

**Peasant Issues and Agricultural Transformations
in the Years of the Ukrainian Revolution (1917 – 1921)
in the Works of Modern Romanian and Polish Historiography**

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Abstract: The article attempts to analyze the scientific achievements of modern Romanian and Polish historians on the peasant question and agrarian transformations that took place during the Ukrainian Revolution (1917–1921). The authors tried to focus on the characteristics that are inherent in the scientific research of Romanian and Polish historiography at the present stage. This was done on the example of some works of Romanian and Polish scientists who dealt with this topic. The key thesis that the authors tried to prove is that the presence of scientific works in Polish and Romanian historical science that directly or indirectly relate to our topic, but a separate specialized scientific study still have not appeared. The article ends with the author's thoughts on this situation.

Keywords: agrarianism, foreign historiography, peasant question, the Ukrainian revolution of 1917–1921, Ukrainian peasantry.

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The subject of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917 – 1921, despite a large number of scientific publications, is still of great interest among researchers. The multifaceted nature of these events provides a broad scientific perspective for scientists. The revolutionary vicissitudes of the time engulfed all the Ukrainian lands that were part of Austria-Hungary and the Russian Empire, combined national and social components, gained the support of various groups in contemporary society. Moreover, the revolution in Ukraine was not only a component of the revolutionary transformations in Central and Eastern Europe caused by the Great War of 1914 – 1918 but also their epicentre. It is no coincidence that in his work on the First World War, the well-known British researcher Dominic Liven noted in the introductory part that «the fate of the First World War depended on Ukraine»¹. Without exaggeration, the war that began at the beginning of the last century was a watershed of civilization in the history of human civilization, affecting each of its

¹ LIEVEN, Dominic: *Towards the flame. Empire, War and the End of Tsarist Russia*. London : Alien Lane. An Imprint of Penguin Books, 2016, 448 p.

realms². But as rightly noted by Ukrainian historian Yaroslav Hrytsak, reflecting on the aforementioned book by D. Liven, that the war of 1914 – 1918 was primarily an Eastern European conflict, and its main problems — empire, nationalism, geopolitics and identity — at the heart of world history of the 20th century³.

One of the perspectives that allow us to understand both the revolutionary processes in Ukraine in 1917 – 1921, and in Central and Eastern Europe as well, is the peasant-centric dimension. The social structure of these territories, the spread of revolutionary ideas and slogans among the peasantry, the number of peasant demonstrations and their radicalism allow us to assert the peasant-centric nature of the revolutionary actions of the early 20th century in these areas. In the previous article, the authors characterized the latest works of foreign historians on Ukrainian agrarianism in 1917 – 1921⁴. In this article, we will try to focus on the agrarian transformations and the peasant question in the days of the Ukrainian Revolution (1917 – 1921) in the scientific works of modern Romanian and Polish researchers.

Characterizing the latest historiographical heritage of Romanian authors, it should be noted that this topic is given almost no attention. Of course, the events of the First World War and the first postwar years are a popular issue among representatives of Romanian historiography and have repeatedly been covered in scientific works of various kinds (monographs, collective research, articles, etc.). However, the turbulent events in the Ukrainian lands during 1917 – 1921, and even such a specialized aspect as agrarian transformation or the peasant question, did not become the subject of special scientific research. It is important that the revolutionary changes in the agricultural sector, including Ukrainian agrarianism, were considered by Romanian historians only in the context of the study of agrarianism, a phenomenon that was characteristic of Central and Eastern Europe in the first decades of the «short 20th century».

It should be noted that one of the characteristic features of the study of this topic among Romanian historians is the emphasis on the political component, namely, the coverage of the place and role of this doctrine in the policy documents of various political forces of Romania at that time. As early as the beginning of 1990s, several scientific publications were

² SYCH, Alexander: Post War (WWI) Central and Eastern Europe: Time of Civilizational Choice. In: *Codrul Cosminului*, 2019, 25(1), p. 143-158.

³ HRYTSAK, Yaroslav: Misunderstood War. In: *Ukraina Moderna*, 2016, Vol. 23, pp. 201-215.

⁴ ILNYTSKYI, Vasyl – HLIBISCHUK, Mykola – KOMPANIETS, Oleksiy: Agrarianism as a Peasant-centric Phenomenon of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917-1921 in the Focus of Foreign Historiography. In: *Problems of Humanities. History Series: a collection of scientific articles of the Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University*, Vol. 5/47, pp. 214-234.

published, including the work of I. Scurtu⁵, who is considered one of the best experts in Romanian political history. Among the latest works, in our opinion, it is worth mentioning the monograph of Professor S. A. Seserman⁶. This study of the modern Romanian historian is devoted to one of the most numerous and influential political forces in interwar Romania, namely the Ceranist Party. The political life of the post-war Romanian state forced the new parties to choose doctrines and programs that corresponded to the sentiments of a wide range of citizens. At the same time, the methods of party activity changed, and newly established political organizations sometimes used methods that in no way resembled the connection with traditional bourgeois parties. Also, this party, according to the Romanian author, reflected a new phenomenon of the reformed political system of Romania — the emergence of peasant parties. The researcher devoted a lot of attention to the influence of agrarianism, economic factors (cooperation, industrialization, the role and activities of the state in the economic sphere) and the peasantry on the formation of this political force, the transformation of its doctrine during the 20th century. Seserman reveals the reasons and preconditions for the emergence of this doctrine, which have their origins in the «long 19th century» and led to the emergence of a new party. The formation of new cultural movements, the desire of some Romanian intellectuals to join the active socio-political life, alternative models of social development and other factors played a significant role in the formation of this peasant party⁷.

We cannot miss the Romanian researcher M. Pop, who is the author of some scientific publications on the establishment and development of the Ceranist Party in the period between two world wars⁸. Using numerous sources and historiographical developments of his predecessors, he formed a periodization that shows us the stages of the development of this political force in the interwar period. This is the period of 1919 – 1922 when the party emerged and took the first steps on the political

⁵ SCURTU, Ioan: *Istoria Partidului Național Țărănesc*. Bucharest : Editura Enciclopedic, 1994, 484 p.

⁶ SESERMAN, Alin: *Taranismul si crestin-democratia romaneasca*. Cluj : LIMES, 2016, 262 p.

⁷ SESERMAN, Alin: *Taranismul si crestin-democratia romaneasca*. Cluj : LIMES, 2016. 262 p.

⁸ POP, Marin: Partidul Național-Țărănesc și problema moșilor din Munții Apuseni în timpul mării crize economice. In: *Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis*, 2010, № 1, pp. 449-460; POP, Marin: Activitatea organizației Partidului Național Român din județul Hunedoara în perioada 1919-1922. In: *Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis*, 2011, № 2, pp. 469-486; POP, Marin: Activitatea organizației Partidului Național Țărănesc din județul Hunedoara în perioada 1928-1938. In: *Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis*, 2015, № 6, pp. 319-333; POP, Marin: Evoluția organizațiilor Partidului Național Român din Ardeal și Banat în perioada 1923-1925. Alegeri parlamentare parțiale. In: *Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis*, 2016, № 7, pp. 313-331.

map of the Romanian state. The second — 1923 – 1925, during which the Ceranists significantly expanded their social base, building party structures in different regions of «Greater Romania». The third is 1928 – 1938 when the Ceranist Party came to power and partially implemented its program principles. However, the world economic crisis of 1929 – 1933 and other factors led to a decline in its support among Romanian society. The establishment of an authoritarian regime in the late 1930s would lead to the banning of all political forces in the Kingdom of Romania, including the Ceranist Party. We should also dwell on the work of M. Pop⁹, which is devoted to the influence of the «Great Depression» on the Ceranists and the political life of the Romanian state. He argues that the economic cataclysms of 1929 – 1933 exacerbated ideological differences, which led to the split of the party into two opposing camps. Not only did they have different ideas about building Romanian statehood but they also had the opposite understanding of how to implement the agrarian program and meet the needs of the peasants. However, the social unrest caused by the crisis in the socio-economic sphere of Romania at the time, the ineffectiveness of government measures, the spread of radical ideas and other circumstances significantly affected the electoral sympathies of the population during the parliamentary elections in the early 1930s, and were forced to join the opposition.

There are also works on very narrow aspects of the political sphere. For example, A. Nicolaescu¹⁰ published a scientific study on one of the newspapers of the Ceranists during 1925 – 1927, in which he focused on the subject matter of the published articles, and on their authors.

Noteworthy is the publication of researcher A. Harre¹¹ on Romanian agrarianism as one of the economic models of development in the inter-war period. We have to note that the key issue that the author tries to reveal is to present agrarianism as an alternative socio-economic path between Marxism and liberal democracy. Harre pays attention to the origin of this doctrine and the context in which it was formed. It identifies several components of agrarianism. In particular, these are the ideas of Russian agrarian socialism, rural nationalism, economic theories of the "third way", patriarchal social relations and the utopian idea of the peasant state. According to the author, these factors shaped Romanian

⁹ POP, Marin: Partidul Național-Țărănesc și problema moșilor din Munții Apuseni în timpul mării crize economice. In: *Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis*, 2010, № 1, pp. 449-460

¹⁰ NICOLAESCU, Alexandru: Evoluția editorială a gazetei Țărănismul în primii doi ani de existență (1925-1927). In: *Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Series Historica*, 2018, №15, pp.173-199.

¹¹ HARRE, Angela: *Between Marxism and Liberal Democracy: Romanian Agrarianism as an Economic Third Way. Societal Change and Ideological Formation among the Rural Population of the Baltic Area, 1880-1939*. Huddinge : Södertörn University, 2008, pp. 57-73.

agrarianism. Interestingly, the researcher devotes a lot of attention to the influence of the discussions between the supporters of this concept. A. Harre characterizes in detail the theoretical differences that existed among the supporters of Romanian agrarianism. She calls some of them the representatives of the left parties, who considered the idea of a peasant state only as a transitional stage between corporate democracy and social democracy. And others, who did not formulate a clear state-building strategy but tried to use this shortcoming to counter the then-popular fascist ideas, which were also an alternative to democracy. Regarding the external factors, the researcher places special emphasis on the impact of the Great Depression of 1929 – 1933 on the situation in the Kingdom of Romania. Harre points out that the global economic crisis played an important role in the development of the Romanian state, as it had not only caused a decline in the living standards of the peasants but also changed their electoral sentiment. The statistics of that time convincingly show that peasant parties were losing support from the peasantry, which was starting to sympathize with far-right political forces. According to the Romanian author, after the Great Depression, peasants began to oppose democracy and capitalism, which failed to stabilize Romania within the new, much-expanded borders after the First World War. In other words, the Romanian peasantry began to see the democratic and capitalist systems as certain barriers that not only hindered economic development but also impoverished them. Therefore, they saw an alternative in radical forces that challenged the traditional model of the development – liberal democracy.

It should be noted that not only modern Romanian historians studying various aspects of agrarianism pay much attention to the impact of the economic crisis of 1929 – 1933. Scholars from other Central and Eastern European countries also study the role and consequences of the Great Depression on peasant parties, their doctrines, etc. For example, the Slovak historian Roman Holec in a scientific publication on agrarianism as an alternative way of transformation of the European continent in the 20th century also paid much attention to the impact of economic cataclysms of the late 1920s – early 1930s¹². He also views this crisis not only through the prism of social and economic shocks but also as a factor that forced him to rethink various economic concepts and models of development.

Another historiographical trend that can be traced in the publications of modern Romanian historians is the understanding of the views and ideas of contemporary theorists of agrarianism. Of course, this feature is

¹² HOLEC, Roman: Agrárna demokracia ako pokus o tretiu cestu stredoeurópskej transformácie. In: *Historický časopis*, 2011, №1, pp. 3-32.

inherent in other national historiographies of the Central European region. It should be noted that the figure of the well-known scientist, publicist and one of the theorists of the Ceranist Party of the interwar period V. Madjaru (1887 – 1940) arouses considerable interest in Romanian historical science. He believed that the Ceranist party should not be identified with the social class but with the implementation of the social ideal. In his view, this goal can be achieved through a well-thought-out doctrine, which must be implemented in practice. Madjaru made a significant contribution at the theoretical level to the justification of agrarianism as a model of socio-economic development for the Romanian state in the interwar period. In our opinion, we should dwell on the scientific publication of the Romanian researcher A. Stamate-Stefan, which analyzes in detail the ideas of Majaru on the economic model of the Kingdom of Romania after the First World War¹³. The Romanian author argues that the worldview of the well-known theorist of agrarianism was most influenced by three factors: German historicism, Russian populism (Poporanism) and Marxism. According to the Romanian historian, such eclecticism was an effective mechanism for justifying its political goals, namely, protecting and securing the interests of the peasantry, building an agrarian state based on smallholders, eliminating capitalist exploitation, and so on. However, economic cataclysms in the late 1920s led to a change in his views on the idea of industrialization of the country, which he had not previously accepted.

Another publication that traces the mentioned historiographical trend is the work of the Romanian author L. Neagoe on agrarianism in the intellectual debate of interwar Romania¹⁴. As the author rightly emphasizes, this topic was at the forefront of the intellectual discourse of Romanian society in the early 20th century. On the one hand, this issue was then relevant because the agrarian problem in the Romanian state was not been fully resolved. On the other hand, the controversy over this issue was the response of the intelligentsia community to the modernization of transformations in Romania in the 19th century and their consequences. The Romanian researcher emphasizes that the doctrine of agrarianism, which was developed by politicians of different views, was an attempt to create a foundation for a future peasant state that would protect the interests of small and medium-sized producers, especially

¹³ STAMATE-STEFAN, Andreas: Virgil Madgearu at the crossroads of an anticapitalistic trinity: german historicism, populism and marxism. In: *New Europe College Stefan Odobleja Program Yearbook*, 2016, № 16, pp. 221-250.

¹⁴ NEAGOE, Liviu: The «Third Way»: Agrarianism and Intellectual Debates in Interwar Romania. In: *Anuarul Institutului de Istorie «George Barițiu»*. Series HISTORICA, 2009, № 48, pp. 245-260.

peasants. However, due to internal and external factors (growth of nationalism, the world economic crisis of 1929 – 1933), it was not possible.

Analyzing the work of modern Polish researchers on this issue, we note that they can be divided into two groups. The first includes scientific publications directly related to the events of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917 – 1921, including those dealing with agrarian transformation. The second group contains the works on the agrarian issue and Polish state policy in this area, where events in Ukraine are mentioned only indirectly.

Returning to the analysis of the first block, we emphasize that after the fall of communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe and the collapse of the Soviet Union, Polish historians began to pay much attention to national liberation struggle in Ukraine during 1917 – 1921. Of course, the topics of Polish-Ukrainian war of 1918 – 1919 and the revolutionary events in Western Ukraine became extremely popular. However, other aspects of the Ukrainian revolution of the early 20th century became the subject of research by Polish researchers. For example, some Polish authors were interested in the development of the Ukrainian revolutionary movement in 1917, the military conflict between the Ukrainian People's Republic (UPR) and the Bolshevik government in late 1917 – early 1918, the peculiarities of building a regular UPR armed forces and comparing this process in neighbouring countries concerning revolutionary events in Ukraine, figures of the Ukrainian revolutionary camp and other no less interesting aspects, etc. For a more detailed description of this group of scientific papers, we will focus on some of them.

The article written by the Polish historian Adam Lityński mainly deals with the revolutionary events in Ukrainian territories from the fall of the Romanov dynasty and the proclamation of the formation of the Provisional Government to the coming to power of the Bolsheviks in autumn 1917¹⁵. Of course, the main focus of the author is on political battles in Ukraine in the mentioned period, but superficially mentions the changes that took place in the agricultural sector at that time. The key factor for the Polish researcher is the importance and conflict over the land issue in 1917. At the same time, A. Lityński pointed out the position of various political forces of that time and their leaders on the agrarian issue. He also briefly mentioned the political agitation of the parties regarding this socio-economic problem and the attitude of the Ukrainian population to it.

¹⁵ LITYŃSKI, Adam: Ukraine from provisional government till bolshevik coup. 100th anniversary of the revolution of 1917. In: *Roczniki Administracji i Prawa*, 2016, №. 16/2, pp. 83-102.

Related to our problems is the scientific publication of the Polish historian Rafał Kowalczyk, which also mainly deals with the events of the First World War in Ukraine and the revolution of 1917 – 1921, which, in his opinion, were the key to gaining independence of their statehood¹⁶. As the title of the article suggests, the author's research attention focuses on military and revolutionary battles in Ukraine in the early 20th century. R. Kowalczyk, although rather superficially, mentions not only the land issue at that time but also the vicissitudes concerning it. Interestingly, the Polish historian tried to characterize its importance in the context of the radicalization of popular sentiment during the First World War and national liberation struggles. Another aspect pointed out by a foreign scholar concerns the connection between the agrarian question and the influential political doctrines of the time. After all, as the author aptly noted, the socialist view of the ways and mechanisms for solving this problem dominated among Ukrainian political circles. This was since that period the socialist idea occupied a leading position among the figures of the Ukrainian revolution of 1917 – 1921. Such considerations are confirmed by the people's will to the Ukrainian National Assembly in early 1918.

We conclude the analysis of this group of scientific works with a collective publication of Ukrainian and Polish authors — Viktor Holubko and, already mentioned by us, Adam Lityński¹⁷. They devoted their lengthy article to one of the turning points of the revolutionary period in Ukraine — from the fall of the tsarist regime and the establishment of the Provisional Government in March 1917 to the signing of the Brest Peace Treaty in early 1918. The researchers focus on the Central Council and its role in the revolutionary processes of the time, the importance of the Universals and the analysis of the ideas proclaimed in them, relations with the Provisional Government, its attitude and reaction to the events in Ukraine in 1917, the seizing power by the Bolsheviks in autumn 1917 and its influence on the Ukrainian revolutionary camp, the importance of diplomatic negotiations in Brest, and etc. The authors mention agrarian transformations in the context of those socio-economic provisions that were mentioned in the documents promulgated by the Central Council. The arguments of V. Holubko and A. Lityński regarding the land reform, which was proclaimed by the Third Universal, turned out to be interesting. They note that the ideas for the nationalization of land were

¹⁶ KOWALCZYK, Rafał: W cieniu walk, wojen i rewolucji. Trudna droga Ukrainy do wolności. In: *Ucraina magna*, 2016, Vol. 1, pp. 171-207.

¹⁷ HOLUBKO, Wiktor – LITYŃSKI, Adam: Na gruzach imperium. Ukraina po upadku cesarstwa rosyjskiego: od rewolucji lutowej 1917 do traktatu brzeskiego 1918. In: *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne*, 2017, №. 69, pp. 83-129.

enshrined not only in the political beliefs of the leaders of the Central Council but also because of the mood of the peasant masses. With this step, Ukrainian politicians tried to reduce the influence of the Bolshevik propaganda campaign on Ukrainian territories on the land issue. Moreover, scholars note that at the regional level, peasants from 1917 onwards arbitrarily began to seize land that had previously been owned by landowners. This process with the radicalization of popular sentiment only intensified. Therefore, such measures of the Central Council legitimized the peasant redistribution of land at the legislative level.

Describing the second group of scientific works of Polish historians, we emphasize that they mention agrarian innovations and the peasant question during the Ukrainian Revolution (1917 – 1921) indirectly and only in the context of reforms in agriculture in Poland during the interwar period. We also note another feature of these works, namely — the consideration of agrarian transformations in the Polish state was carried out taking into account the same actions of governments of neighbouring countries, for which in the interwar period peasant issues were also important.

Frederik Zalewski devoted his publication to the political identity of Polish peasants from the end of the 19th century to the fall of the Communist regime in Poland¹⁸. The Polish scholar analyzes three blocks of issues related to the agricultural issue in the mentioned years. The subject we are interested in is mentioned in this article only superficially and in the context of the revolutionary upheavals in Central and Eastern Europe after the end of the First World War. It should be noted that F. Zalewski is analyzing not only the turbulent events in Ukraine, one of which was the unresolved peasant issue (pogroms of estates, illegal redistribution of land, peasant uprisings), but also other circumstances of the time (economic collapse after the First World War, the influence of the Bolsheviks with their idea of «world revolution», etc.). He also points out that the political leaders of Poland were forced to begin reforming the agricultural sector to avoid such actions in their state and to satisfy the interests of the peasantry.

Another Polish researcher, Tadeusz Włudyk, considers the doctrine of Polish agrarianism as an alternative between liberal-capitalist and Communist models of national economic development¹⁹. The Ukrainian peasant question during period of 1917 – 1921 is not described in detail,

¹⁸ ZALEWSKI, Frederic: Agrarian Populism in Poland: Peasants' Political Identity and Mobilisation from Democratization to Communism (1880–1989). In: *Research in Political Sociology, 2014, The Many Faces of Populism: Current Perspectives*, Vol. 22, pp. 101-126.

¹⁹ WŁUDYK, Tadeusz: «Trzecia droga» w myśli gospodarczej II Rzeczypospolitej. Kraków : Universitas, 1994. 169 s.

but the author put it into a broader regional context. The socio-economic specifics of Central and Eastern Europe with its agrarian bias forced the governments of these states to pay a lot of attention and effort to this area.

It is also worth paying attention to Andrzej Lech's publication, which also indirectly analyzes the agrarian transformations in Ukraine during the revolution. The problems of his article cover such a phenomenon as agrarianism in the Slavic states of the interwar period²⁰. The research interests focus on identifying the characteristics that were inherent in agrarianism in Poland and Czechoslovakia. The Polish scientist seeks to substantiate that this phenomenon was peculiar only to the Central and Eastern part of continental Europe. Of course, A. Lech does not single out Ukrainian agrarianism but the peasant question and revolutionary events in the Ukrainian lands of the early 20th century serve for him to confirm the importance of this problem at that time.

Another noteworthy work is a study by Polish author Barbara Stoczewska²¹. Although this research work is devoted to some important aspects of the Polish political history, it covers the period from the end of the 19th century to the end of the Second World War, but in it, a lot of attention is devoted to our topic. In a separate part of the book, the Ukrainian question is analyzed in the program documents of the Polish peasant parties and the ideas of S. Milkowski, who was the main ideologue of Polish agrarianism in the interwar period. B. Stochewska claims that in the interwar period the leaders of the Polish peasant movement failed to form a well-thought-out doctrine on the Ukrainian question. However, as she rightly points out, it should not be said that they treated it as a secondary problem. She states that many of the activists of the Polish peasant parties adhered to the views on the «Polish-Ukrainian rapprochement» in the field of agrarian transformation in those years. Such views attached greater importance to the protection of the socio-economic interests of Polish and Ukrainian peasants than to national aspirations.

Summing up, it is necessary to dwell on some important considerations. First, there are enough works in the Romanian and Polish historical sciences that directly or indirectly characterize the peasant question and agrarian innovations during the years of the Ukrainian Revolution (1917 – 1921). As we have tried to demonstrate, one of the key features

²⁰ LECH, Andrzej: Agrarianism in the populist movement of the Slavic states (1918–1939). The history of peasant parties in Europe. In: *Genesis and development*, 2007, Vol. 1, pp. 33–42.

²¹ STOCZEWSKA, Barbara: *Ukraina i Ukraińcy w polskiej myśli politycznej: od końca XIX wieku do wybuchu II wojny światowej*. Kraków : AFM, 2013. 392 p.

of the analyzed works is the focus on the political, social and economic contexts, which consider both the peasant issue and the transformation in the Ukrainian countryside during these years. Secondly, despite all the above, specialized scientific research devoted entirely to this issue has not appeared in either Romanian or Polish historiography. Third, one explanation for this situation may be that the Romanian and Polish historical sciences formed separate scientific directions in the study of their agricultural history of the 19th and 20th centuries, which is no less interesting than the Ukrainian. Understanding all the above, in our opinion, it would be worth thinking about the idea of a comprehensive collective study of a multinational team of authors, where the peasant question and agrarian reforms of the Ukrainian Revolution would be analyzed with similar phenomena that took place in neighbouring countries (Poland, Romania and others). Such a transnational view of this region of continental Europe in the early 20th century would better represent the characteristics of the Central and Eastern Europe of that time as a whole and each of the states.

Zhrnutie

Roľnícka otázka a agrárne transformácie v rokoch Ukrajinskej revolúcie (1917 – 1921) v dielach súčasnej rumunskej a poľskej historiografie

Štúdia analyzuje vedecké práce súčasných rumunských a poľských historikov v oblasti roľníckej problematiky a transformácie poľnohospodárstva, ku ktorým došlo na ukrajinskom vidieku v období Ukrajinskej revolúcie (1917 – 1921). Zameriava sa na osobitosti vlastné vedeckému výskumu rumunskej a poľskej historiografie v súčasnej etape. Rozoberá predovšetkým zásadné práce rumunských a poľských vedcov, ktorí sa zaoberali predmetnou témou. Autori štúdie prichádzajú so zistením, že v poľskej a rumunskej historickej vede existuje dostatok vedeckých prác, ktoré charakterizujú roľnícku otázku a agrárne inovácie v rokoch 1917 – 1921. Jednou z kľúčových črt analyzovaných prác je zameranie na politické, sociálne a ekonomické súvislosti, ktoré zohľadňujú roľnícku otázku i transformáciu na ukrajinskom vidieku v týchto rokoch. Napriek tomu sa špecializovaný vedecký výskum venovaný výlučne tejto problematike neobjavil ani v rumunskej, ani v poľskej historiografii. Vysvetlením takej situácie je skutočnosť, že rumunská a poľská historická veda si vytvorili samostatné vedecké smery v štúdiu svojich agrárnych dejín 19. a 20. storočia, ktoré nie sú menej zaujímavé ako ukrajinské. Autori sa za-

mýšľajú nad myšlienkou komplexnej kolektívnej publikácie medzinárodného tímu autorov, v ktorej by sa roľnícka otázka a agrárne reformy obdobia Ukrajinskej revolúcie analyzovali spolu s podobnými javmi, ktoré sa odohrali v susedných krajinách (Poľsko, Rumunsko a iné). Nadnárodný pohľad na tento región kontinentálnej Európy na začiatku 20. storočia by lepšie predstavil charakteristiku agrárnej transformácie vo vtedajšej strednej a východnej Európy ako celku a aj v jednotlivých štátoch.