільки подібних організацій не існувало на інших українських землях у складі СРСР, Румунії і Чехословаччини. Зважаючи на нестачу архівних матеріалів до історії СВА, одним з найбільш повних і доступних історичних джерел залишається українська преса, зокрема щоденна газета "Діло". У ній публікувалися статті, які містили факти (дати, події, імена і прізвища осіб) про загальні збори організації, її керівні органи, напрями діяльності тощо. Важливо, що у газеті висвітлювалися результати діяльності осередків СВА у провінційних містах Галичини (Стрию, Коломиї, Самборі, Станіславіві, Дрогобичі, Тернополі), а також конспектувався зміст наукових та практично-інформаційних доповідей членів організації. Газета "Діло" детально інформувала читачів про один із найбільш важливих напрямів діяльності СВА – захист прав української мови в адміністративній та судовій системі міжвоєнної Польщі. Не меншу увагу газета приділила святкуванню 10-річного ювілею СВА, який відзначали у Львові 22 вересня 1934 р.

Ключові слова: Союз українських адвокатів у Львові, газета "Діло", профспілкова діяльність, права української мови, міжвоєнна Польща.

The Problem Statement. In the Ukrainian daily newspaper "Dilo" (1880 – 1939) there were covered the issues of the Ukrainian public life. During the interwar period, one of the objects of editors' and authors' interest of the newspaper was the Union of Ukrainian Lawyers in Lviv – the first Ukrainian professional organization of advocates, which aimed at fighting for the rights, social and professional interests of lawyers and candidates for the Union of Lawyers. As you know, the idea of establishing such an organization appeared back

in 1919, when the Ukrainian lawyers often had to defend their colleagues from repression by the Polish authorities, who suspected the Ukrainian lawyers of disloyalty to the Polish state. The establishment of the Ukrainian lawyers professional organization lasted for several years, only at the beginning of May of 1923 the voivodeship government approved the Statute of the Union of Ukrainian Lawyers in Lviv (hereinafter – UUL). To this day, some documentation of the UUL has been preserved in several archival institutions of Ukraine, but it is the Ukrainian press, primarily the newspaper “Dilo”, that is one of the key sources for the history of this public organization.

The purpose of the research is to find out the reception peculiarities by the authors and editors of the newspaper “Dilo” of the activities of the UUL in 1923 – 1934. The chronological framework is due to the fact that it was in the first decade of the activity of the UUL that the main forms and directions of the organization’s activity took place, which was noted during the jubilee celebration of the 10th anniversary of the UUL in 1934.

The Review of Recent Researches. The activities of members of the Union of Ukrainian Lawyers are covered in several publications by Myhailo Petriv (Petriv, 1998), Ivan Hlovackyi (Hlovackyi, 2012), Olha Lazurko (Lazurko, 2014), Stepan Kobuta (Kobuta, 2016), Iryna Vasylyk (Vasylyk, 2023). The newspaper “Dilo” as a source for the history of Ukrainian schooling and Ukrainian public organizations is analysed in the publications by Vitaly Vyzdryk and Kostiantyn Kurylyshyn (Vyzdryk & Kurylyshyn, 2020; Vyzdryk & Kurylyshyn, 2022). The reception of Mykhailo Hrushevskiy’s activity and work by the authors and editors of the newspaper “Dilo” was clarified by Vitaliy Telvak, Kostiantyn Kurylyshyn and Victoria Telvak (Telvak, Kurylyshyn & Telvak, 2022). The materials for biobibliography in the newspaper “Dilo” were written by K. Kurylyshyn (Kurylyshyn, 1923). Some methodological aspects of processing the source material are elucidated in the publications by Mykola Haliv and Vasyl Ilnytskyi (Haliv & Ilnytskyi, 2021; Ilnytskyi & Haliv, 2022).

The Research Results. The first general meeting of the UUL was held on May 20, 1923, in the hall of the “Besida” Society in Lviv, which was reported by the “Dilo” newspaper somewhat late – in mid-June of the same year. The meeting was opened by an advocate Dr. Maksym Levytsky, who emphasized the desire of Ukrainian lawyers to establish the state organization, recalling the activities of the public association “College of Ukrainian Lawyers in Lviv”, whose members took an active part in “political processes” – court cases in which people contested on political grounds. The oldest participant – Dr. Osyp Partytsky from Stanislaviv – was elected the chairman of the meeting. Therefore, the Organizing Committee was elected, which included Dr. Lev Bachynsky from Stanislaviv, and Dr. Pylyp Evyn and Dr. Stepan Shukhevych from Lviv. On the initiative of the Organizing Commission, a well-known Ukrainian lawyer Dr. Stepan Fedak was elected as the chairman of the UUL, and Dr. Maksym Levytsky was elected as the first deputy chairman. The Board of the UUL included the following members: Dr. Lev Bachynsky, Dr. Antin Harasymiv, Dr. Volodymyr Zahaikivych, Dr. Pylyp Evyn, Dr. Lev Hankevych, Dr. Mariyan Hlushkevych, Dr. Mykhailo Voloshyn, Dr. Yevhen Davydiak, Dr. Stepan Shukhevych and Dr. Oleksandr Nadraha. In addition, Arkadiy Maletsky joined the Board as a representative of the UUL candidates (Zahalni zbory, 1923, p. 8).

The newspaper “Dilo” also reported on the content of the first discussions during the meeting of the UUL: increasing the representation of candidates in the Board; the transfer of the clerical apparatus of the former “Legal Advice” (a legal consultancy run by the Ukrainian lawyers in Lviv) to the UUL; advocacy of the Ukrainian language as the language of court

proceedings and documentation; publication of a legal advisor and a legal journal; publication of materials from the trial of Stepan Fedak Jr., who in 1921 attempted to assassinate Marshal Józef Piłsudski. Annual membership fees were approved (60,000 Polish marks for advocates and 15,000 Polish marks for bar candidates). Two weeks after the first meeting, the constitution of the Board of the UUL was continued – on June 3, 1923, the organizers elected Dr. L. Bachynsky as the second deputy chairman, Dr. L. Hankevych as the scribe (chancellor), and Dr. P. Evyn as the treasurer, the host – Dr. E. Davydiak, and their deputies – Dr. S. Shukhevych, M. Hlushkevych and O. Nadraha (*Zahalni zbory*, 1923, p. 8).

The next meeting of the UUL, about which it was recorded by the newspaper “Dilo”, dates from September 28, 1924. During the meeting, the reports of the Board and the control commission were heard, the chairman and his deputy (S. Fedak and M. Voloshyn) were elected, as well as 10 members of the Board, there was formed a new control commission (Ivan Voloshyn, Alfred Hovykovych, Maksym Levytsky). Oleksandr Maritchak became the secretary of the Board. Among the bar candidates, Osyp Levytsky joined the Board. During the meeting, P. Evyn delivered a report on the rights of the Ukrainian language in accordance with the new Polish legislation. The participants of the meeting tasked the Board of the UUL to defend the rights of the Ukrainian language as the language of legal proceedings (*Zahalni zbory*, 1924, p. 5).

At the end of January of 1925, another general meeting of the UUL was held, which was attended by about 40 Ukrainian advocates, mostly from provincial towns. Mykhailo Korol, one of the oldest Ukrainian lawyers from the town of Zhovkva, was elected as the honorary chairman of the meeting. However, in reality, the meeting was chaired by the Deputy Chairman Mykhailo Voloshyn, and O. Maritchak performed the duties of the secretary. The latter, by the way, delivered a thorough report on the activities of organization, which “significantly expanded and deepened its activities” (*Zahalni zbory*, 1925, p. 3). Unfortunately, the newspaper “Dilo” did not even provide a brief synopsis of the report, so we cannot establish more detailed information. The report was approved, and the chairman, deputies and all 10 members of the Board (V. Bachynsky, L. Bachynsky, M. Hlushkevych, E. Davydiak, P. Evyn, O. Maritchak, O. Nadraha, Ye. Olesnytsky, S. Shukhevych) were re-elected for the next term. Later, L. Hankevych delivered a report on the creation of the Fund for Widows and Orphans of Ukrainian Lawyers, the foundation of the Funeral Fund for deceased members of the Union of Ukrainian Lawyers. The participants of the meeting decided to establish Funeral Fund, and to postpone the creation of Fund for Widows and Orphans until the time when this case was normalized by the Chamber of Lawyers in Lviv (*Zahalni zbory*, 1925, p. 3).

The fourth general meeting of the UUL took place on February 13, 1926 in the premises of the Central Bank. As the “Dilo” newspaper reported, the meeting was opened by the deputy chairman Mykhailo Voloshyn, and a famous Ukrainian public and political figure Volodymyr Okhrimovych was elected honorary chairman. At that time, in the UUL there were 109 members, but 51 lawyers from Lviv and Eastern Galicia poviats took part in the meeting. However, the delegates from Ternopil, Stryi and Kolomyia could not come to the meeting. A secretary Yevhen Shchurovsky made a report on the work of the UUL for the past year. According to him, during this time, as many as 52 people joined the UUL, but there were 230 Ukrainian lawyers in Eastern Galicia, whom the organization’s management tried to attract to the UUL. In order to attract new members, the Board of the organization held meetings of local and non-local members, convened district (poviat) meetings of lawyers in towns where district courts operated. At these meetings, current issues were discussed,

new Polish laws and regulations were interpreted, but the chief focus was on "defense of the rights of the Ukrainian language in the courts and administration". The Ukrainian lawyers admitted that their activities were limited by the lack of their own printed body (a newspaper or magazine), and therefore the Board could not inform its members about the results of meetings and gatherings. Therefore, on February 13, 1926 at the meeting, a decision was made to instruct the newly created Board of the UUL to start publishing its own magazine immediately on the analysis and interpretation of laws and orders, as well as daily problems of a professional life of lawyers. The issue of charity fund for the families of deceased lawyers was once again discussed, and a call was made to all Ukrainian lawyers in Eastern Galicia to join the UUL (*Z zhyttia tovarystv i ustanov*, 1926, p. 4).

At the same time, a new chairman of the UUL was elected – a lawyer and politician Lev Hankevych, his deputies – Mykhailo Voloshyn and Lev Bachynsky, the secretary – Yevhen Shchurovsky, the treasurer – Pylyp Evyn. The composition of the Board was somewhat updated, Dr. Bohdan Savchak was included in its composition. Another representative of the bar candidates appeared in the Board – Dr. Osyp Halushchak. New membership fees were established – 14 Polish zł per year, a registration fee – 2 zł, contribution to the charity fund for widows and orphans – 3 US dollars. For candidates of the bar, membership fees amounted to 6 Polish zł, a fee – 2 Polish zł (*Z zhyttia tovarystv i ustanov*, 1926, p. 4).

In the same year (on November 7) a meeting of the branch/delegation of the UUL was held in the Hall of the People's House of the town of Kolomyia, Stanislaviv Voivodeship. In addition to the members of Kolomyia branch, representatives of Stanislaviv delegation took part in it. In both branches there were 41 members, but 23 people took part in the meeting. Dr. Andrii Chaikovsky from Kolomyia (a famous Ukrainian writer) and Dr. Roman Dombchevsky, an advocate from Mykolayiv, an active Ukrainian politician and publicist, made reports on the prospects for the development of the Ukrainian legal profession. Both speakers described the problems in the Ukrainian legal profession, which consisted, firstly, in a significant number of advocates, but the lack of sufficient employment; secondly, in insufficient protection of the professional group interests of Ukrainian lawyers; thirdly, the lack of organized support for the Ukrainian lawyers by broad circles of the Ukrainian public. The speakers considered the formation of a strong state organization, which the UUL should become, as one of the ways to eliminate the mentioned problems. In addition, in their opinion, it is the duty of every Ukrainian advocate to become a member of the UUL, as well as to establish support of the interests of the Ukrainian bar by the Ukrainian public organizations and political parties in the Republic of Poland. The report "The Ukrainian Language Rights in Governments" was delivered by a lawyer Dr. L. Bachynsky from Stanislaviv. He noted that the Ukrainian lawyers did not always protect the rights of the Ukrainian language in administrative bodies, they were satisfied only with formal submission of lawsuits in Ukrainian, but did not pay attention to the fact that representatives of the administration gave written answers in Polish. As reported in the "Dilo" newspaper, the reports caused an "unusually lively discussion". Therefore, several resolutions were adopted, in particular, to call on all Ukrainian advocates to join the UUL, to make a donation of 5 US dollars for the publication of the magazine "Pravnycha Chasopys" (*Skhodyny SUA v Kolomyi*, 1926, p. 4).

The fifth general meeting of the UUL was held on February 6, 1927, in the building of the "Ukrainian Besida" Society. Unfortunately, this time in the newspaper it was not reported on the number of participants in the meeting, but it was noted that the members of the UUL from the towns of Stryi, Berezhany, and Przemyśl could not come to the meeting,

but delegates from Volyn Voivodeship came there. The meeting was opened by the head of the organization, Dr. L. Hankevych, who briefly announced the names and surnames of those Ukrainian lawyers who died last year, calling to honour their memory. Dr. A. Tchaikovsky from Kolomyia was elected a chairman of the meeting, and Dr. Kmitkovsky from Drohobych and Dr. Kossak from Kolomyia were elected as secretaries. The report on the activities of the UUL for the previous year was prepared by the Secretary of the Board, Dr. E. Shchurovsky, and the report on the financial situation of the organization was made by the Treasurer, Dr. P. Evyn. Dr. L. Hankevych was re-elected as the chairman, as well as his deputies (M. Voloshyn and L. Bachynsky). The composition of the Board was almost unchanged, only Dr. Roman Dombchevsky became a new member of the board. Dr. Oleksandr Nadraha made a report on the professional journal "Pravnycha Chasopys", which was once published by the outstanding Ukrainian legal scholar Stanislav Dnistriansky, noting that not all members of the UUL made a donation to restore the publication of the journal. In addition, it was decided that the oldest representatives of the Ukrainian bar, Dr. Andriy Chaikovsky and Dr. Antin Horbachevsky, would express their gratitude to the president of the Lviv Chamber of Advocates for protecting Ukrainian colleagues from insults (V Zahalni zbory SUA, 1927, pp. 2, 3). It should be noted that in 1918 – 1919, Dr. A. Tchaikovsky and Dr. A. Horbachevsky took an active part in the formation of the Ukrainian state, headed the district commissariats, respectively, in Sambir and Drohobych.

The activities of Stryi branch of the UUL became more active, which was immediately recorded by the newspaper "Dilo". On June 5, 1927, in the People's House of Stryi, the first meeting of the members of the local delegation of the UUL was held, the agenda of which was the same as the content of the meeting in Kolomyia: 1) the position of the Ukrainian bar; 2) the Ukrainian language rights; 3) organizational development of the UUL; 4) publication of "Pravnycha Chasopys". The meeting was opened by a well-known lawyer from Stryi, Dr. Volodymyr Kalusky. Reports were delivered by Dr. R. Dombchevsky and Dr. Volodymyr Kalusky. Unfortunately, the newspaper did not specify the topics of the reports, but we assume that they were about the problems of the Ukrainian legal profession development. Dr. Petro Zvolynsky, a lawyer from Bolekhiv, and Dr. Antin Harasymov, a lawyer from Zhuravno, took an active part in the meeting. The resolutions of the meeting contained calls for the expansion of the UUL at the expense of new members, making a donation for the publication of the Ukrainian legal journal. "In the further discussion, the speakers stated with regret that, although the UUL of Stryi poviat stands at the heart of its task, unfortunately it has not yet found appropriate and proper understanding and support among its citizens", it was noted in the "Dilo" newspaper (Skhodyny stryiskoi delehatury, 1927, c. 4).

Meetings of the district branches of the UUL were held more and more often. On July 16, 1927, a meeting of members of two branches of the UUL – Ternopil and Berezhany – was held in the building of the "Prosvita" Society in Ternopil. The number of participants in the meeting was not indicated in the newspaper, and the agenda included organizational issues, the publication of a professional magazine, and the creation of a fund to help the families of deceased lawyers. Dr. M. Hlushkevych delivered an interesting report on the topic "Criminal Legislation of European States after the War" (Z diialnosti SUA, 1927, p. 4). At the same time, in the newspaper "Dilo" there were identified problems in the activities of Ternopil branch of the UUL, whose members belonged to different political parties. "It should be noted," as it was written in the newspaper article, "that relations among the Ukrainian palestra of Ternopil have not been quite right and correct for some time. It is possible that

the party-political struggle, which took over the Ukrainian citizenship of Ternopil, also took over the Ukrainian lawyers, as directly interested members of individual parties and groups" (Z diialnosti SUA, 1927, c. 4). At the same time, in the newspaper "Dilo" it was reported that on November 24, 1927, the UUL branch planned to hold a meeting of the UUL in the towns of Przemyśl, Sianok, Sambir, as well as in one of the towns of Volhynia that would spread its activities to Chełm region, Polissia, and Pidliashshia. In this way, it was planned to complete the coverage of Ukrainian lawyers by the network of UUL branches in all ethnic Ukrainian lands within Poland (Z diialnosti SUA, 1927, c. 4).

In 1928, AUA celebrated its small anniversary – 5 years of activity. On March 24 of this year, the sixth general meeting of the association was held in Lviv, which was opened by the chairman Dr. L. Hankevych. He honoured the memory of the Ukrainian lawyers who died last year, and also congratulated the six oldest senior members of the Ukrainian Bar: Antin Horbachevsky, Lonhyn Ozarkevych, Teofil Okunevsky, Stepan Fedak, Andrii Chaikovsky and Kostia Levytsky. A number of reports, the content of which was described in general terms in the newspaper "Dilo", were delivered by well-known Ukrainian lawyers. For example, a prominent scholar, politician and practicing advocate Dr. Volodymyr Starosolsky dedicated his report on the problem of "the value of law". In particular, he noted that in the countries of Western and Central Europe, despite the revolution, respect for the law traditionally developed, so its value was appreciated. The struggle for the law became a necessary factor in the development of these societies, one of the fundamental moments of their life. The issue of "the value of law" was especially important for the Ukrainians who had to live on the border of Western and Eastern cultures, to be influenced by the Eastern peoples, especially the Russians, who did not have European traditions of respect for law. Therefore, the Ukrainians as a nation must fight and defend the value of law (Z zhyttia nashykh ustanov, 1928, p. 3).

V. Starosolsky's opinion was continued by M. Hlushkevych, who spoke about advocacy and citizenship. He noted that the development of a social life of the peoples of Europe in the 19th century led not only to the struggle for the law and awareness of its value, but also to the formation of a qualified professional layer called to protect the law right – the legal profession. Gradually, the legal profession developed into a powerful factor, the position of which is closely related to the state and development of democracy. Therefore, the task of lawyers, according to M. Hlushkevych, was to be not only a spokesperson for human or collective rights, but also "creators of new things in law, fighters for new legal opinions and ideas". The speaker emphasized that a citizen lawyer, who was in a close contact with a social and legal life of people, was able to "peer deeply into the secret of a social and individual life of people". That is why, the role of the UUL in relation to the public was particularly high, and its position had to be truly objective and independent (Z zhyttia nashykh ustanov, 1928, p. 3).

M. Voloshyn presented the participants of the sixth general meeting with a brief history of the activity of the UUL. He emphasized that the UUL firmly defended the rights and interests of its members, as well as the rights of the Ukrainian nation, and further expressed the hope that in the next five-year period this organization would occupy one of the first places in a public life of people. At the same meeting, reports were made by the secretary, Dr. E. Shchurovsky, and the representative of the UUL branches, Dr. R. Dombchevsky, a treasurer Dr. M. Terletsky. According to them, at the beginning of 1927 there were 237 Ukrainian advocates, of whom 139 were members of the Ukrainian Association of Lawyers. During the year, 27 new lawyers became members of the UUL, 3 died, 1 left the organization (Dr. Babiuk from Rohatyn). Thus, by March of 1928, in the UUL there were

162 members. The UUL funds increased owing to the appearance of a printed organ – the “UUL Bulletin”. The “funeral fund”, from which 110 US dollars were paid to the widows of deceased lawyers last year, decreased somewhat. It was noted that in the past, the meetings of the branches of the UUL were held in the towns of Drohobych, Stryi, Sambir, Stanislaviv, Ternopil and Przemyśl, at which not only reports were heard, but also scientific reports of V. Starosolsky and M. Hlushkevych on the theory of law. A problem was identified in the activities of the UUL delegation from Volyn, Chełm region, Polissia and Pidliashshia, whose members did not show any initiative. After these reports, a new leadership of the UUL was elected – Dr. Kost Levytsky (a former head of the ZUNR government) became the chairma. A lawyer Dr. R. Dombchevsky reported to the participants of the meeting that it was possible to accumulate an amount of 280 US dollars for the publication of the legal magazine. Dr. B. Savchak reported that the T. Shevchenko Scientific Society published legal works and called to purchase them. The call to join and pay contributions to the Posthumous Fund was made by Dr. A. Hovykovych (*Z zhyttia nashykh ustanov*, 1928, pp. 3–4).

On March 31, 1928, at the meeting of the Branch of the UUL, the functional duties of the board members were redistributed and streamlined. Thus, M. Hlushkevych became the second deputy head of the UUL, a secretary – L. Hankevych, a treasurer – M. Terletsky, a chairman – O. Nadraha, a posthumous fund referent – A. Hovykovych, the Ukrainian language protection referent – V. Starosolsky, a property affairs referent – Ye. Davydiak, R. Dombchevsky as a representative for delegations, M. Voloshyn as a legal representative, B. Savchak as a publishing representative. In the newspaper “Dilo” it was stated: “The UUL has entered a new phase of its work. The meeting showed that this organization is alive and relevant and can be of great importance not only to the Ukrainian legal profession, but also to the whole nation” (*Z zhyttia nashykh ustanov*, 1928, p. 4).

In March of 1929, a small notice was published in the newspaper “Dilo” about the activities of the Board of the UUL. In the notice it was emphasized that during the “business year” (from 31.03.1928 to 31.03.1929) the Board held 20 meetings, rented premises in the building of the Cooperative Bank “Zemlia”, hired an administrator, started the operation of the law library, which was “supplemented with publications from Greater Ukraine from the area of legal studies” (apparently it was about the fact that the UUL also received some magazines and books from Soviet Ukraine). It was reported that on July 1, 1928, the Board of the UUL started publishing the quarterly legal magazine “Life and Law”. The editorial board consisted of doctors of law K. Levytsky, V. Starosolsky, M. Hlushkevych, O. Nadraha and R. Dombchevsky. The organization of the delegate continued, but the problem with the activities of the branch for Volhynia, Polissia and Pidliashshia was again recognized, since the number of Ukrainian lawyers there did not exceed ten people. Annual meetings were organized in various delegations (in particular, Lviv, Stryi and Sambir), during which reports were made by Dr. V. Starosolsky “On the Problem of the State Legality” and by Dr. R. Dombchevsky “On the Relationship of Citizenship to the Ukrainian Legal Profession”. Representatives of the Board of the UUL, Senator A. Horbachevsky, K. Levytsky and L. Hankevych, took part in the general congress of Polish Bar Associations, which took place on October 20, 1928 in Lviv. The Board also worked in the direction of organizing rest and health of the members of the UUL, having started measures to create a “vacation house” in the Carpathians (*Z zhyttia nashykh ustanov*, 1929, p. 3).

At the same time, the UUL Board tried to influence various aspects of the Ukrainian public life, representing the interests of Ukrainian lawyers. Thus, it was possible to

establish relations with the Metropolitan Ordinariate of the Greek-Catholic Church, which instructed the Greek-Catholic clergy to turn specifically to the Ukrainian adats in the matter of managing the parceling of erection (church) lands. The Board tried to fairly divide the spheres of activity among Ukrainian lawyers in Lviv, considered and resolved personal disputes between members of the UUL. The Board of the UUL took a consistent position in the matter of protecting the Ukrainian language as the language of legal administration, turning to the Polish state institutions on this issue many times. The number of members of the UUL increased: by the end of 1928, there were already 179 of them, which was 75% of the total number of Ukrainian lawyers in Poland. The finances of the UUL at the end of 1928 amounted to 756.36 US dollars and 486.11 Polish zł (*Z zhyttia nashykh ustanov*, 1929, p. 3).

The seventh general meeting of the UUL was held on March 23, 1929, in the building of the "Ukrainian Besida" Society. Dr. K. Levytsky was elected the chairman of the UUL for the second time, and Dr. M. Voloshyn became the deputy chairman again. The lawyers Roman Perfetsky and Volodymyr Konstantynovych appeared among the ten members of the Board, but R. Dombchevsky dropped out. The control commission included doctors Volodymyr Okhrimovych, Ivan Kmicykevych, Bohdan Savchak. Dr. R. Perfetsky was included in the editorial staff of the quarterly periodical "Life and Law" (*Z zhyttia nashykh ustanov*, 1929b, p. 5).

Since many Ukrainian lawyers of the interwar Poland lived and worked in Lviv, the members of the UUL formed a separate delegation in the city, which regularly held its meetings. Thus, on November 2, 1929, a meeting of the Lviv branch of the UUL was held under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Fedak. The secretary of the meeting was, in particular, a well-known lawyer and politician Dr. Osep Nazaruk. 32 members of the UUL took part in the meeting, including 12 lawyers not from Lviv. The newspaper "Dilo" once again published a summary of the speeches of the meeting participants. The chairman of the UUL, Dr. K. Levytsky, delivered a report "On the Task of Modern Lawyer", in which, in essence, he outlined the history of the Ukrainian advocacy from the middle of the 19th century, dividing it into two stages, and thus showing the "evolution of the type of Ukrainian lawyer". The author of the post to the newspaper "Dilo" pointed out the importance of this report: "For the younger generation of advocates, this report was a lecture all the more valuable because the history, or more precisely, an overview of the development of a legal profession and its role in the revival of the nation, has not yet had any special publication. At the end, the speaker clarified the requirements of a modern citizen advocate, who must stand guard not only of a private law, but also of a civil and national law" (*Z zhyttia nashykh ustanov*, 1929c, p. 3). The following report by Dr. M. Hlushkevych "On State Ethics and Morality" was a professional, scientific research, in which the speaker named an advocate's duties towards himself, clients, fellow professionals, and the public. In his report, Dr. R. Dombchevsky laid out the "fundamentals of the law of the nation" and explained the need for a practical implementation of laws on language. After discussing the reports, the participants of the meetings of the Lviv branch of the UUL adopted several resolutions, in particular, to involve other Ukrainian public and political organizations in the defense of the Ukrainian language, to organize a campaign in the press with the aim of expanding the UUL and affirming the role of the Ukrainian legal profession among its own nation (*Z zhyttia nashykh ustanov*, 1929c, p. 3).

The next general meeting of the UUL was held on March 2, 1930 in Lviv. The meeting was opened by Dr. K. Levytsky, who presented the activities of the organization for the past year, emphasizing the publication of the magazine "Life and Law". The report on the activities of the Branch was drawn up by the secretary Dr. L. Hankevych, the financial report

by the treasurer Dr. Mykhailo Terletsky, the report on the charity fund by Dr. A. Hovykovych, the report of the Control Commission by Dr. B. Savchak. Therefore, the chairman (K. Levytsky was elected one more time) and members of the Board were elected. For the first time, Dr. Volodymyr Hurkevych from Sambir, a well-known cultural figure, a member of the “Boikivshchyna” Society, was elected to the control commission. The first meeting of the newly elected Board was held on March 15, 1930, at which duties were distributed among the Board members. The majority of the members of the Board continued to work on the areas they had worked on before. Dr. P. Evyn was introduced to the editorial board of the magazine “Life and Law”. Dr. Arkadiy Maletsky became the delegate of the candidates of the bar as part of the Board of the UUL (*Z zhyttia nashykh ustanov*, 1930, p. 4).

Unfortunately, the “Dilo” newspaper provided only short notes about the next meetings of the UUL. In particular, it was reported on the ninth general meeting of the UUL on February 1, 1931, at which there were gathered 46 members of the organization and K. Levytsky was re-elected as the chairman the UUL (*Zvychaini IX Zahalni Zbory*, 1931, p. 5). A little more was reported about the meeting of Lviv delegation of the UUL on December 25, 1931, which was attended by members of Volyn delegation, but representatives from Ternopil, Kolomyia, Stanislaviv, Berezhany, Sambir and Sianok did not come to the meeting. 39 lawyers were present at the meeting. Dr. Ivan Blazhkevych, a lawyer from Drohobych, chaired the meeting, and Dr. Kost Pankivsky was the secretary. The chairman of the UUL, Dr. K. Levytsky, delivered a report “On Importance of the Ukrainian Lawyers Organization”, and Dr. M. Voloshyn – “On the Project of New Law Practice”. Reports on the activity of the UUL branch in Stryi were compiled by Dr. Roman Dombchevsky, in Przemyśl – by Dr. Mykola Rybak, in Volyn, Kremenets – by Dr. Stanislav Kmitkovsky. For the first time, a woman took part in the meeting of the UUL – a lawyer conceptualist Vira Yatskevych (*Skhodyny Soiuzu Ukrainskykh Advokativ*, 1931, p. 4).

In even more detail, the newspaper “Dilo” covered the meeting of the UUL branch in Sambir, which took place on January 31, 1932. Members of the delegation from Drohobych, as well as representatives of Sambir District Court, Jewish lawyers took part in the meeting. The meeting was opened by Dr. V. Hurkevych. The branch of the UUL from Lviv was represented by Dr. M. Hlushkevych, who delivered a report on the topic “Tasks of a Lawyer in the Light of Law and Ethics”, and Dr. L. Hankevych, who presented a report abstract “Objectives of the UUL and Work in the Delegation”. Dr. Volodymyr Ilnytsky, a lawyer from Drohobych, was elected a chairman of the meeting. The report on the activities of the branch in Sambir was made by Dr. V. Hurkevych, the report on the activities of the branch in Drohobych – Dr. I. Blazhkevych. Therefore, the participants of the meeting discussed the issue of uniting the two delegates, but decided to leave them the opportunity to act separately (*Z orhanizatsiinoho zhyttia*, 1932, p. 4).

The newspaper “Dilo” informed its readers about the meeting of Lviv delegation of the UUL on December 25, 1932. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Yevhen Shurovsky, a lawyer from the town of Vynnyky. Those present had the opportunity to listen to the report by doctors Ivan Kmitsykevych and Mykola Bahrynivsky about the new execution law. Mykola Bahrynivsky, a lawyer from Rivne, gave a report on the situation and prospects of the Ukrainian legal profession in Volyn. He said that there were only 5 Ukrainian lawyers per 120 district court lawyers in Rivne and Lutsk (*Skhodyny Lvivskoi Deliehatury S. U. A.*, 1933, p. 2). On September 8, 1933, the meeting of Kolomyia delegation of the UUL was held, which was attended by 15 lawyers and 11 applicants (lawyer trainees). The meeting

was opened by Dr. Andriy Tchaikovsky. Bohdan Didytsky was elected the chairman of the meeting. According to the activity report of Kolomyia delegation of the UUL, among of 33 Ukrainian lawyers in Kolomyia judicial district, only 20 people were members of the UUL. Among 26 applicants, only 16 volunteered to join the UUL. After that, a lawyer Cherniavsky delivered a report "On Current Position of Legal Profession in General and the Ukrainian one in particular", and Dr. Novodvorsky – a report "Ideological Foundations of Legal Profession" (*Z zhyttia ukrainskoi palestry Kolomyishchyny*, 1934, p. 4).

The newspaper "Dilo" covered the steps taken by the UUL in the protection of the rights of the Ukrainian language much more widely. On June 4, 1932, a meeting of representatives of Ukrainian organizations, institutions and the press regarding the struggle for the rights of the Ukrainian language in a public life was held in the building of the Central Bank in Lviv on the initiative of the Board of the UUL. It was attended by approximately 30 people, in particular, the UUL was represented by doctors of law K. Levytsky, S. Fedak, V. Starosolsky, L. Hankevych, M. Voloshyn, Ye. Davydiak, R. Dombchevsky, O. Nadraha, M. Hlushkevych, O. Maritchak. At the same time, representatives of the following institutions arrived: the T. Shevchenko Scientific Society, the "Native School" Society, the Audit Union of Ukrainian Cooperatives, "Dniester", "Tsentrsoyuz", "Tsentrobank" and the Ukrainian Technical Society. The conference was opened by K. Levytsky, who noted that the task of the UUL is to protect national rights, because Ukrainian lawyers were not only representatives of the profession, but above all citizens and public figures. R. Dombchevsky presented a historical and sociological sketch of the people's struggle for their rights. He emphasized that language rights depended on its use in the administrative apparatus, citing the examples of Belgium, Switzerland, Finland, and Czechoslovakia. Then he listed the laws and regulations in this area in Poland. He emphasized that the Ukrainian language had been removed from the documentation of railways, the post office, all central institutions, legislative chambers, and a public life. It was left with limited rights in schooling, court and lower levels of administration. "Polish laws completely eliminate the sovereignty of the Ukrainian language, and it is only allowed to be used in some cases in some areas. Even the national name itself in the official nomenclature was changed, and only after several years of struggle was the identity of the "The Russian language" recognized in practice with the Ukrainian language", said R. Dombchevsky (*Borotba za prava ukrainskoi movy*, 1932, p. 4).

During this conference, an important speech was delivered by M. Hlushkevych, who reminded the audience of the Austrian language legislation and the rights of the Ukrainian language in Austria-Hungary. In his opinion, it was extremely important to ensure the functioning of the Ukrainian language in court: "The court, even more than the school, must adapt to the language of defendants. Defendants must understand both the process and the verdict. This is all the weight and moral significance of the judgment. A cultural mission and educational value of the court consists not only in ensuring that the verdicts are really fair, but also in ensuring that the population understands their content and justification... Otherwise, all the educational power of the court in the coexistence of society, classes, peoples, and humanity would disappear. Therefore, not the interest of the language should be decisive, not the interest of spreading one language to the detriment of other languages, only the interest of court and justice, the interest of the most important social function" (*Borotba za prava ukrainskoi movy*, 1932, p. 1). Therefore, the conference adopted a number of resolutions, of which we will name the most important: 1) members of the Ukrainian nation have full rights to their native language: throughout the national territory in courts, schools, all government institutions, in

general in public life; 2) the laws and orders issued in Poland so far on the use of the Ukrainian language do not satisfy the rights of the Ukrainian nation, but on the contrary, impose territorial, institutional, substantive and formal restrictions; 3) for the Ukrainian nation to acquire the full rights of its native language, it is necessary to use all means in solidarity on the part of Ukrainian institutions and organizations, the press and the entire Ukrainian citizenry; 4) every Ukrainian institution and every Ukrainian citizen, in every matter at every time and place, is obliged to use the Ukrainian language in speech and writing and stand up for the protection of the rights of their language (*Borotba za prava ukrainskoi movy*, 1932, c. 2).

In 1933, the UUL began preparations to celebrate its 10-year anniversary, which the Ukrainian public learned about from the newspaper “Dilo” (*Pered Yuvyleiem S.U.A.*, 1934, p. 1; *Yuvylei Soiuzu Ukrainsky Advokativ*, 1934, p. 3). For the anniversary, Dr. Stepan Baran’s report “Paths of our Revival”, previously published in the journal “Life and Law” and dedicated to the participation of Ukrainian lawyers in the Ukrainian national revival in Galicia, was published. The synopsis of this work is published in the newspaper “Dilo”. (*Shliakhmy nashoho virodzhennia*, 1934, pp. 1–2). A pathetic story about the historical growth of Ukrainian advocacy since the beginning of the 19th century was submitted by Tiberius Horobets (*Horobets*, 1934, p. 7). The anniversary celebration, which took place on September 22, 1934, was also described in the newspaper “Dilo” in detail (*Yuvyleine sviato Soiuzu Ukrainskykh Advokativ*, 1934, p. 6). Let us emphasize that on the occasion of the anniversary, L. Hankevych’s publication on the ten-year history of the UUL (*Hankevych*, 1933) and an anniversary almanac with a number of historical articles were published (*Yuvileinyi Almanakh*, 1934).

The Conclusions. Consequently, during the first decade of its existence, the UUL turned into an extensive, structured public organization of Ukrainian lawyers in Poland (primarily in Eastern Galicia and Volhynia), which united about 75% of the Ukrainian lawyers in its ranks. It was a unique trade union in the Ukrainian lands during the interwar years, as similar organizations did not exist in other Ukrainian lands within the USSR, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. Considering the lack of archival materials on the history of the UUL, one of the most complete and accessible historical sources remains the Ukrainian press, in particular the daily newspaper “Dilo”. It published articles that contained facts (dates, events, names and surnames of people) about the organization’s general meetings, its governing bodies, areas of activity, etc. It is important that the newspaper highlighted the results of the activities of the UUL branches in the provincial towns of Galicia (Stryi, Kolomyia, Sambir, Stanislaviv, Drohobych, Ternopil), and also summarized the content of scientific and practical informational reports of the members of the organization. The newspaper “Dilo” informed readers in detail about one of the most important areas of activity of the UUL – the protection of the rights of the Ukrainian language in the administrative and judicial system of interwar Poland. The newspaper focused on the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the UUL, which was celebrated in Lviv on September 22, 1934.

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