

YURIY ROMANYSHYN

jurar7@ukr.net

Vasyl Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine

ORCID: 0000-0002-6310-1568

NADIIA POPADIUK

grinnad13@gmail.com

Vasyl Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine

ORCID: 0000-0001-8913-1071

NEWSPAPERS OF HALYCHYNA FROM THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENT UKRAINE IN THE FUND OF THE VASYL STEFANYK NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY OF UKRAINE IN LVIV

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the article is to investigate the newspapers from Halychyna from the period of independent Ukraine on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the fund of the Vasyl Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine in Lviv. Research is based on the general scientific principles of objectivity, systematicity, causality and historicism. Among the concrete scientific methods applied are historical and descriptive, analytical, problem-thematic, structural and typological. Quantitative and qualitative analysis was also used when processing the obtained results of the research. The scientific novelty of the research results lies in the fact that, for the first time in the history of Ukrainian press studies, editions stored in the fund

of the Vasyl Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine in Lviv of newspapers from Halychyna from 1991–2021 have been analyzed. Conclusions. The scientific disclosure and processing of the library's fund will provide an opportunity for modern researchers to create an objective and reliable picture of the past, to deepen the scientific study of the problems of the national historical heritage, and the repertoire of domestic periodicals.

KEYWORDS: newspapers in Halychyna, Vasyl Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine in Lviv, domestic press, newspaper publications

INTRODUCTION

The fund of the Vasyl Stefanyk National Scientific Library of Ukraine in Lviv (hereinafter the V. Stefanyk NSLU in Lviv) stores unique, rare and valuable publications, among which a significant place is occupied by collections of newspapers. Researching newspaper editions makes it possible to study not only the features and specifics of the problem-thematic content of the periodical, but also, based on the analysis of the given facts and documentary sources, gives the reader the opportunity to create an objective picture of the image of one or another historical period. In addition, the study of the discussed topic makes it possible to supplement the database of the domestic press with a significant number of publications that were printed in Halychyna during 1991–2021.

ANALYSIS OF LATEST RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

The research was carried out by researchers from the Department of Periodicals, named after Maryan and Ivanna Kotsiv, within the scientific topics of the department. Its result was the publication at the end of 2021 of the bibliographic index 'Hazety Halychyny (1991–2021) u fondakh Lvivskoi natsionalnoi naukovoï biblioteky Ukrainy imeni V. Stefanyka' (Fig. 1).¹

1 Yu. Romanyshyn, N. Popadiuk, *Hazety Halychyny (1991–2021) u fondakh Lvivskoi natsionalnoi naukovoï biblioteky Ukrainy imeni V. Stefanyka: bibliografichnyi pokazhchyk*, Lviv 2021.



Fig. 1. Layout of the bibliographic index.

The index displays information regarding the names of newspaper publications stored in the Department of Periodicals named after Maryan and Ivanna Kotsiv. Therein are indicated their place of publication, the years available in the fund and the topographic code for ordering. The notes provide additional information about changing the name of the newspaper, subordination, etc. The reference and auxiliary apparatus includes two pointers: alphabetical, in which the names of the newspapers are indicated alphabetically, and geographic, where all the names of newspapers published in a certain settlement (city, town, village) are listed. The name of the settlement is reproduced according to the back then usage and spelling in newspapers.

PURPOSE OF THE ARTICLE

The purpose of the article is to research the newspapers of Halychyna during the period of Ukraine's independence on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the fund of Vasyl Stefanyk NSLU in Lviv.

MATERIALS

Newspapers are kept in the Department of Periodicals, named after Maryan and Ivanna Kotsiv of V. Stefanyk NSLU in Lviv. In total, the department's collection includes more than 1.8 million items of periodicals from the 19-20 centuries (magazines, newspapers, staff microfiche, microfilm - the largest collection in the Western regions of Ukraine).²

A special place in the collection is occupied by newspapers from Halychyna from 1991-2021. Taking into account the fact that, today, among scientists, there is no unambiguous definition of the historical and geographical borders of Halychyna, we did not try to generalize the existing interpretations in any way. Therefore, after rejecting the historical context of this issue, we focused our attention on the current definitions of the state border of Ukraine. Thus, it turned out that today, according to the modern administrative-territorial division of Ukraine, the territory of Halychyna covers three oblasts of the Western region - Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil. The total number of newspapers is 326, of which 289 are from Lviv and the Lviv oblast, 18 are from Ivano-Frankivsk and the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, and 19 are from Ternopil and the Ternopil oblast (Fig. 2).

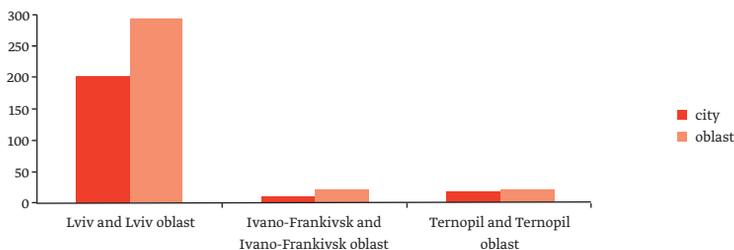


Fig. 2. The total number of newspapers of Halychyna (1991-2021) stored in the Department of Periodicals named after Maryan and Ivanna Kotsiv.

2 *Department of Periodicals named after Maryan and Ivanna Kotsiv* - <https://www.lsl.lviv.ua> [Accessed: 15.11.2022].

As we can see from the diagram, the largest number of newspapers were published in Lviv and the Lviv oblast. The conditions of the historical development of the domestic press developed in such a way that Lviv was always ahead of other cities in Halychyna by several decades. It was the main center of publication of various newspapers during 1991-2021. 199 newspaper titles are published here, while in Ivano-Frankivsk - 7, and in Ternopil - 15. During the period of independent Ukraine, the press noticeably improved, grew and spread territorially throughout the Lviv oblast. In addition, Lviv is considered to be the capital of Halychyna and the center of Western Ukraine, which also leaves its mark on the number of printed periodical and non-periodical editions.

Every year, V. Stefanyk NSLU in Lviv replenished its own funds through subscriptions to periodicals, obtaining a compulsory free copy of the publication, gifts from patrons (comprising individuals, organizations, institutions international charitable foundations). In 2022, 9 newspaper titles that were not included in the bibliography published in 2021 were transferred from private collections to the library's collection.³ Among them: *Visnyk OUN v Ukraini* (Вісник ОУН в Україні) (September 1996; April 1997 (No 1)), *Hazeta samvydav* (Газета самвидав) (September 14-21, 2001), *Dali bude...* (Далі буде...) (October 1991), *Etaus* (Етаус) (April 4, 2010 (No 8); April 11, 2010 (No 9); September 12, 2010 (N.24); September 19, 2010 (No 25); March 20, 2011 (No 31); November 6, 2011 (No 45); January 7, 2012 (No 1)), *Zhovkivskyi visnyk* (Жовківський вісник) (April 1993 (No 5); April 1993 (No 6)), *Klych Ukrainy* (Клич України) (June 28, 1991 (No 1), October 1991 (N. 3)), *Narodnia trybuna* (Народня трибуна) (May 2013 (No 1); July 2013 (No 2); August 2013 (No 3); December 2013 (No 7); September 10, 2014 (No 9), November 2018 (No 24)), *Natsionalnyi vybir* (Національний вибір) (May 24, 2009 (No 8)), *Novi liudy* (Нові люди) (September 3, 2007 (No 10)). According to this, the

3 Yu. Romanyshyn, N. Popadiuk, *Hazety Halychyny (1991–2021) u fondakh Lvivskoi natsionalnoi naukovoï biblioteky Ukrainy imeni V. Stefanyka: bibliografichnyi pokazhchuk*, Lviv 2021. 64 s.

total number of newspapers in Halychyna during the period of independent Ukraine increased to 335 titles.

By ‘newspapers’, we refer to printed editions (including heralds, bulletins, digests, and almanacs) which have characteristic features inherent in this type of periodical. In particular, we are talking about the appropriate format, volume, periodicity, design or architectonics of the editions.

One of the most important features of the newspaper, which distinguishes it from other editions, is that this periodical is printed on collapsible sheets, not fastened together without a cover. The format is A2 to A4. The text is placed in columns. Text forms, as a rule, are not large in volume.

In order to ensure the compliance of domestic publications with international and national standards from other countries, a terminological standard was developed and adopted in Ukraine DSTU ‘3017:2015. Vydannia. Osnovni vydy. Terminy ta vyznachennia poniat’⁴. These contain the terms and definitions of the main types of editions necessary for the organization and development of the publishing business.

After the proclamation of Ukraine’s independence in 1991, there was a need for it to form its own information space, which previously functioned in accordance with information and ideological policy of the single center - Moscow. There was a need for significant changes not only in the structure and topics of newspapers, but also in their ideological orientation. Particularly, newspapers that were published as organs of the regional committees of the Communist Party of Ukraine and the regional (district) Council Of People’s Deputies underwent the greatest reorganization. Such newspapers as *Volia narodu* (*Воля народу*) (1991–2021), *Vysokii zatok* (*Высокий замок*) (1991–1992), *Halychyna* (*Галичина*) (1991–2019), *Hotin voli* (*Гомін волі*) (1991–2019), *Lvovskaia pravda* (*Львовская правда*) (1991), *Prykarpatska pravda* (*Прикарпатська правда*) (1991–2014),

4 DSTU 3017:2015 Vydannia. Osnovni vydy. Terminy ta vyznachennia poniat [chynnyi vid 2016-07-01]. Vydannia ofitsiine. Kyiv 2016.

Sambirski visti (Самбірські вісті) (1991-2002) were published as separate periodicals by the relevant local authorities (regional, city, district councils of people's deputies). The newspaper *Avtobusobudivnyk* (Автобусобудівник) (1991-1995) was defined as a newspaper of the editorial staff.

However, a number of newspapers continued to cover the activities of the Communist Party, to promote ideas of the socialist system and Soviet ideology. Among them: *Holos Stryishchynu* (Голос Стрийщини) (1991), *Yednist* (Єдність) (1991), *Slovo pravdy* (Слово правди) (1991).

Despite the fact that, after the declaration of Ukraine's independence, Ukrainian had the status of an official language, Russian-language newspapers were published in Halychyna at various times. These were mainly Lviv editions, such as: *Anomalii i sensatsii* (Аномалії і сенсації) (1992-1997), *Vecherniy Lvov* (Вечерний Львов) (1992), *Vysokii zatok* (Высокий замок) (1991-1992), *Halitskiiє viesti* (Галицькіє весті) (1997-1998), *Dien za dniem* (День за днем) (1998-2003), *Lvovskaia pravda* (Львовская правда) (1991), *Politrobotnik* (Политработник) (1991), *Riekhlata dlia vsiekh* (Реклама для всех) (1992-1996), *Russkii viestnik* (Русский вестник) (1998-2016), *Sakvoiazh* (Саквоязж) (1992-1993), *Slava Rodiny* (Слава Родины) (2001), *Soviest* (Совесть) (1991-1996), *Khesed-Arie* (Хэсед-Арье) (2000-2018).

A separate group of publications in Halychyna comprised newspapers of political parties and movements, which were published by central cells. As a result, the political force had its own publication and influenced the worldview of citizens and the formation of their political beliefs. Among the organizers of this type of press: **People's Movement of Ukraine** (*Viche* (Віче) (1991-1995), *Holos Karpat* (Голос Карпат) (1991), *Lvivske viche* (Львівське віче) (1993, 1998), *Poklyk* (Поклик) (1992), *Slovo Rukhu* (Слово Руху) (1998-2010, 2013-2014), *Sokalshchyna* (Сокальщина) (1996-1999, 2002-2008)), **Socialist Party of Ukraine** (*Halytska pravda* (Галицька правда) (2003-2006, 2012)), **Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists** (*Zahrava* (Заграда) (1995-2009, 2018-2021), *Natsionalistychnyi kurier* (Націоналістичний кур'єр) (2002-2004), *Natsiia i derzhava* (Нація і держава) (1995-1996,

1998–2000), *Chervona kalyna* (Червона калина) (2007)), **Ukrainian Peasant Democratic Party** (*Zemlia i Volia* (Земля і Воля) (1991–1995)), **all-Ukrainian association Batkivshchyna** (*Nasha Batkivshchyna* (Наша Батьківщина) (2005–2020), *Batkivshchyna Lvivshchyny* (2016)), **Ukrainian Party of Halychyna** (*Nasha Halychyna* (Наша Галичина) (2015–2018)), **Ukrainian Republican Party** (*Nezalezhnist* (Незалежність) (1992), *Sobornist* (Соборність) (1991–1992, 1998)), **Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (United)** (*Obiednana syła* (Обєднана сила) (1999–2006)), **Public organization Samopomich** (*Samopomich* (Самопоміч) (2011–2012)), **All-Ukrainian Association Freedom** (*Svoboda* (Свобода) (2007, 2009–2021)). The political orientation was emphasized by the editors of such publications as: *Berezhanske viche* (Бережанське віче) (2019), *Brody vechirni* (Броди вечірні) (2014–2017), *Vilne zhyttia* (Вільне життя) (1992–2021), *Halyskyi svit* (Галицький світ) (2000–2002), *Holos Sambirshchyny* (Голос Самбірщини) (1996–2021), *Za nezalezhnist* (За незалежність) (1993–1995), *Kameniari* (Каменярі) (2010–2012), *Krok* (Крок) (2005–2008), *Nasha ukrainska sprava* (Наша українська справа) (2013–2021), *Novyny Prybuzhzhia* (Новини Прибузжя) (1991–2012, 2016, 2018–2021), *Trudar* (Трудар) (2006–2013), *Shliakh peremozy* (Шлях перемоги) (1991–2014, 2016–2019, 2021).

An important fact is that most of the socio-political publications of Halychyna which were published in the 1990s, tried to rethink the historical past of our country. The most discussed topic was the rehabilitation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and soldiers, granting them the status of veterans – fighters against fascism. Materials devoted to the life and activity of R. Shukhevych, Ya. Stetsko, S. Bandera, Ye. Konovalets, M. Mikhnovskiy as patriots and national heroes of Ukraine were actively published.⁵ The problems of national revival, constitutional building of a democratic state, development of legal, economic and spiritual foundations of independent Ukraine were raised.

A separate group made up of printed publications of local self-government bodies was used by local authorities to communicate with

5 A. Moskalenko, *Suchasna ukrainska presa: navchalnyi posibnyk*, Kyiv 1999.

the population to inform people about the adopted regulations. Among them: *Vynnykivskiy visnyk* (Винниківський вісник) (1997–1999, 2011–2016, 2018), *Visti z ratushi* (Вісті з ратуші) (1993–1996), *Holos narodu* (Голос народу) (1991–1994, 1996–2020), *Holos Ratushi* (Голос Ратуші) (2003–2012, 2014–2018), *Dzherela Truskavtsia* (Джерела Трускавця) (2001–2016, 2018–2019), *Lvivshchyna* (Львівщина) (2012–2013), *Narodna dumka* (Народна думка) (1996–2021), *Narodna sprava* (Народна справа) (1991–2021), *Peremyshlianskyi kraj* (Перемишлянський край) (2008–2015), *Radianske Prybuzhzhia* (Радянське Прибужжя) (1993–1994), *Svoboda* (Свобода) (1992–1996), *Khodorivshchyna* (Ходорівщина) (2002–2020), *Yavorivshchyna* (Яворівщина) (1996–2021). A sufficient number of newspapers position themselves as national (*Boikivska dumka* (Бойківська думка) (1991–1993, 1996–2009, 2011–2013, 2015, 2018–2019), *Boikivshchyna* (Бойківщина) (1995–2020), *Verkhovynski Visti* (Верховинські Вісті) (2009–2021), *Visnyk Rozdillia* (Вісник Розділля) (1991, 1998–2015, 2018–2019), *Halyska zoria* (Галицька зоря) (1991–1993, 1996–2010, 2015, 2017–2018), *Halyskyi shliakh* (Галицький шлях) (1992, 1996–2008), *Holos vidrozhennia* (Голос відродження) (1993–2021), *Holos z-nad Vuhu* (Голос з-над Бугу) (1991–2021), *Hromada* (Громада) (1991–2015), *Zhyttia i slovo* (Життя і слово) (2018–2021), *Za vilnu Ukrainu* (За вільну Україну) (1991–2007), *Nash kraj* (Наш край) (1991–1993, 1996–2021), *Novyi chas* (Новий час) (1991–2021), *Novynu Roztochchia* (Новини Розточчя) (2003–2005, 2012–2013), *Prykarpattia* (Прикарпаття) (1991, 1995–2007), *Ridne pole* (Рідне поле) (1996–2019)). They mostly have an informative character. On their pages, they published articles of a universal character (concerning events taking place in the country) and focused on regional issues important for the population in which the newspapers were published. The materials were designed for a large number of readers.

Religious publications (parochial, publications of theological education institutions, and individual churches) should be distinguished from the large newspaper periodicals of the time. Of all the existing confessional religions in Halychyna, the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church (hereinafter - UGCC) has the most newspapers. In 1991, the newspapers *Vira batkiv* (Віра батьків) (1989–1991) and *Tserkovni dzvony* (Церковні дзвони) (1990–1991) continued to be

published, and showcased a number of materials devoted to the struggle for the legalization of the UGCC and about church life after its emergence from the underground.

Later, eparchy and parochial published newspapers, which were mostly distributed among the faithful and rarely spread beyond the parochial. Among them: *Meta* (*Мета*) (1992-2012), *Do istyny* (*До істини*) (1993-1994), *Khrystyianskyi visnyk* (*Християнський вісник*) (1994-2001), *Nova zoria* (*Нова зоря*) (1994-2021), *Zhyva voda* (*Жива вода*) (1996-2016), *Dzvinytsia* (*Дзвіниця*) (1999-2002), *Dzherelo zhyttia* (*Джерело життя*) (2003-2012), *Stradch* (*Страдч*) (2011-2014). However, there were publications that called themselves all-Ukrainian: *Khrystos nasha Syła* (*Христос наша Сила*) (1995-2001), *Arka* (*Арка*) (2000-2008), *Dukhovnyi shchyt* (*Духовний щит*) (2004-2006), *Hreko-katolytska tradytsiia* (*Греко-католицька традиція*) (2004-2010). Christian publications of this kind pay attention mainly to the interpretation of the features of the foundations of the Christian faith, aimed at forming a Christian worldview in a person. It is dominated by materials of catechetical and instructive, theological and moral content, news of social and historical content, official documents and pastoral messages.

A special group consists of youth newspapers and newspapers of various Christian youth organizations (fraternities, students of theological seminaries): *Mytar* (*Митар*) (1991-1992), *Nadiia tserkvy* (*Надія церкви*) (1992-1998), *Viruii* (*Вірюю*) (Lviv, 1994-2003), *Sofiia* (*Софія*) (1996-1997), *Obizhnyk Lvivskoi bohoslovskoi akademii* (*Обіжник Львівської богословської академії*) (1998-2003, 2005-2006, 2017), *Viruii* (*Вірюю*) (Ivano-Frankivsk, 2003-2006), *Apostolska chota* (*Апостольська чота*) (2018-2021). The materials published here are aimed at educating spiritual and patriotic youth, conscious Christians and Ukrainians, and responsible citizens of their own country. Articles on socio-political and theological-moral topics, news from the life of the church and one or another organization prevail.

The Roman Catholic Church published the newspaper *Radoshchviary* (1995-2001, 2004-2006, 2008), the Ukrainian Orthodox Church - *Svitlo pravoslavia* (*Світло православя*) (1994-1998), and

the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church - *Uspenska vezha* (Успенська вежа) (1991-2021), which covered topical issues in the life of the confession. It should be noted that quite often in the newspapers of traditional churches, there are publications devoted to warnings against the activities of various sects, new religious movements, Satanists and their influence on the consciousness of Christians, especially young people.

A number of newspapers were published in Halychyna, which covered cultural, artistic and literary-artistic issues. Among them: *Postup* (Поступ) (1991), *Post-postup* (Post-поступ) (1991-1996), *Homín* (Гомін) (1991-1992), *Hutsulshchyna* (Гуцульщина) (1991-1994), *Zhainivir* (Жайвір) (1992-1993, 1996, 1998, 2000-2002), *Literaturnyi Lviv* (Літературний Львів) (1992-1998, 2001-2014), *Rusalka Dnistrova* (Русалка Дністрова) (1992-1998, 2002, 2007-2010), *Svit pryhod* (Світ пригод) (1992-1993), *Nedilia* (Неділя) (1993-1997), *Knyzhkova teka* (Книжкова тека) (1994-1997), *Knyzhkovyi svit* (Книжковий світ) (1998, 2000-2006), *Hilka zolotoho kashtana* (Гілка золотого каштана) (2002-2003), *Khram sertsia* (Храм серця) (2002-2007), *Nova nedilia* (Нова неділя) (2011, 2013-2014, 2018).

Industry newspapers published in Halychyna:

- legal (*Arbitrazhni visti* (Арбітражні вісті) (1999-2000), *Dilovyi dialoh* (Діловий діалог) (2001-2005), *Mutna gazeta* (Мутна газета) (1995-2009, 2013-2015), *Prykordonnia* (Прикордоння) (2009-2012));
- economic (*Dilo=Business* (Діло=Business) (1992-1998), *Nove dilo* (Нове діло) (2000-2001), *Tustan* (Тустань) (1992, 1996, 1998, 2003-2005));
- medical (*Za medychni prava* (За медичні права) (2011-2021), *Medychna hazeta Ukrainy* (Медична газета України) (1995-1998), *Narodne zdorovia* (Народне здоров'я) (1991-2002, 2016), *Ukrainska medychna hazeta* (Українська медична газета) (1993-1994));
- educational (*Osvitianska niva* (Освітнянська нива) (1996-2003), *Osnova* (Основа) (1993-1996, 2004, 2006-2012, 2014)).

Occupational publications include: *Armia Ukrainy* (Армія України) (1992-2006), *Visnyk pensionera* (Вісник пенсіонера) (2012-

2014), *Halyskyi futbol* (Галицький футбол) (1992-1994), *Derevoobrobnyk* (Деревообробник) (2002-2009, 2013-2016), *Drohobyttskyi koleksioner* (Дрогобицький колекціонер) (1992, 1993, 2002), *Zhyttia i pratsia* (Життя і праця) (1991-2005, 2008, 2012-2013, 2015, 2018, 2020), *Lvivskyi zaliznychnyk* (Львівський залізничник) (1991-2019), *Militsiyskyi kurier* (Міліцейський кур'єр) (1991-2015), *Poradnyk hospodaria* (Порадник господаря) (2013-2021), *Sportraporata* (Спортпорада) (2002-2005), *Kharchovuk* (Харчовик) (2005-2009).

The peculiarity of this type of newspaper is that materials posted here are intended for specialists and experts in a particular field. The articles are designed for a certain level of professionalism and the presence of special knowledge, and also require the reader to be familiar with the key issues of the industry.

A significant number of titles are publications by higher educational institutions (*Akademiia* (Академія) (2000-2005), *Audytoriia* (Аудиторія) (1997-2020), *Zakon i chest* (Закон і честь) (2000-2004), *Kateniar* (Камењар) (1991-1994, 1996-2001, 2004-2016), *Lvivskyi politekhnik* (Львівський політехнік) (1993-1997), *Medychna akademiia* (Медична академія) (2012-2021), *Osvita lisivnycha* (Освіта лісівнича) (2011-2014), *Polihrafist* (Поліграфіст) (2005-2012), *Svit Akademii* (Світ Академії) (1996-1997, 2003-2007), *Svit Universytetu* (Світ Університету) (2007-2013), *Universytetski visti* (Університетські вісті) (2008-2009, 2011-2013), *Yuryst* (Юрист) (2004-2012, 2019), *Alma Mater* (*Alma Mater*) (2009-2016, 2020-2021)), which highlight the main events of the educational institution, and materials that resonated in educational circles or in the relevant field of knowledge. An important fact is that almost all Lviv higher education institutions had their own newspaper, and sometimes, in addition to the general university press, publications of individual faculties or departments were published. In particular, the military department of Lviv Polytechnic State University (now - Petro Sahaidachnyi National Academy of Ground Forces) published the *Kursantskyi visnyk* (Курсантський вісник) (1995-2007, 2009-2010), and the philological faculty of the Ivan Franko National University published the newspaper *Yaroslav* (Ярослав) (2004-2006, 2014).

A separate block consists of informational and advertising publications: *Vash mahazyn* (*Ваш магазин*) (2014–2020), *Visti Boikivshchynu* (*Вісті Бойківщини*) (1993–1994), *Halyskyi rynok* (*Галицький ринок*) (1991–1993), *Dilovyi Radekhiv* (*Діловий Радехів*) (1994, 1996–1997), *Zaproshuieto na robotu* (*Запрошуємо на роботу*) (1995–2011), *Lvivska reklama* (*Львівська реклама*) (1993–2010), *Lvivski oholoshennia* (*Львівські оголошення*) (1993–2015), *Riekhlama dlia vsiekh* (*Реклама для всіх*) (1992–1999), *Reklama dlia vsikh* (*Реклама для всіх*) (1996–1999), *Ridna zemlia* (*Рідна земля*) (1991–1995, 1997–1998, 2001), *Stryiski visti* (*Стрийські вісті*) (2007–2008), *Khosen* (*Хосен*) (1991, 1993, 1994), *Shans* (*Шанс*) (1992–2014) in which various information messages and announcements are presented.

There is a press for women (*Halychanka* (*Галичанка*) (1991–1995), *Zhinocha volia* (*Жіноча воля*) (2001–2002), *Pokrova* (*Покрова*) (1998–2003), *Ukrainka* (*Українка*) (1991–1993, 2001), *Charivnytsia* (*Чарівниця*) (1992–1996)), as well as for youth and children (*Dity Marii* (*Діти Марії*)) (1993–1994, 1996–2005), *Moloda Halychyna* (*Молода Галичина*) (1991–2006), *Suziria* (*Сузір'я*) (2005–2011, 2016), *Suziria fest* (*Сузір'я фест*) (2017–2019)). Several satirical and humorous newspapers (*Patylko* (*Патилько*) (1995–2003, 2009, 2011–2018), *Sakvoiazh* (*Саквояз*) (1992–1993)).

National minorities of Halychyna also actively published their own press: German (*Freiheit und Wiedergeburt* (1994–1995)), Polish (*Gazeta Lwowska* (1991–1998, 2000–2007), *Głos nauczyciela* (2002–2008), *Kurier galicyjski* (2007–2020), *Mikroskop pana Jurka* (2006–2010), *Nowy kurier galicyjski* (2021)), Hebrew (*Biuleten Vseukrainskoho yevreiskoho blahodiinoho fondu Khosed-Arie* (*Бюлетень Всеукраїнського єврейського благодійного фонду «Хесед-Аре»*) (2019–2020), *Khosed-Arie* (*Хесед-Арье*) (2000–2018), *Shofar* (*Шофар*) (1991–2006, 2009–2021)), Belarusian (*Viestki z Bielarusi* (*Весткі з Беларусі*) (2011, 2012, 2018)) and in Russian (*Diien za dniem* (*День за днем*) (1998–2003), *Russkii viestnik* (*Русский вестник*) (1998–2016), *Soviest* (*Совесть*) (1991–1996)).

A special place among specialized publications is occupied by newspapers of charitable foundations and public social protection bodies, as well as for people with special needs (*Blahovist*

(*Благовіст*) (1993–2021), *Vilna Ukraina* (*Вільна Україна*) (1991, 1993–2014), *Dobre sertse* (*Добре серце*) (1991–1993), *Moia spovid* (*Моя сповідь*) (2013–2021), *Povir u sebe* (*Повір у себе*) (1998–2005), *Khram sertsia* (*Храм серця*) (2002–2007)).

A separate group consists of universal or general publications that had a fairly broad thematic content (*Vilne slovo* (*Вільне слово*) (2003–2016), *Halytska brama* (*Галицька брама*) (1994–2004, 2007–2010, 2012–2013), *Lvivska hazeta* (*Львівська газета*) (2002–2015), *Lvivski novyny* (*Львівські новини*) (1993–1994), *Sambirska hazeta* (*Самбірська газета*) (2016–2019), *Ternopil vechirni* (*Тернопіль вечірній*) (1993–1994), *Ternopilska hazeta* (*Тернопільська газета*) (1996–1999, 2002–2003), *Tyzhden* (*Тиждень*) (1996–2000), *Ukraina i chas* (*Україна і час*) (2002–2008)). Such diverse topics of newspapers contributed to reaching a wider range of readers, which allowed them to gain a foothold in the information market. Some of these publications are still published today. Among them: *Vysokyi zatok* (*Високий замок*) (1993–2021), *Ekspres* (*Експрес*) (1992–2021), *Za vilnu Ukrainu plus* (*За вільну Україну плюс*) (2004–2021), *Zakhid* (*Захід*) (1999–2021), *Ratusha* (*Ратуша*) (1991–1995, 1997–2021), *Ukrainske slovo* (*Українське слово*) (1991–2011, 2016–2021).

CONCLUSIONS

Regarding the conducted research, the following conclusions and generalizations can be made: 1) a wide range of newspapers was formed during the years of the formation of independent Ukraine; 2) by topic, the largest number of newspapers are socio-political (publications of political parties, local self-government bodies, national newspapers), religious, cultural, literary-artistic; 3) professional publications are presented, which include industry and occupational newspapers; 4) quite a lot of specialized (mono-thematic) publications, which include: informational and advertising, women's, youth, children's, higher educational and satirical and humorous newspapers, as well as newspapers from the national minorities of Halychyna and charitable organizations; 5) a small number of newspapers of a universal nature.

Classifying the press of Halychyna during the period of independence of Ukraine, six thematic groups of newspapers can be distinguished: 1. socio-political; 2. religious; 3. cultural, literary-artistic; 4. professional; 5. specialized; 6. universal. The selected groups are mainly divided into subgroups that demonstrate the thematic diversity of the studied publications.