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FORGOTTEN CAPITAL OF THE UNITED UKRAINIAN STATE: CAPACITY FOR MILITARY-PATRIOTIC TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN CITY OF KAM'YANETS-PODILSKYI

The article highlights the tourist potential and directions of its use in relation to the Kamyanets era of the UPR Directoriat (1919–1920), when Kamianets-Podilskyi served as the capital of the United Ukrainian State. The UPR Directoriat and its chairman, Chief Commander S. Petliura, the WUPR Dictatorship and the dictator Ye. Petrushevych, the government and the ministries of the UPR and WUPR, the General Staff of the Ukrainian Army of the UPR and the Leadership of the Ukrainian Galician Army, the National University, theater worked here, the laws of the UPR, resolutions and appeals of the Directoriat, orders on the Active Army of the UPR, etc. were adopted here. The Kamyanets era of the UPR Directoriat is connected with an important period of Ukrainian national liberation competitions and creation of the statehood of Ukraine. However, the existing tourist and resource potential related to the metropolitan status of Kamianets-Podilskyi, which was temporarily the capital of the Soborna (United) Ukrainian State in 1919–1920, is currently underutilized.

Keywords: *Soborna (United) Ukrainian State, UPR, WUPR, Kamianets-Podilskyi, capital, tourist potential, excursion routes, military-historical festival «The last capital».*

Relevance of research topic. More than a century has passed since proclamation of Kamyanets-Podilskyi the capital city of the UPR, and the further away from these events, the greater interest represents every detail of the establishment of Ukrainian statehood. So the period of Kamyanets-Podilskyi's staying in the status of the capital of the UPR provides great opportunities for development of military-patriotic tourism, which are not fully discovered now.

Formulation of the problem. Kamyanets-Podilskyi, which is mentioned first among the tourist wonders of Ukraine, is known generally for Ukrainian and foreign tourists, because of its historical fortress from the XV–XVIII centuries of Polish-Turkish origin (more correct – a castle, because in the Middle Ages the inaccessible fortress represented the whole city) [8, 418–420]. But the tourist potential of the city is

far from exhausted, since the Ukrainian Liberation Competitions of 1917–1920 gave it the opportunity to become for a long time (about 1 year) the capital of the UPR and ZUPR (Soborna (United) Ukraine) with full implementation of the capital functions and the availability of all relevant structures. Almost all the buildings where they were situated, have remained in the city until our time and are directly related to the activities of the most famous heads of the UPR and ZUPR, first of all, the Head of the Directorate and the Chief Commander of the UPR Army Simon Petliura. All these facts should be reflected on the image and development of tourist flows and brands of this destination, especially as in the world practice (USA, China) tourism brands are sometimes created artificially, cities change their names according to tourist demand [3]. In Kamianets-Podilskyi there is nothing to think of and to change – its days, as the capital of the UPR and ZUPR (that is, United Ukraine), have left in itself both photo-documentary and material – architectural heritage. It's impossible not to use this heritage in order to diversify the tourist offer of the city in the direction of priority development of national-patriotic and military-patriotic tourism in modern conditions of independent Ukraine.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. A study of the source-base of the article revealed that there are many publications, but they are mostly historical nature – without any connections to tourism. One can refer, first of all, to online sources [1; 2; 5; 6; 7; 9], as well as to guidebook «Kamyanets – the last capital of the UPR» [10], Polish language [2; 4] and other sources [3; 8].

Presenting main material. One can say that Kamyanets-Podilskyi became the capital of the Soborna (United) Ukrainian State in 1919, since both the UPR Directorate and its ministries and the ZUPR Dictatorship with the state secretaries (ministers) were located here, as well as the Head of the Directorate, Chief Commander S. Petliura and ZUPR Dictator E. Petrushevich. Kamianets also housed the highest organs of the UPR and ZUPR Armed Forces – the UPR Active Army (Ministry of Military Affairs and General Staff) and the Ukrainian Galician Army (Chief Command). So in Kamianets there was an attempt to integrate the two Ukrainian states and their Armed Forces into a single body. Contemporaries emphasized the great importance of this period for Ukrainian national construction. General M. Omelyanovich-Pavlenko later wrote: «In the second half of 1919, Kamyanets of Podillya played an outstanding role during our liberation struggle. Here in a small space gathered everything that was saved from the long-lasting, fierce previous struggle that was running on both sides of the muddy river Zbruch (former border). It was for the first time that the Great and Western lands of the United and Single Ukraine became one against the other, as two worlds that have been politically divided for centuries; after all, they came together so closely and by force of circumstances were forced to look each other directly to the eyes, and that was for the good! The common woe did its thing: it fermented two branches of numerous nation into one community» [9]. The two Ukrainian governments had a difficult relationships,

which also affected the military situation. Thus, among the units stationed in Kamianets was the 1st Brigade of the USS (Infantry) of the Ukrainian Galician Army (UGA), which during July – September 1919 actually served as E. Petrushevich's guard. UPR government tried to create a similar elite division in the form of the Haidamak Brigade. As M. Kapustiansky (the quartermaster-general of the UPR Army) noted, «A unique combination was created. On the one hand – UGA, which had the features of the former Austrian army: positive (rational organization, punctuality even in the smallest detail, accuracy, stubbornness and endurance in battle, but without proper tenacity and perseverance to bring it to an end at all costs) and negative (extra centralization, fear for their flanks and rear, lack of broad initiative and waiting for orders from above). The infantry of UGA did not require much and listened strictly to their officers orders. The Dnieper army had the properties of a former Russian army, with some biases for better or worse. Strong features included stubbornness, dedication, endurance, contempt for death. But in general the Army of the UPR was less organized than the UGA, with less discipline, rear and supplies. From the purely combat side, as the ability to maneuver on wide fronts, to fight on all four sides of the world, personal initiative, the Army of the UPR was stronger than the UGA in the conditions of the Maneuver-Bolshevik front. It was supposed to be a perfect combination of carefulness, limited desires, obedience of Halychyna style UGA with initiative, militancy and a wide reach of the UPR Army. They complemented each other. Together, they could create, under favorable conditions (equipment, weapons), a formidable, invincible Ukrainian Weapon»[5]. Concentration of the UGA and UPR Army on the Podillya soil opened a new page of combat cooperation between them. The transformation of Kamyanets to the capital city (even forced and temporary) of the United Ukraine contributed to the revitalization of cultural life in the city as well.

Almost all the buildings, which housed the various state institutions of the UPR and ZUPR, have been preserved in the city up to the present time and are directly related to the activity of the most famous heads of the UPR and ZUPR, first of all, to the Head of the Directoriat and the Chief Commander of the UPR Army, Simon Petliura. Military historical festivals and reconstructions are essential for attracting tourists to Kamianets-Podilsky, as the former capital of the UPR. In general, the city can be recommended annually to hold «UPR Days» lasting several days, the purpose of which is to recreate the events of the few months of 1919, when the capital of independent Ukraine was located in Kamianets-Podilskyi. These can be military parades, training of units of UPR and ZUPR armies, theatrical performances, performances of poets and singers with authentic works of the UPR times, stage performances of «UPR leaders» at rallies, the reconstruction of fights and more. If you involve university students together with high school students and dress them in the military uniforms of the UPR and ZUPR armies to participate in staged events, then the whole city will find itself in the atmosphere of the «capital of the UPR in 1919.» For tourists (Ukrainian and foreign) it would be an unforgettable festival. Appropriate

program of activities should be prepared in advance, submitted in print and electronic media, advertised on the Internet, on television, etc. The basis for such a festival already exists—it's the military-historical festival «The Last Capital», dedicated to the Kamianets Era of the Ukrainian People's Republic, which was held on August 24–25, 2019 after a five-year break. During the festival, two clashes were reconstructed – between the UPR Active Army and the Armed Forces of the South of Russia (A. Denikin's Army), and later during the tactical game – between the UPR Active Army and Bolshevik units. The event took place in the park opposite the «Rosmay» Trading Centre on Shevchenko Street – at 16.00 and at the Polish Market Square – at 17.30. During the two battles the audience was commented on by well-known Kyiv historian and heraldist Alex Rudenko. The tactical game took place on the second day of the festival at the Polish Filwarks, when: «The enemy was very close. The Bolsheviks were on a nearby field, and the guys from infantry reconnaissance squad of the Third Iron Division of the UPR Army did not know about it. Their detachment was divided: half left on the left bank of the river Smotrych, and then crossed the river fording. Others set off along the ancient Polish Gate. «Petlyura» armored car followed the detachment, then stopped, waiting for his time. The Bolsheviks saw and prepared the approach of the reconnaissance men: they barricaded the road to the field, and three ambushes were prepared in shrubs of bushes and trees. The muzzle of the rifles was sticking out of the corn, and sometimes the shaggy papakhas could be seen in the reeds. Shots reflected off the high cliffs of the canyon. The battle lasted for a quarter of an hour: the field was covered with the bodies of the fallen, only a cabin boy from the Bolshevik detachments survived, and the people who came to Kamyanets-Podilskyi beach to sunbathe were filming everything on their phones, sometimes without even lifting from towels spread out on the bank of Smotrych river [6]. There were a lot of spectators (tourists) watching the street fights in the city, but, alas, few people watched the tactical game, although all the events of the festival were free.

More than 200 reconstructors participated in this event, including members of the city military-historical society, the Victims of War Search Society «Memory» (Lviv), NGO «Living History» (Vinnytsia), the Vinnytsia History Center; Protector of Water (Odessa); Age «172 Infantry Regiment» (Kyiv); Plastun Water Company (Kyiv); 44th Infantry Regiment (Kyiv), Insurgent Regiment (Kyiv), reconstructors from Khmelnytskyi, 46th Dobrich Regiment from Dobrych (Bulgaria). Among the reconstructors there were many ATO (Anti – Terrorist Operation) / OUF (Operation of the United Forces) participants who went from the front to the «historic front», defending the position of independence of Ukraine through the reconstruction of the Liberation events. Among the reconstructors were women who recreated the mourning sisters who provided first aid during and after the battle, and «paramedics». Three armored cars («Chernik» from Kamenets, «Petliura» from Vinnytsia and unnamed one from Lviv) drove through the streets of the city, as well as an antique-looking Fiat

truck and several passenger cars of that era. In their free time from the «fighting» the reconstructors practiced in the studio and demonstrated the camp soldierslife from the early twentieth century for all Kamyanets Castle guests. The festival began with a free concert by the People's Artist of Ukraine Taras Kompanichenko and «Horia Cossack» in the courtyard of the Old Castle. The team brought the program «Songs of the Ukrainian Revolution» from the works of the time of the Liberation Competitions of 1917–1921. The Kamyanets event became the «godfather» of a similar festival in city of Vinnitsa, and in the plans of the organizers – the reproduction of the events of 1920, namely the episode of the Polish-Bolshevik war [2; 4]. This is an interesting and important topic that is practically unknown to the vast majority of the Ukrainian population. The reconstructions plans also include an educational component of the festival.

In such a way, Kamianets-Podilsky restores the memory of its time as the capital of Ukrainian Revolution. The gains and losses of the UPR Directoriat become the topic of military-historical festivals and reconstructions (like «The Last Capital»), publications, guides and excursions. Kamyanets is slowly recollecting its past and its capital status, which it had under UPR, but its tourism potential in this context is not fully revealed. For exsample, the tourist guide-book«Kamyanets as the last capital of the UPR», published in 2011 [10], has not been republished since then and has become a rarity even in online stores, and excursions under the same name do not have proper advertising in Ukraine and abroad, that was noted by correspondent of the Lviv newspaper «Vysokyi Zamok» during a visit to the city, paying attention to the proposal of an city excursion about witches [1]. The Military History Festival andReconstruction under name «Last Capital», which took place in Kamianets-Podilskyi in August 2019 after a 5-year break, was also unheard of in all Ukrainian advertising and publicity. As a result, the organizers of this festival, which is very interesting for tourists, boasted that it gathered over 200 reconstructors from Ukraine and abroad, but the number of tourists remained silent, and although most of the festival's events were free for spectators, only a few casual tourists came to see the tactical game.

Conclusion. Kamianets-Podilskyi, as a significant tourist destination of Ukraine, needs to diversify its tourist image by attracting into it the capital city's past in the time of the UPR Directoryat, which is especially important nowadays aspecially for the education of school pupils and students (taking into account the Ministry of Education requirement for their tourist mobility), and secure that image with the right brand (logo, slogan, etc.). In any case, the city's capital status obliges to it.

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