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HISTORY OF CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF «LITERARY SCIENTIFIC HERALD» («LITERATURNŌ–NAUKOVYI VISTNYK»)

The word has always had an impact on the social, political, literary and research life of the country, that is why the investigation of the history of Ukrainian press is an urgent problem. One of the numerous literary editions of the XXth century is the journal «Literary Scientific Herald» or «LSH», which appeared in 1898 based on a biweekly «Zoria» («Sunrise») and a monthly «Zhytie s Slovo» («Life and Word»), on the initiative of Mikhail Grushevskiy, as an edition of Scientific community named after Taras Shevchenko; and since 1905 it was the edition of «Ukrainian – Russian Publishing Society».

«Literary Scientific Herald» was a literary, art, research and socio-political monthly magazine, published according to the pattern of European «thick journals». It had to follow the following program:

- 1) novel fiction and translations from foreign literatures;
- 2) novel translated articles of the world achievements in science and our scientific movement;
- 3) literary criticism of native and foreign writing;
- 4) literature and life: literature and cultural life chronicle of the Ukrainian and Russian people living in Austria and Russia;
- 5) literary and cultural reviews of Slavic countries and round the world;
- 6) bibliography [1]

The fact that the history of the journal publishing can be divided into three periods is well-known. According to sociological terminology of the Soviet times the first one was called democratic (1898-1906), the second one – was liberal-bourgeois (1907-1914), the third one was named nationalistic (1917-1919). It is clear that nowadays these definitions hardly explain the specifics of different periods, as the defending of democratic values in the socio-political sphere took place not only during the first but also during the second period. National liberation of Ukrainian people has always been and remained an urgent task of most publishers and authors of «LSH», and not only during the third period of its existence; and the name of the second period does not match its content at all [4, p. 33]

However, such periodization is not so popular among the researchers. In most works devoted to this problem, we come across the periodization of «LSH», which is based on different criteria, and namely on the personality of the editor of the journal. Thus, we have the first period edited by I. Franko, the second one – by M. Hrushevskiy, and the third one – by D. Dontsov.

It was prof. M. Grushevskiy who had to sign the magazine, and the editorial committee also included also O. Borkowskiy, O. Makovei and I. Franko (beside M. Hrushevskiy). The first book appeared in January, 1898 under the editorship of the editorial committee. The birth of this magazine as well as the whole period of its existence till 1917-1919 was closely connected with the name of prof. M. Hrushevskiy [1, p. 5] In 1907 «LSH» was transferred from Lviv to Kyiv. M. Hrushevskiy was the head of the magazine. V. Leontovych, L. Starytska-Cherniakhivska, J. Siryi were the members of new editorial board. In the programming article there was a point that the magazine continued to follow the search for «roads which Ukrainian community has to follow on its way to revival and the creation of appropriate conditions for the comprehensive development of Ukrainian people» [2, c. 3] In 1914 the magazine stopped publishing because of the First World War.

After the overthrow of the tsarist regime «LSH» was revived by M. Hrushevskiy (1917-1919) again. It existed as one of the editions of the Ukrainian National Republic, promoted the idea of the young state's independence, contributed to the development of its culture. In the post-war Lviv period (1922-1939) the magazine united writers, journalists, historians of literature and art, who, after the defeat of the national

revolution, tried to stimulate literary, artistic and scientific process, and acted against the oppression in different spheres of the national life. Beside V. Hnatiuk, the editorial committee included also V. Doroshenko, E. Konovalets, I. Rakowsky, M. Haluschynskiy, J. Pavlykovskiy. Publicist and literary critic D. Dontsov became its head. In 1933–1939 the journal was published under another title – «Herald» («Vistnyk»). D. Dontsov set a task to make «LSH» not only an artistic but also a publicistic and a political body, to rally around it the patriotic forces, various artistic trends and directions, which could point out the ways of struggle for the lost independence [5] Materials published in «LRH» played a crucial role in the formation of the ideology of Ukrainian national movement and the development of modern Ukrainian culture.

LITERATURE

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