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Olena Apanovych activity in the Ukrainian Association for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments aimed at preservation of Khortytsia monuments in 1960 - 1970 years

Abstract: This article is devoted to Olena Apanovych activities in the Ukrainian Association for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments aimed at preservation of Cossacks monuments at Khortytsya Island. Here is shown her contribution to the development of the concept and the realization of the idea of historical and cultural reserve of Zaporizhian Cossaks.

Keywords: Olena Mykhailivna Apanovych, Khortytsia, the Ukrainian Association for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, reserve, Cossacks.

One of the indications of the "thaw" in the Soviet Union was the emergence of social organizations. Although they worked under the strict ideological control of the party, the society got an opportunity to react on social challenges. So from 1960 to 1970 years this challenge was the state of historical and cultural monuments. The conscious strength in Soviet Ukraine was used to preserve the cultural heritage by officially registered social organizations. In 1966 the Ukrainian Association for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (the UAPHCM) became such an organization. A lot of reputable scientists took part in the activity of this organization. Among the most active scientists of that time as Oles Honchar, Ivan Honchar, Feodor Shevchenko, Mykhailo Braichevskyi, Olena Kompan, Hryhorii Lohvyn and others was Olena Mykhailivna Apanovych [1, 101].

Monument protective activity was researched not only by Olena Apanovych in 1950-1970. It was also studied by Ukrainian historians. Especially Yuri Mytsyk was the first who indicated that since the 1950's Olena Apanovych had paid the great attention to the description and preservation of historical monuments of Cossacks, first of all of Khortytsya monuments; she formed a scientific register of places of interest of Zaporizhian Cossaks [2, 3, 4]. Although the history of the forming and the concept of historical and cultural reserve at Khortytsya Island had already been covered in scientific publications [5], though the activity of one of the key figures in the forming and beginning of Khortytsya reserve had not been investigated. The aim of the publication is to show Olena Apanovych activity in the UAPHCM aimed at the

preservation of Khortytsya monuments in 1960 – 1970 years using the archival materials that have not been introduced in scientific investigations earlier.

On September 18, 1965 at the initiative of the public and the promotion of progressive minded party and state leadership the Council of Ministers of the USSR resolved to perpetuate memorable places connected with the history of Zaporizhian Cossaks. It was planned appropriate measures, including the establishment of the State reserve of history of Zaporizhian Cossaks at Khortytsya [6,11-13]. Thus it began one of the projects that was perceived as one of the possibilities of national revival by Ukrainian intelligentsia.

The organization that promoted the project of reserve Khortytsya established the Ukrainian Association for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monument sat that time. On December 20, 1966 at the first Republican convention the Chairman of the UAPHCMP. T. Tronko in his report stated that the territory of Velyka Khortytsya Island was declared to be a state historical and cultural reserve and it was expected to mark all the places connected with the history of Zaporizhian Cossacks [7,122-123]. Olena Apanovych was active in the activity of Kyiv city organization the UAPHCM. The constituent conference of the city organization was held on November 17th in 1966. There Olena Apanovych was elected to be the president of the section of the historical monuments [8; 9, 3]. Among the members of the section were known scientists as Zoia Khyzhniak, Liubov Histsova, Ludmyla Protsenko, Ihor Holobutskyi, Valentyna Shevchenko (in total-23 people) [10].

From the beginning of creation the UAPHCM together with the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was one of the major institutions in the realization of the government decree aimed at the preservation of Cossacks monuments and Khortytsya. Exactly Olena Apanovych was preparing materials for presentation about Kuzma Kindratovych Dubyna researches about Khortytsya, who was the director of the Institute of History of the USSR and the head of the UCPMHC at that time. There is her rough copy of this presentation in the archive. There Olena Apanovych noted that Zaporizhian regional organization the UAPHCM under the direction of M. Kytsenko conducted the significant work on creating historical and memorial complex. The organizations that were located at Khortytsya, reaking government regulations, built memorials, destroying fortifications and graves. The regional organization UAPHCM created a commission to study these facts, also it was held an expanded meeting of the Zaporizhian Regional Executive Committee which was attended by the first secretary of regional party committee. It was decided to stop the building and to give severe warnings to the off ender sand architects of the city and the region. The Regional Executive Committee suggested building only light temporary buildings for public recreation and some dispensaries on vacant land, but only with the permission of the scientific and monument protective body. An appropriate committee including architects, dendrologist, sculptors, painters, historians, writers meant to establish the UAPHCM as a support to Zaporizhian organisation. The commission had to assist and monitor the implementation of

government decisions. The next plenary session planned to discuss the progress sat Khortytsya Island[11].

On July 28, 1967 O.M. Apanovych was invited to the meeting of the Presidium of the Board UAPHCM as the president of the section of historical monuments of Kyiv City Organization. At the same meeting the plans for the second half of 1967 were discussed and Mykola Kytsenko reported about the creation of historical memorial preserve of Zaporizhian Cossacks [8, pp. 94, 98].

In 1968 the working plan of Public inspection aimed at protection of historical and cultural monuments during the reign of the UAPHCM (that carried out the control functions) meant to listen to the reports of O.M. Apanovych, V.Y. Dovzhenok., M.Y. Braichevskiy about the extended materials about the conservation and preservation of monuments to history and culture in the country, and about suggestions for its improvement. In September it was reviewed the progress of design work for creation of historical memorial complex at Khortytsya Island, where the reporters were H.P. Pinchuk and M.Y. Braichevskiy [8, pp. 135].

In 1968 during the five-day republican seminar of the head of meeting off ice section of regional organizations UAPHCM, among many famous scientists (about 300 participants) Olena Mykhailivna Apanovych reported with the lecture "Financial monuments of Zaporizhian Cossacks". She attracted public attention to the state of Khortytsya monuments once again. The same day the head of the Zaporizhian regional organization UAPHCM. P. Kytsenko informed participants about the progress of building the reserve of Zaporizhian Cossack sat Khortytsya Island.[12, pp. 2, 19].

Unfortunately, because of the opposition of the local and central party state leadership special offers of the expedition wasn't implemented in 1969. The expedition worked on a behalf of the Deputy Head of the USSR Council of Ministers P. Tronko aimed at the streamline of objects related to the history of Ukrainian Cossacks. This expedition, which included O. Apanovych, O. Compan, H. Logvyn, V. Baran, S. Kilesa, and a writer O. Mykytenko, developed abroad program of perpetuating of the memory of the Cossack sin Chyhyryn, Subotiv, Kholodnyi Yar and other places [6p. 18, 20].

Further reserve Khortytsya was at the focus of Olena Apanovych and other members of the UCPMHC attention. So in February in 1970 the UCPMHC held a seminar aimed at the studying and promotion of historical and cultural monuments. In the presence of 129 members the representative of Zaporizhian regional organization UAPHCM called Khortytsya Island "the unique museum of Ukrainian history during all its periods" [13, pp. 13]. It is noteworthy that the UAPHCM was active in promotional work. At that time Khortytsya became popular among tourists and during 1969 year 1221 lectures (attended by about 37000 students) were reported, 27 meetings at the monument (attended by 5400 visitors) were held [13, pp. 25].

The issues of the museum concept and the plan of action of the reserve on Khortytsya were reviewed at the second UAPHCM Congress on October 12-13, 1971,

where Olena Apanovych was elected to be a delegate from the Kyiv City Organization [8]. So the head of the regional department of culture, the deputy head of Zaporizhian regional organization UAPHCM Stepan Kyrychenko reported about works that had been started on the island. Besides the design work for creation of a theme park was carried out and the memorable signs were made. There would have to be 108 protective signs all along the 3 hectares of Khortytsia land. It must be noted that exactly Olena Apanovych formed this list.[14, pp. 80].The speaker stressed the public importance of Khortytsia reserve "We are called to create Cossack reserve so that it could always represent the glory of our nation all over the world." At that time next the museum building near the Khortitsya oak was finished [14, pp. 81-82].

The course of work on Khortytsia is reflected in the annual report of the Board Head of the National Congress P.T. Tronka that was held at the Second Congress on October 12, 1971[15, pp. 16]. Olena Apanovych joined the complement of the leadership of the UAPHCM that had been elected at the Second Congress and she could impact on the progress of work on Khortytsia even more noticeable [16, pp. 14].This was important because the UAPHCM made a significant contribution to the financing of construction of Khortytsia reserve. At the meeting of the presidium of the board of organization leadership on March 22,1972 the deputy head Y.P. Petrusenko reported about the allocation of funds for making dioramas "Battle at Yellow Waters," "Zaporozhian Cossack' conquering of city Kaffa", "Cossack Rada" of historical and cultural reserve on the request of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR[17, pp. 23-24].

But in early 1970 the ideological situation changed dramatically with the removal of the head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party P. Shelest. It began an ideological attack on the Ukrainian intelligentsia and other social forces that took part in the preservation of monuments, meaning that it was the revival of the historical memory of the Ukrainian people. Throughout the operational and investigative materials of KGB it was reflected the participation of O. Apanovych, M. Braichevskiyi, O. Kompan and other active members of the Kiev UAPHCM. This participation was assessed as ideologically "harmful". Especially the promotion of Cossack monuments was "harmful". That is why on September 12, 1972the order of the Institute of History of the USSR in accordance with the decree of the academy senior researchers O. Compan, O. Apanovych and junior researcher Y. Dzyra were discharged. Based on this commented of the Head of the Department of Science of the Central Committee of the Communist Party F.Rudych said: "... Unfortunately, in the recent past, some writings of scientists, including Institutes of philosophy, history, archeology, literature, social studies some facts were found where the studies ignored the Leninist principles of class and party approach to the analysis of social processes and phenomena: also it was allowed to idea lize antiquity, one-sidedness in the evaluation of figures of the past. There were attempts to justify the exclusivity of forming the historical path of the Ukrainian people, etc. "[6, c. 425-426]. For a long time Olena Apanovych was deprived of livelihood and opportunities to publish her works about Cossack.

On December 23, 1972 it was adopted the resolution of Zaporizhian Regional Committee of the Communist Party where another active member of the UAPHCM and ideologist of reserve Khortytsya M.P. Kytsenko was subjected to sharp ideological criticism and informed by the Central Committee of the Communist Party about his "ideological mistakes" and proposed to be discharged. The real reason was his selfless work aimed at the development of the Cossack reserve at Khortytsya and publishing books about the heroic past of Zaporizhzhia [6, p. 321,430]. On January 2, 1973 M. Kytsenko was forced to write a discharging application mentioning the false reasons of his dismissal [6, p. 325]. It must be noted that Olena Apanovych despite the attacks of the party was not afraid of writing the approving preface to the book by M. Kytsenko about Khortytsya [6, p. 339].

Although further in the documents of the UAPHCM we can see recollections about the work sat Khortytsya, the concept of historical and cultural preserve at Khortytsya as the Cossacks memorial center of the historical memory of the Ukrainian people that had been laid by Olena Apanovych and her associates was destroyed.

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