

THE ROLE OF MYKHAYLO DEMKOVYCH-DOBRIANSKYI IN THE CREATION OF THE “ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UKRAINIAN STUDIES” (1950s–1980s)

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In the second half of the twentieth century, under the rule of the Soviet regime in Ukraine, free science developed only among the Ukrainian diaspora. “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies”, that was published during the 1950–1980’s under the auspices of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in French city of Sarcelles, is one of the greatest achievements of Ukrainian science. The purpose of the proposed article is to analyze the contribution of publicist, journalist and historian M. Demkovich-Dobrianskyi to the creation and editing of the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies”. The objectives of the proposed scientific publication are to present the biography of M. Demkovich-Dobrianskyi, and to characterize his collaboration with the editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia – Volodymyr Kubiyovych. As a result of the research, it was proved that M. Demkovich-Dobrianskyi took an active part in editing and reviewing particularly controversial articles- “slogans” concerning the history of the Second World War and the Ukrainian diaspora – “Ukrainian National Council in Lviv” (1941), “Ukrainian National Council in Kyiv” (1941), “Ukrainian National Council” (1947–1978), “Ukrainian People’s Republic in Exile”, “Ukrainian Union of State Farmers”, “Folksdeutsche”, “Ukrainian National State Union”, “Frank Hans” and others.

Keywords: “Encyclopedia of Ukraine”, M. Demkovich-Dobrianskyi, V. Kubiyovych, Ukrainian diaspora, Ukrainian science in diaspora, Shevchenko Scientific Society.

Problem Statement. Encyclopedias are an indispensable component of every national science because their authors try to summarize all available knowledge in short articles. In addition to providing basic

overviews, topics and facts, encyclopedias serve the function of providing context and determining where a topic fits into the overall scheme of knowledge. Encyclopedias cover many topics and are a great source for gathering background information. Each encyclopedia reflects the level of science and culture of its time, so similar editions must be frequently republished and periodically adjusted with new information, data, discoveries, research, etc. The first encyclopedic works on Ukrainian studies appeared at the turn of the XIX and XX centuries. The editors all around the world, at that time tried to give true information about Ukraine, because often out of ignorance, or even intentionally, they confused Ukrainians with their neighbours (Russians, Poles etc.), and distorted or silenced the past of the Ukrainian people. The first encyclopedic references on Ukrainian studies appeared in the Russian-language encyclopedias of F. Brockhaus and I. Efron (1890–1907), where the authors of the articles were I. Franko, M. Sumtsov, M. Vasylenko, D. Bagaliy, A. Krymskyi, P. Zhytetskyi, and others, also in the “Granat Encyclopedic Dictionary” (1910–1918). Encyclopedic Ukrainian studies can be found in the two-volume collection “Ukrainian People in its Past and Present”, which was published on the initiative of M. Hrushevskyi in 1914–1916 in St. Petersburg. The first encyclopedia in the Ukrainian language was the “Ukrainian General Encyclopedia”, which was published in the first half of the 1930s under the editorship of I. Rakovskyi in Lviv [8, p. 15]. After the World War II, among the Ukrainian diaspora, there was a lack of synthetic works on various areas of knowledge about Ukraine, textbooks on Ukrainian studies, etc. So, in the ranks of the emigrant Shevchenko Scientific Society had the idea to found the Institute of the Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies and start publishing the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies”. Thanks to the dozens of authors and editors, the encyclopedia was created through 1940–1990. During the existence of the European National Scientific Research Institute, its central scientific and publishing project was precisely the encyclopedic work [9, p. 27]. The encyclopedia has a total of 14 volumes. The proposed paper deals with the involvement of M. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi in the creation of 10 volumes of the so-called “EU-II” (“Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies. Glossary”), which contains short articles. The Ukrainian public highly appreciated the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies” when, from the

beginning of the 1990s, they had the opportunity to use it thanks to its reprint in Ukraine. In a letter to M. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi, the famous Lviv historian Ya. Isaievych also noted the importance of the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies” for national science: “As you know, the encyclopedia is of great importance for raising the cultural level of the people. Meanwhile, we are not up to speed on this matter. Perhaps it will be possible to republish the ‘Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies’ in Ukraine. But we need an universal encyclopedia that would reflect the latest achievements in all fields of science. URE [Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia. – *D. K.*] itself will not pull something like that. As you know, at one time English and Greek translations of the ‘Great Soviet Encyclopedia’ were published, and now a complete Turkish translation of the ‘Encyclopedia Britannica’ is published in Turkey. This prompted me to publish its Ukrainian translation (supplementing it with Ukrainian articles from the EU)” [11]. Unfortunately, at the dawn of Ukrainian independence, it was not possible to implement this ambitious project.

Historiography review. In Ukrainian historiography, the publication process of the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies” was studied by A. Zhukovskyi [8; 9], and M. Zheleznyak [7]. In addition to scientific investigations, we should also note the collection of documents “From the laboratory of the creation of the Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies”, edited by the aforementioned M. Zheleznyak [10]. The contribution of the famous publicist and journalist M. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi to the edition of the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies” has not yet become a subject of study in modern Ukrainian historical science. To prepare the proposed study, the author used documents and materials from the personal archival collection of M. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi (Fonds N 298), which is stored in the collections of Manuscript Department of Vasyl Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine in Lviv. Available sources allow to look into the laboratory of the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies”: get to know the process of its creation, authors, editors, and other people who worked on the implementation of this project for almost 30 years.

The **purpose** of the proposed paper is to present the biography of M. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi, and to characterize his collaboration with the editor-in-chief of the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies”.

The methodological foundation of this study is grounded in the fundamental principles of historicism, objectivity, and systematicity, complemented by both general scientific and specialized research methods. The research employs historiographical classification of sources following the problem-chronological principle. Through methods of analysis and comparison, archival documents and published materials were processed. This facilitated the accumulation and systematization of empirical material, as well as the analysis of other relevant data. The development and composition of the article's structural elements were executed using the problem-chronological method, enabling the presentation of historical material in a chronological and thematic sequence.

Presentation of the Main Research Material. Proposed paper is based on the personal archival collection of M. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi. It is pertinent to examine his background in greater detail. In 1926, he graduated from the Ukrainian Academic Gymnasium in Lviv. Subsequently, he pursued studies in philology and history at Lviv University, and later in law and political sciences in Vienna and Berlin. Since 1928, Dobrianskyi was a member of the Ukrainian National Democratic Union (UNDO), the most influential Ukrainian political party in Poland.

In the 1930s, Dobrianskyi began his editorial career. Between 1933 and 1939, he worked as co-editor and contributor to the literary and scientific monthly journal "Dzwony" (Lviv, 1931–1939) and as an employee of the Ukrainian Catholic Union weekly "Meta" (Lviv, 1931–1939) and its supplement "Christ Our Strength". During the World War II, Dobrianskyi was elected to the presidium of the Ukrainian Central Committee (UCC) in Krakow, under the leadership of Volodymyr Kubiyovych. From autumn 1943 to July 1944, he lived in Lviv, where he served as deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Regional Committee.

In 1944, Dobrianskyi moved to Germany and, in 1949, to Great Britain. It was during the war that his collaboration with Kubiyovych began, evolving into a productive scientific partnership. Kubiyovych reminisced in his memoirs: "I will end this chapter by mentioning those with whom I was connected not only through work but also through personal friendships that often continue to this day... my advisor was Ed. Mykhailo Dobrianskyi..." [14, p. 132]. They frequently met in Munich immediately after the World War II, due to their involvement with camps for Ukrainian displaced persons in Bavaria.

In the mid-1940s, the Soviet Union's Repatriation Commission actively attempted to persuade Ukrainians in DP camps to return to the USSR. This could have been Kubiyovych's fate, but Dobrianskyi was instrumental in saving him. Kubiyovych recalled: "In the village, I resumed my work on the history of the UCC... when (following a new denunciation!) the American police arrested me and transferred me to Memmingen. The prospects were bleak – I could be handed over to the Bolsheviks. The American police instructed me to respond in writing to a series of inquiries about my cooperation with the Germans, with Gen. Shandruk, and other matters, including the climactic question: "Who, besides you, passed death sentences on Ukrainians in the General Governorate?" This amused me somewhat. I wrote a lengthy essay clarifying my work with the Ukrainian Central Committee and the division. My friends Shlemkevych, Tarnavskiy, Dobrianskyi, Dr. Tymotei Matskiv, and others quickly came to my aid: they enlisted Dr. Stepan Vytvytskyi for my defense, to which he agreed. I was released after six weeks" [14, p. 76].

In exile, M. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi collaborated with the monthly magazine "Na Chuzhyni" (1946–1947), and edited the Munich magazine "Problemy" (1947–1948) and the London weekly "Ukrainska Dumka" (1949–1950). From 1954, he worked in the Ukrainian Service of Radio Liberty in Munich, and from 1956 to 1972 as its chief-editor. Throughout the 1950s and 1980s, M. Dobrianskyi was constantly published in the columns of authoritative diaspora magazines. His most famous scientific works are devoted to the history of Ukrainian-Polish and Ukrainian-Russian relations. He often wrote articles on the history of the Ukrainian Church and the political situation of the Ukrainian emigration.

The Ukrainian People's Republic in exile, through its political institutions, the Ukrainian National Council (UN Council) and the State Center of the Ukrainian People's Republic, supported the publication of the "Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies". Notably, M. Dobrianskyi, along with several other authors and editors of the encyclopedia, was a member of the UN Council. In the 1950s, the president of the UNR, S. Vytvytskyi, offered V. Kubiyovych the opportunity to head the executive body of the UN Council. However, he declined this offer to continue his scientific work [2, p. 101]. Subsequently, at the insistence of M. Dobrianskyi, A. Figol was appointed to a high position within the

structures of the Ukrainian People's Republic. In 1962, Figol organized "Action C" (Sarcelles), a campaign aimed at providing moral and material support to the scientific center of the National Academy of Sciences in Europe. This initiative was actively supported by both the UN Council and the Ukrainian diaspora. "News from Sarcelles", periodical organized by A. Figol in 1963, continued to be edited until 1988, with the final issue (N 31–32, totaling 1556 pages) serving as the newsletter of "Action C". Figol frequently visited Sarcelles to address "endless problems related to the EU" [17, fol. 5]. Prominent contributors to the "News from Sarcelles" included M. Dobrianskyi, V. Markus, O. Pritsak, and other notable figures in Ukrainian diaspora scholarship. "Action C" received positive reception from Ukrainians abroad, who financially supported the completion of the "Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies" [1, p. 3]. The "News from Sarcelles" also published lists of books donated by authors or publishing houses for the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Sarcelles, along with brief information about the donors.

M. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi's paper "Visiting Card of the Nation" highlights the significance of the encyclopedia for Ukrainian scholarship and shares his reflections on the editorial journey: "On a recent visit to the 'Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies' editorial suite in Sarcelles, near Paris, I was compelled to convey my observations and insights to the Ukrainian diaspora". As the chief editor at Ukrainian Radio Liberty, Demkovych-Dobrianskyi frequently consulted such reference works: "During my tenure at Radio Liberty, a pivotal hub for Eastern European affairs, we regularly welcomed American, British, German, and other scholars probing Soviet matters, all seeking Ukrainian data. Witnessing their reactions to our provision of the sought-after information from the EU volumes was gratifying". Later, Demkovych-Dobrianskyi encountered a Hungarian journalist at the British Museum Library who, upon perusing the "Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies", commended its scholarly rigor. In assessing the encyclopedia, Demkovych-Dobrianskyi drew parallels with the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia, a comparison that cast the latter in an unfavorable light: "Consider the two robust English volumes. Place the English URE volume alongside and scrutinize both. The juxtaposition speaks volumes, revealing the constraints faced by Ukrainian science within the Ukrainian SSR and the broader prospects for Ukrainian scientific endeavors in the

Western world” [4, fol. 4]. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi urged the Ukrainian populace to extend both material and moral support to the encyclopedia’s contributors, editors, and publishers, as such a work is a testament to the prowess of Ukrainian science.

During the 1950s–1980s, M. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi participated in the creation and editing of dozens of slogan articles for the Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies. In particular, the publicist reviewed and edited such “difficult” slogans as “Ukrainian National Council in Lviv” (1941), “Ukrainian National Council in Kyiv” (1941), “Ukrainian National Council” (1947–1978), “Ukrainian People’s Republic in Exile”, “Ukrainian Union of State Farmers”, “Folksdeutsche”, “Ukrainian National State Union”, “Frank Hans” and others. Sending these slogans to M. Dobrianskyi for review, V. Kubyovych remarked: “All these slogans are “delicate”. Some events are presented and covered differently by different parties or party figures. But our “delicate approach” to the problem cannot be that we miss some information. In particular, regarding the slogan “Ukrainian National Council” [6, fol. 2]. M. Dobrianskyi proposed to present in more detail the legal structure and relations between the UNRada and the president of the UNR in exile, as well as: “It is necessary to delicately write that there are two groups of the UNR” [6, fol. 4].

Residing in Great Britain, M. Dobrianskyi was approached by V. Kubyovych in 1980 to enhance the “Ukrainian Bureau in London” entry, initially based on the 1936–1937 “Ukrainian Statistical Bulletin”. However, Dobrianskyi was unable to contribute further, stating: “I cannot augment your text. Pre-war information is unavailable in London” [15, fol. 5]. The “EU” editor-in-chief frequently solicited Dobrianskyi for biographical details of various individuals, including addresses and contact numbers, as evidenced by the request: “Urgently required are details of individuals acquainted with Fr. Ihor Gubarzhevskiy. Lacking his address, we seek your assistance to obtain the following: birthplaces, birthdates, and bibliographies of Bezkravnyi, Bilodid, Boikov, Borkovskiy, Buynyi, St. Vasylevskiy, Vashchenko (Dnipropetrovsk broadcaster), and Veselovska. Should you be unfamiliar with any, perhaps you could direct us to alternative sources” [10, p. 133].

Dobrianskyi’s editorial contributions were aligned with his interests and expertise. In 1960, Kubyovych tasked him with crafting concise

entries on the “Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism” suggesting references to the Radio Liberty and the “Institute for the Study of the USSR” at the Munich-based station where Dobrianskyi was employed. Additionally, he was assigned the “Viacheslav Lypynskyi” entry, given his 1930s acquaintance with Vasyl Kuchabskyi, an adherent of Lypynskyi’s conservative philosophy. As an authority on Polish-Ukrainian relations, it was fitting for Kubiyovych to commission Dobrianskyi to pen an entry on this subject: “Your prior assistance and reviews, particularly on sensitive entries, were invaluable. For the forthcoming second volume of AEU 2, complex entries such as ‘Poland’ and ‘Ukraine’ are anticipated, which Prof. Rudnytskyi initially agreed to write but later declined” [15, fol. 12].

For his editorial work, Dobrianskyi utilized his extensive library – one of the largest private collections within the Ukrainian diaspora – alongside resources from the Institute of Studies of the USSR, the official Radio Liberty library, and, during the 1970s and 1980s, the British Museum Library collections.

M. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi’s entry on “Great Britain” stands as a significant contribution to the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies”. Within this article, he provided a comprehensive overview of Great Britain, encompassing its geography and history, and detailed the Ukrainian-British relations and the Ukrainian diaspora’s existence in the Albion. V. Markus’, one of the encyclopedia’s editors, emphasized the entry’s importance, stating: “The ‘Great Britain’ article is needed” [16, fol. 10]. Markus advised Dobrianskyi to consult appropriate individuals and institutions for data collection, noting the necessity of integrating information about specific organizations within the article’s cohesive narrative. He also highlighted the need for literature references, visual illustrations, and a map pinpointing key centers, particularly those with Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic parishes [16, fol. 11]. Dobrianskyi was tasked with gathering information on Ukrainian communities in London, Manchester, Bradford, Nottingham, and Scotland. Additionally, Markus’ requested the inclusion of H. Oberon, a British journalist and advocate for Ukraine, and a founding member of the Ukrainian-English Society. He cautioned that mentioning certain names was a matter of policy requiring discretion. It’s noteworthy that Demkovych-Dobrianskyi had previously authored an article on Ukrainians in Great Britain

during the mid-1950s, as he mentioned in correspondence with V. Kubyovych: “The article on Ukrainians in Great Britain has been distributed as you desired. A copy was sent to London for verification. Lacking information on schools and preschools, I have also sought details on these institutions. This article demonstrates my commitment to the EU, as my workload is so substantial that it leaves me scarcely able to breathe” [15, fol. 8].

In another notable endeavor for the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies” Demkovych-Dobrianskyi prepared the entry “Nation” spanning 15 typewritten pages. He observed the lack of consensus among historians regarding the genesis of the Ukrainian nation, with Ukrainian historians recognizing it as a historical reality, while many Russian historians dispute its existence. The entry critiqued the Soviet policy of “nations convergence” which he believed would lead to the dilution of national distinctions and the replacement of national communities with a communist collective [3]. In a 1967 letter to V. Kubyovych, Dobrianskyi discussed the complexity of the subject: “I am sending the ‘Nation’ article. It has been time-consuming, with every sentence meticulously verified. The focus is on the era of princely Rus’, our foundational period, during which there existed a robust, sovereign Ukrainian nation” [15, fol. 8]. He also indicated to the head of the National Academy of Sciences that the concept of “nation” was still underdeveloped in Western historiography, leading him to approach the topic according to his judgment.

Certain entries within the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies” elicited critical responses from segments of the Ukrainian diaspora. Notably, B. Dzerovych, writing for “Shliakh Peremohy” – the official organ of S. Bandera’s Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists – levied accusations against V. Kubyovych and the encyclopedia’s editorial team for seemingly endorsing the Soviet annexation of Ukraine. Dzerovych contended: “For eight years since the Soviet ‘linguist’ era in the Ukrainian SSR, the Society of Ukrainian Lawyers has rivaled the ‘Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies’ editor in the free world. They aim to revise the narrative that portrays the Ukrainian SSR’s government, which collaborates with Moscow in the denationalization of the Ukrainian nation, as Ukraine’s lawful government and the Ukrainian SSR as the rightful heir of the Ukrainian People’s Republic. This narrative is

detailed in the ‘EU’ shaping the encyclopedia’s message to its readers and the legacy it imparts to future generations regarding our Liberation Struggle”. During the 1970 banquet celebrating V. Kubyovych’s 70th birthday and a fundraiser for the encyclopedia, the Society of Ukrainian Lawyers highlighted “this detrimental narrative” and sought Kubyovych’s clarification. The scholar asserted that “the encyclopedia’s narrative aligns with the consensus among lawyers”. Nevertheless, facing public pressure, Kubyovych conceded to address and clarify the “legitimacy” of the Ukrainian SSR’s government in Kyiv in the forthcoming “News from Sarcelles” [5, fol. 2]. The critical piece by Dzerovych in “Shliakh Peremohy” emerged due to Kubyovych’s failure to explicitly refute the contentious narrative regarding the Soviet regime in Ukraine. This critique was echoed by the UN Council and O. Pritsak, director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University.

Another slogan from the encyclopedia that stirred up part of the Ukrainian public was Y. Bilynskyi’s article about the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (“SVU”) and the trial over it in 1930 in Kharkiv. The Presidium of the emigre Union for the Liberation of Ukraine published a statement with various appendices, calling the slogans written by Y. Bilynskyi about the “SVU” and the Union of Ukrainian Youth as a “provocation” against these organizations in the diaspora. The heads of the named organizations tried to prevent the inclusion of materials planned and approved by the editors “by seeking to place their versions of the articles or by suggesting other authors: ‘The editors of EU-2 for essential and fundamental reasons did not succumb to this pressure and published the articles of the author, whom it has complete trust as conscientious scientist-researcher’” [12]. V. Kubyovych did not consider it appropriate to address the proposal to write slogans about “SVU” to authors who recognize the existence of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine without sufficient evidence. M. Demkovych-Dobrianskyi was also indirectly involved in this dispute about the “authenticity” of “SVU”. In a letter to V. Kubyovych dated December 27, 1978, he wrote: “A few weeks ago, I started a dispute over the EU with one Bandera group leader. It was about ‘SVU’. I suggested: let’s hold a public debate. You give a spokesperson who will defend your thesis, and I will defend the EU’s position. I don’t know if they will accept it. In any case, I want to prepare” [15, fol. 10].

Conclusions. M. Demkovich-Dobrianskyi, as a well-known publicist, historian, and journalist, took an active part in the creation of the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies”. Having access to the book collection of Radio Liberty, the library of the Institute for the Study of the USSR in Munich, and the collections of the British Museum in London, he actively participated in the writing and editing of encyclopedia articles. Ever since the World War II, M. Demkovich-Dobrianskyi was in good scientific and friendly relations with the editor-in-chief of the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies” V. Kubiiovych, and therefore took an active part in editing and reviewing particularly controversial articles—“slogans” — “Ukrainian National Council in Lviv” (1941), “Ukrainian National Council in Kyiv” (1941), “Ukrainian National Council” (1947–1978), “Ukrainian People’s Republic in Exile”, “Ukrainian Union of State Farmers”, “Folksdeutsche”, “Ukrainian National State Union”, “Frank Hans” and others. M. Dobrianskyi was the author of large articles, namely “Great Britain” and “Nation”. In his article “Visiting Card of the Nation”, the publicist emphasized the value of this encyclopedia for Ukrainian science and described his impressions of the work process of its creation. The study of the role of Ukrainian scientists from the diaspora in the creation of the “Encyclopedia of Ukrainian Studies” is an important prospective direction of future scientific research, because it will help open new pages in the history of Ukrainian science.

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Роль Михайла Демковича-Добрянського у виданні «Енциклопедії Українознавства» (1950–1980-ті роки)

Енциклопедії та енциклопедичні видання є важливою складовою будь-якої національної науки та культури. У другій половині ХХ століття в умовах панування радянського режиму в Україні вільна наука розвивалася лише в середовищі української діаспори. «Енциклопедія українознавства», що виходила впродовж 1950–1980-х рр. під егідою Наукового товариства ім. Шевченка у французькому Сарселі, є одним із найбільших здобутків української науки. Метою статті є проаналізувати вклад публіциста, журналіста та історика М. Демковича-Добрянського до створення та редагування «Енциклопедії Українознавства». Завданнями пропонованої наукової публікації є подати біографію М. Демковича-Добрянського, охарактеризувати його співпрацю з головним редактором енциклопедії В. Кубійовичем. У результаті проведеного дослідження доведено, що М. Демкович-Добрянський брав активну участь у редагуванні та рецензуванні особливо суперечливих статей-«асел», що стосуються історії Другої світової війни та української діаспори – «Українська Національна Рада у Львові» (1941 р.), «Українська Національна Рада у Києві» (1941 р.), «Українська Національна Рада» (1947–1978 рр.), «Українська Народна Республіка», «Український союз Хліборобів Державників», «Фольксдойчі», «Український Національно-Державний Союз», «Франк (Frank) Ганс» та ін. Важливим вкладом М. Демковича-Добрянського до «Енциклопедії Українознавства» були його великі статті «Великобританія» та «Нація». У своїй статті «Візитна картка нації» він охарактеризував важливість енциклопедії для української науки та описав свої враження від робочого процесу над її створенням. Вивчення вкладу окремих представників діаспори до створення «Енциклопедії українознавства» є перспективним напрямком подальших наукових досліджень, адже розкриває нові сторінки в історії української науки загалом.

Ключові слова: «Енциклопедія українознавства», Михайло Демкович-Добрянський, Володимир Кубійович, українська діаспора, українська наука в діаспорі, Наукове Товариство ім. Шевченка.