

сильного почуття національної єдності... вона має стати охоронним засобом у щоденній розвоєвій праці й у щоденній боротьбі за існування національного організму" [3, с. 14] в умовах чужонаціонального панування.

За п'ять повоєнних років головування М. Галущинського значно зросла кількість філій „Просвіти” (на 86 одиниць, за іншими даними – 96), число читалень досягло більше 2930, що перевищило передвоєнні дані відповідно на 9 і 65 одиниць [1, с. 449]. Характерним у діяльності М. Галущинського як голови „Просвіти” був тісний зв'язок з краєм, його часті поїздки по Галичині, Волині, Східній Україні, поширення просвітянських ідей за кордоном, зокрема, в Польщі й Америці.

В умовах тотального наступу польської влади на українську культуру – переслідування польською адміністрацією, закриття філій, читалень, бібліотек, при постійній матеріальній скруті, за часів головування М. Галущинського діяльність Товариства „Просвіта” набрала вищого організаційного та виховного спрямування.

Література:

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RELIGIONS IN UKRAINE

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As of January 1, 2011, Ukraine had 33,977 churches and religious organizations. Today more than 97% of the registered religious communities in Ukraine are Christian. About half of them are Orthodox. The other half is split among Catholics and Protestants. The category of "traditional" (in informal terminology) churches has three major Orthodox jurisdictions, the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Armenian community, also, to some extent, the communities of Lutherans, Calvinists, Baptists, Pentecostals, and Adventists.

The biggest church in terms of the number of registered communities in Ukraine is the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (for better understanding in relation to other registered churches in Ukraine it is sometimes followed by the abbreviation "MP" (Moscow Patriarchate), but this addition is not part of the official name of the church). Today, this denomination has 12,251 registered religious entities (including 11,952 communities). The number of clergymen serving the church is 9,680.

The second largest registered community in Ukraine is the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Kyiv Patriarchate. Today it has 4,508 registered associations (of which 4,371 are communities) and 3,021 clergymen.

The third largest Orthodox Church in Ukraine is the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, which has 1,227 registered religious associations (including 1,190 parishes), in which are serving 699 clergymen.

Ukraine also has 57 registered communities of the Russian Orthodox Old-Rite Church, which are united in the Kyivan Archeparchy, and 11 communities of Old Believers-bespopovtsy. There are also 33 communities of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia and 31 parishes of the Russian True Orthodox Church, and 101 Orthodox communities that belong to various small associations. In particular, there is a parish of the Romanian Orthodox Church, which is registered as the Autonomous Orthodox parish.

Ukraine also has two national Catholic Churches: the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church and the Roman Catholic Church in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church is the largest Eastern Catholic Church in the world. In Ukraine, it has 3,825 registered organizations (3,646 parishes), in which 2,424 clergymen are serving.

The Roman Catholic Church has 1,081 registered religious associations (including 909 parishes), in which 579 clergymen are serving.

Another community in Ukraine is the so-called Non-Caledonian, **Armenian Apostolic Church**, the community of which is in Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, and a few cities in the Crimea.

Among the Protestant denominations, the most common in Ukraine is the **All-Ukrainian Union of Evangelical Christian Baptists** with 2,705 registered communities and the **Ukrainian Union of Christians of Evangelical Faith-Pentecostals** with 1,595 associations. In addition to these major denominations, there are many other Protestant and neo-Protestant communities.

In Ukraine, there are also representatives of several denominations of **Judaism** and **Islam**.

At the end of 1980s neo-pagan communities appeared in Ukraine. The number of other religious and religious philosophical (Buddhism) trends, including non-traditional and new religious movements has been dynamically growing.

Since December 1996 the All-Ukrainian Council of Churches and Religious Organizations (AUCCRO) operates; it unites about 90% of the religious communities in Ukraine. Since late 2002 along with the AUCCRO operates the Council of Heads of Christian Churches of Ukraine, which includes representatives of several leading Christian denominations.