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Серія «Культура і мистецтво», Серія «Історія та археологія»)***

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Журнал видається за підтримки Інституту філософії та соціології Національної академії наук Азербайджану, Всеукраїнської асоціації педагогів і психологів з духовно-морального виховання та Всеукраїнської асамблеї докторів наук з державного управління

Журнал публікує наукові розвідки з теоретичних та прикладних аспектів філології, соціології, науки про освіту, історії, археології, а, також, культурології та мистецтвознавства з метою їх впровадження у сучасний науково-освітній простір.

Цільова аудиторія: вчені, лінгвісти, літературознавці, перекладачі, мистецтвознавці, культурознавці, педагоги, соціологи, історики, археологи, а, також, інші фахівці з різних сфер життєдіяльності суспільства, де знаходиться застосування тематики наукового журналу



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ACTIVITIES OF ANATOL VAHNYANIN IN THE VIENNA PARLIAMENT AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Abstract. The article examines the parliamentary activities of Anatoly Vakhnianin, a prominent Ukrainian public figure, composer, writer, and deputy in the Vienna Parliament. It focuses on his pivotal role in advocating for the rights of Ukrainians within the diverse Austro-Hungarian monarchy, particularly against the backdrop of the socio-economic, cultural, and political challenges of the late 19th century.

Key elements of Vakhnianin's legislative and political work are analyzed, including his speeches, legislative proposals, and rhetorical strategies. Vakhnianin emerged as a staunch defender of the Ukrainian population in Halychyna, particularly peasants, who constituted the most socially vulnerable group. His fervent critiques of usury, which he denounced as "the scourge" of the Galician countryside, exemplify his dedication to social justice. Additionally, the article emphasizes his efforts to address the economic disparities faced by the Greek Catholic clergy, who often endured discriminatory treatment compared to clergy in other crown lands.

Vakhnianin's commitment to national equality is a central theme. He underscored that the linguistic, cultural, and religious rights of all peoples in the empire were fundamental to its stability and prosperity. His advocacy for legislative resolutions on language rights, equitable access to education, and fair representation of Ukrainians in administrative roles aimed to establish a framework for peaceful coexistence within the multiethnic Austria-Hungary.

The article situates Vakhnianin's efforts within the political context of the late 19th century, a period when the Vienna Parliament was dominated by



factions prioritizing the interests of dominant national groups, such as Germans and Poles, often at the expense of minorities. Despite these adversities, Vakhnianin's parliamentary actions marked a significant advancement in the Ukrainians' quest for political representation and inclusion in the imperial system.

The study highlights the enduring influence of Vakhnianin's work on the broader Ukrainian national movement. His example of sustained and principled parliamentary activity served as a model for subsequent generations of Ukrainian politicians, who sought to utilize legitimate institutional mechanisms to advocate for their national interests. Vakhnianin's contributions are framed as part of the larger process of cultivating a political culture among Ukrainians and advancing their national rights during a transformative era.

The article concludes that Vakhnianin's endeavors in the Vienna Parliament exemplified a commitment to achieving not only socio-economic equity but also cultural autonomy for Ukrainians. This work represents a crucial phase in the evolution of Ukrainian national consciousness and identity, providing a foundation for the ongoing struggle for self-determination and political agency.

Keywords: Anatol Vahnyanin, Vienna Parliament, deputy, Halychyna, political activity.

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ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ АНАТОЛЯ ВАХНЯНИНА У ВІДЕНСЬКОМУ ПАРЛАМЕНТІ НАПРИКІНЦІ XIX СТ.

Анотація. У статті проаналізовано діяльність Анатолія Вахнянина — українського громадсько-політичного діяча, композитора, письменника та депутата Віденського парламенту. Основна увага приділяється його ролі у відстоюванні прав українців у багатонаціональній Австро-Угорській монархії, зокрема в контексті соціально-економічних, культурних і політичних викликів кінця XIX ст.

Досліджуються ключові аспекти парламентської роботи Вахнянина, включаючи його промови, законодавчі ініціативи та політичну риторику. Вахнянин виступав як активний захисник інтересів українського населення Галичини, зокрема селян, які становили найбільш вразливу соціальну групу. Його промови проти лихварства, яке він називав "язвою" галицького села, стали прикладом боротьби за соціальну справедливість. Особливу



увагу приділено аналізу ініціатив, спрямованих на покращення матеріального становища греко-католицького духовенства, яке часто зазнавало дискримінації у порівнянні з духовенством інших коронних країв.

Стаття також висвітлює роль Вахнянина у просуванні ідеї національної рівноправності. Він наголошував, що повага до мовних, культурних і релігійних прав усіх народів імперії є запорукою стабільності та розвитку держави. Його заклики до законодавчого врегулювання мовного питання, рівного доступу до освіти й адміністративних посад для українців були спрямовані на створення умов для гармонійного співіснування в межах багатонаціональної Австро-Угорщини.

Дослідження окреслює політичний контекст кінця XIX століття, коли у Віденському парламенті домінували угруповання, що захищали інтереси великих національних груп (німців, поляків), нехтуючи правами меншин. У цих умовах діяльність Вахнянина стала важливим кроком у боротьбі за політичну суб'єктність українців та їх інтеграцію у політичну систему імперії.

Стаття підкреслює довготривалий вплив діяльності Вахнянина на розвиток українського національного руху. Його приклад послідовної парламентської роботи надихнув наступні покоління політиків, які використовували легітимні інституційні механізми для захисту національних інтересів. Таким чином, праця Вахнянина стала частиною ширшого процесу формування політичної культури українців і їхньої боротьби за національні права наприкінці XIX ст.

У дослідженні зроблено висновок, що діяльність Вахнянина у Віденському парламенті відображала прагнення досягти не лише соціальної та економічної рівності, але й забезпечити культурну автономію українського народу, що стало важливим етапом у розвитку національної свідомості та ідентичності.

Ключові слова: Анатоль Вахнянин, Віденський парламент, депутат, Галичина, політична діяльність.

Problem Statement. Activities of Anatol Vahnyanin in the Vienna Parliament at the End of the 19th Century represent a significant chapter in the history of Ukrainian political representation within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. His contributions were multifaceted, addressing economic, social, national, and cultural challenges faced by the Ukrainian population of Halychyna. As part of a diverse empire, this community grappled with economic inequality, national oppression, and cultural assimilation.

The Vienna Parliament, as a key platform for shaping state policy, provided Ukrainian deputies like Vahnyanin an opportunity to advocate for their



constituents. During the late 19th century, significant transformations within the political structure of Austria-Hungary heightened international and domestic tensions. Against this backdrop, Vahnyanin's parliamentary speeches and initiatives gained critical importance. He persistently emphasized the need to address pressing socio-economic issues, such as the detrimental impact of usury on the peasant economy and the systemic discrimination against Ukrainian Greek Catholic clergy compared to their counterparts in other crown lands.

Vahnyanin's advocacy for national equality held particular significance in the context of imperial policies that frequently marginalized minority groups. He championed language rights, broader economic opportunities, and improved social security for Ukrainians. His approach combined pragmatism with idealism, underscoring the necessity of reforms to foster harmonious coexistence among the empire's peoples, grounded in principles of equality and mutual respect.

The themes Vahnyanin addressed remained pivotal throughout his parliamentary career. His work extended beyond combating discrimination; he sought to lay the intellectual foundation for future generations of political leaders committed to advancing Ukrainian interests within the complex framework of a multinational empire.

Analyzing Vahnyanin's political legacy provides valuable insights into the evolution of political culture among Ukrainians in Halychyna and their ongoing struggle to maintain national identity. His efforts illustrate the dynamic interplay between advocacy for immediate socio-economic reforms and the long-term aspiration for cultural and national self-determination.

Analysis of Recent Studies and Publications. The scholarly literature dedicated to the study of the outlined issues is primarily represented by the works of researchers such as T. Antoshevskiy [1], O. Arkusha [2], T. Batenko [3], V. Kachkan [4], A. Klish [5–6], M. Kazyuk, O. Huchak [7], among others. These authors have mainly focused on analyzing the activities of Ukrainian representatives in the Vienna Parliament and the Galician Diet, as well as summarizing the socio-Christian movement, which included Anatol Vahnyanin as a prominent figure.

However, the historiographic analysis reveals a lack of comprehensive scientific research on the subject. Existing works fail to systematically explore the parliamentary activities of A. Vahnyanin or assess their significance for the social and political development of Halychyna at the end of the 19th century. Thus, it can be concluded that the scientific literature lacks in-depth studies that contextualize Vahnyanin's role in the socio-cultural and political environment of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The source base for this study relies significantly on periodical materials, with the magazine *Ruslan* serving as a key resource. Analyzing these publications



allows for the reconstruction of the content of Vahnyanin's speeches and legislative proposals, as well as an evaluation of his rhetorical strategies and approaches to addressing social and national issues. This analysis provides insight into his contributions to the discourse on equality, justice, and reform within a complex multinational state.

The relevance of this research lies in its attempt to bridge the gaps in historiography by presenting a comprehensive study of A. Vahnyanin's parliamentary activities and their impact on social and political processes in Halychyna and the broader Austro-Hungarian context. By examining his work, the study sheds light on his influence as a political and cultural figure advocating for the rights and identity of Ukrainians within a challenging imperial framework.

Presentation of the main material. In a speech at the State Council on January 18, 1897, Anatol Vahnyanin provided a detailed analysis of the problem of usury in Halychyna and its devastating impact on the peasant population and agriculture. He emphasized that usury was a widespread and entrenched practice, persisting despite existing legislative measures designed to curb such exploitative activities. Vahnyanin described usury as a severe "ulcer" that systematically eroded the economic stability and prospects of the peasantry.

He pointed out that the peasants, lacking access to affordable loans from formal financial institutions, were compelled to seek credit from moneylenders who imposed exorbitant interest rates, often as high as 520% annually. These moneylenders, having effectively partitioned territories among themselves, transformed usury into a systematic trade, exerting control over individual villages and their inhabitants.

Usury manifested in various forms, including direct monetary loans, agreements secured by pledges of crops, livestock, or land. Vahnyanin noted that such transactions often included concealed terms that led to substantial financial losses for the borrowers. These practices forced many peasants to sell their land or transfer ownership to moneylenders, which precipitated widespread economic impoverishment and the loss of property. In extreme cases, peasants found themselves in de facto debt slavery, compelled to work for moneylenders as a substitute for monetary repayments.

The speech highlighted the practice of securing loans against livestock, a system that left peasants, after years of labor, with minimal returns or further indebtedness. Moneylenders also monopolized the cattle trade, making transactions virtually impossible without their mediation. The terms of such agreements were exceptionally severe, leaving borrowers in untenable situations due to their inability to meet the stringent repayment conditions.

Vahnyanin also underscored the role of moneylenders in driving emigration. Acting as intermediaries for emigration companies, they facilitated



the relocation of peasants to countries like Brazil, contributing to a demographic and economic drain from the region.

He called for decisive state intervention to address this crisis, advocating for the implementation of robust mechanisms to protect the peasantry from exploitation. Vahnyanin urged the authorities to reinforce legislative measures to combat usury, proposing harsher penalties for offenders and the expansion of legal definitions to encompass all forms of this practice. His recommendations reflected a commitment to safeguarding the socio-economic stability of Halychyna and ensuring a fairer economic landscape for its most vulnerable population [8–9].

In his speeches, Anatol Vahnyanin addressed the issue of congruity (state payments to the clergy), highlighting the significant challenges faced by the Catholic clergy, particularly in Halychyna. He focused on the disparity in the distribution of financial support among clergy from various crown lands within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, underscoring the discriminatory practices that disadvantaged Galician and Dalmatian priests. Specifically, Vahnyanin pointed out that the funding provided to Galician clergy was substantially lower compared to their counterparts in other crown regions, such as Lower Austria, Bohemia, or Moravia.

Vahnyanin observed that Galician parishes bore an exceptionally heavy workload, with some serving up to 20,000 parishioners. These parishes were responsible for large territories, often including remote villages and schools, which required significant time and effort to access and maintain. He emphasized that Galician priests frequently operated under challenging conditions, including adverse weather, poor transportation infrastructure, and the obligation to fulfill additional administrative duties imposed by the authorities, for which they received no extra compensation.

A critical point raised by Vahnyanin was the low income of Galician priests, which stemmed from the economic hardships faced by the local population, the volatility of agricultural earnings, and the additional financial burden of supporting their families, as Greek Catholic priests were permitted to marry and had dependents.

Vahnyanin advocated for the equalization of subsidies provided to Galician and Dalmatian clergy with those allocated to other regions of the empire. He argued that the demanding nature of the Galician clergy's responsibilities, coupled with their socio-economic challenges, justified an increase in their salaries. His call for financial equity was framed as a matter of both justice and practical necessity, reflecting the broader struggle for equality within the multinational Austro-Hungarian state [10, c. 2].



In his speech delivered in the State Council on April 1, 1898, Anatol Vahnyanin addressed the critical issue of international relations within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, focusing on the persistent inequality of national rights and the absence of a fair approach to the state's multinational composition. He underscored the principle of equality among all peoples as a cornerstone for effective state administration and emphasized that the shared aspirations of the monarchy's diverse populations included preserving the constitutional system, implementing social reforms, fostering economic growth, and advancing cultural progress.

Vahnyanin highlighted that Austria's historical expansion was primarily achieved through the integration of various national entities rather than being driven solely by German culture. He noted that the government's frequent disregard for or unilateral recognition of national rights fueled national antagonisms and undermined stability. He argued that every nation within the empire possessed an equal right to cultural, economic, and social development, making it imperative for the state to adopt policies that reflected these principles.

Language, according to Vahnyanin, was a vital instrument for cultural development and the dissemination of knowledge. He equated restrictions on the use of national languages with the curtailment of fundamental rights, asserting that such limitations exacerbated societal tensions. Citing the successful resolution of language issues in Switzerland, Belgium, and Canada, he lamented Austria's failure to address similar challenges effectively, which contributed to ongoing conflicts and dissatisfaction among its national minorities.

Advocating for justice and equality as the foundations of a stable and prosperous multinational state, Vahnyanin criticized the chauvinistic and expansionist policies that oppressed national minorities. He called upon the government to create conditions conducive to harmonious coexistence, emphasizing the importance of respecting linguistic, cultural, and social rights. In his view, political decisions must be rooted in the principles of equality and take into account the historical development of Austria-Hungary as a state that brought together numerous distinct peoples.

Vahnyanin's speech reflected his broader vision of a fair and inclusive state, where the recognition and support of diverse national identities would ensure lasting stability and development within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy [11, c. 2–3].

Vahnyanin underscored the prevalence of cartel politics in the parliament, where dominant national groups, such as Germans and Poles, aligned to safeguard their interests while systematically neglecting the rights of minority populations. He argued that this practice had fundamentally undermined the parliament's intended role as a mechanism for ensuring equality and transformed



it into a platform for forming political coalitions that actively suppressed the representation and interests of minorities.

He noted that the rights of national minorities often remained superficial and declarative, lacking concrete implementation, particularly with respect to groups like Ukrainians. Vahnyanin asserted that true equality could only be realized through effective legislative and administrative measures. He further emphasized the inherent right of every nation to freely cultivate its culture, language, and identity, presenting this as a fundamental principle of a just and cohesive state.

Additionally, Vahnyanin highlighted that the development of a strong national identity among the constituent peoples of the empire contributed positively to the overall stability and strength of the state. This perspective directly challenged prevailing narratives in political discourse, which often claimed that such identities threatened the unity of the monarchy. He criticized the inconsistent approach of certain deputies who invoked historical or natural rights selectively, tailoring their arguments to align with immediate political objectives.

Particularly, Vahnyanin shed light on the persistent disregard for the national rights of Ukrainians, even in instances where Ukrainians supported alliances with German political factions. This systematic marginalization reflected broader trends of inequity within the governance of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and underscored the need for comprehensive reform to address the structural biases against minority populations [12, c. 2–3].

Anatol Vahnyanin advocated for maintaining the economic and customs-trade unity between Austria and Hungary, grounding his arguments in rational economic considerations and the objective realities of interdependence. He maintained that the economic symbiosis of the two regions formed the cornerstone of their stable development, and any disruption to these ties would render both entities vulnerable to external competitors. According to Vahnyanin, the cooperation between Austria and Hungary was mutually beneficial and served as a foundation for the long-term stability and prosperity of the empire.

Vahnyanin highlighted that severing economic relations between the two halves of the monarchy would provoke significant contradictions, undermining the overall stability and functionality of the state. He argued that the existence of a shared economic space not only supported internal cohesion but also fortified the monarchy's foreign policy, particularly in negotiating trade agreements with other nations. This shared economic framework enabled Austria-Hungary to remain competitive and withstand pressures from neighboring states.

He pointed out the complementary nature of the economic structures within the empire. Hungary was predominantly agrarian, heavily reliant on the Austrian



market for the sale of its agricultural products, with 80–90% of its exports of grain, timber, and other raw materials directed to Austria. Conversely, Austria, as an industrialized region, regarded Hungary as a crucial market for its manufactured goods.

The politician criticized proposals by some political figures to fragment the trade area between Austria and Hungary, labeling such plans as impractical and detrimental. He noted that Hungarian farmers, recognizing their reliance on Austrian markets, largely opposed such initiatives. In contrast, Hungarian industrialists, aiming to protect their emerging industries, supported the idea of economic separation.

Vahnyanin warned that the dissolution of economic ties would expose both Austria and Hungary to heightened competition from neighboring states, particularly Germany. He argued that only by preserving economic unity could the monarchy maintain its strength and secure a favorable position in both domestic and international affairs [13, c. 1–2].

Anatol Vahnyanin underscored the significance of economic integration between Austria and Hungary, which, in his view, ensured the economic stability of both regions and bolstered the international standing of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. While recognizing the rapid growth of Hungarian industry, supported by proactive governmental policies, he emphasized that severing economic and trade ties between the two parts of the monarchy would result in severe economic and political consequences for the entire empire.

In his speech, Vahnyanin highlighted that Hungarian industry had achieved substantial progress due to state interventions such as tax incentives, funding for infrastructure development, and measures to promote exports. He contrasted this with Austrian industrial policy, which, according to him, lacked sufficient initiatives to stimulate and modernize its economic sectors. This disparity, he argued, placed Austria at a disadvantage in the competitive landscape of the empire.

Vahnyanin advocated for reforms to create equitable conditions for industrial development within Austria. He proposed a series of measures, including investments in transport infrastructure, fostering entrepreneurial activity, and expanding markets for Austrian goods. These steps, he argued, were essential for leveraging the economic partnership with Hungary to its fullest potential and for maintaining the competitiveness of the empire in the face of mounting international economic pressures.

He asserted that by adopting a more dynamic industrial policy, Austria could not only balance its economic relationship with Hungary but also strengthen the empire's economic resilience and capacity to navigate the challenges of a competitive global environment. According to Vahnyanin, such



reforms were imperative for ensuring the long-term stability and prosperity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy [14, c. 1–2].

Anatol Vahnyanin addressed the issue of national equality in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, emphasizing the growing prominence of the national question, which had become a central topic in parliamentary discussions. He advocated for a just resolution of interethnic conflicts, underscoring the principle of equality as fundamental to ensuring the stability and sustainability of the state.

Vahnyanin observed that the national issue had taken on decisive importance in parliamentary debates, shaping the political life of the empire. He attributed interethnic tensions to the state's inability to uphold its commitments to protect the rights of the majority of its peoples. This failure, he argued, had exacerbated divisions and fostered the growth of international discord within the monarchy.

The politician highlighted historical precedents when the Austrian authorities implemented language policies without significant opposition, suggesting that such measures demonstrated the feasibility of resolving national issues through a fair and balanced approach. He advocated granting all nationalities in the empire the autonomy to manage their own cultural and administrative affairs, arguing that such a policy would help mitigate tensions and foster stability.

Vahnyanin called for the elimination of privileges afforded to certain groups, the rejection of expansionist policies, and the adoption of state policies that recognized and respected ethnographic realities. Drawing a parallel with the religious wars in Europe, he noted that religious peace had been achieved only through the recognition of freedom of conscience and the principle of religious equality. He argued that adopting a similar strategy of inclusivity and fairness could lead to the successful resolution of national conflicts within the empire.

In his vision, Vahnyanin promoted equality and mutual respect as the foundation for building a harmonious and sustainable multinational state, emphasizing that such an approach would strengthen the monarchy and ensure its continued viability in the face of political and social challenges [15, c. 1–2].

Anatol Vahnyanin's speech to the Austrian delegation during the budget discussions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs focused on the critical challenges faced by Austro-Hungarian emigrants worldwide. His address highlighted the need for government intervention to safeguard the rights and dignity of citizens who were compelled to emigrate due to economic hardships.

Vahnyanin pointed out that economic difficulties within Austria-Hungary forced thousands of citizens, predominantly peasants and artisans, to seek better living conditions abroad. Emigration destinations included North America, South America (notably Brazil and Argentina), Canada, and even remote locations such



as the Sandwich Islands. These emigrants faced considerable challenges in adapting to their new environments.

In the United States and Canada, Vahnyanin observed, the Greek Catholic clergy made efforts to support emigrant communities. However, these efforts were hindered by the active influence of Orthodox propaganda and insufficient support from the Catholic hierarchy. Vahnyanin emphasized the importance of preserving the cultural and religious identity of these emigrants and argued that this task required coordinated action from both government and church institutions.

He devoted particular attention to the situation in Brazil, where emigrants encountered extremely harsh working conditions. Many settlers, instead of receiving promised lands in Parana, were forcibly relocated to unsuitable tropical regions and subjected to conditions tantamount to slavery. A similar plight was observed on the Hawaiian Islands, where emigrants worked on plantations under brutal conditions, enduring severe mistreatment, including beatings, imprisonment, and even torture.

Vahnyanin expressed outrage over the complicity of some Austro-Hungarian consuls, who, instead of protecting their citizens, were accused of supporting the exploitation of emigrants. He cited examples from the Hawaiian Islands, where consular officials allegedly sided with employers in suppressing the rights of workers.

In his appeal, Vahnyanin urged the Austrian government to enhance diplomatic support for emigrants, ensuring both moral and material assistance. He advocated for an expansion of consular representation in countries with significant emigrant populations, such as Canada and Brazil. He emphasized that state support should extend beyond economic assistance to include efforts aimed at preserving the cultural and religious heritage of emigrants, which he considered vital for maintaining their identity and dignity [16, c. 1–2].

In his speech, Anatol Vahnyanin underscored the importance of ensuring equality in the treatment of military chaplains and soldiers of different denominations within the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. He advocated for reforms aimed at addressing systemic inequalities, including the equal promotion of Greek Catholic priests within military ranks, the assignment of specific military parishes to their leadership, and the formal recognition of religious holidays specific to the Greek Catholic rite in the military calendar. These proposals were part of a broader effort to protect the rights of Greek Catholic clergy and soldiers, reflecting a commitment to fostering equality in a multi-ethnic and multi-religious empire.

Vahnyanin emphasized that Greek Catholic chaplains should be afforded the same opportunities for career progression as their counterparts from other



religious traditions in the military. To address existing disparities, he proposed that at least one military parish in Halychyna (Galicia) be placed under the direction of a Greek Catholic priest, recognizing the significant number of soldiers adhering to this rite in the region.

The speaker also highlighted the need for official recognition of Greek Catholic religious holidays within the military calendar. He argued that these holidays should be designated as days when soldiers of this denomination were excused from regular military duties, thereby safeguarding their religious freedoms and ensuring the respectful treatment of their faith.

Vahnyanin stressed that such measures would not only affirm the principle of equality but also promote harmony and mutual understanding among soldiers in the diverse religious landscape of the Austro-Hungarian armed forces. He viewed these reforms as essential steps toward creating a more inclusive and just military environment that respected the confessional diversity of the empire [17, c. 1–2].

Conclusions. Anatol Vahnyanin, an outstanding political and public figure, played a pivotal role in shaping Ukrainian political representation within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His parliamentary work in Vienna marked a significant chapter in the broader struggle for the rights and recognition of Ukrainians in Halychyna, a region deeply affected by the dynamics of a multinational empire.

An analysis of Vahnyanin's parliamentary activities provides several key insights. First, he was one of the pioneering Ukrainian parliamentarians who effectively utilized legitimate institutional mechanisms to address the socio-economic and cultural challenges faced by the Ukrainian population. His speeches and legislative initiatives consistently reflected his commitment to achieving equality for all peoples of Austria-Hungary, including Ukrainians, who frequently encountered systemic discrimination.

Second, Vahnyanin's consistent focus on economic and social issues underscored his strategic understanding of the root causes of inequality and instability. His outspoken criticism of usury, unequal resource distribution, and clergy discrimination highlighted his dedication to addressing the economic challenges facing Halychyna's Ukrainian peasantry. This demographic, comprising the majority of the region's population, struggled with poverty and economic dependency on exploitative financial practices, which Vahnyanin sought to mitigate through legislative reform.

Third, Vahnyanin's work emphasized the centrality of cultural autonomy and national equality in fostering stability within the empire. His advocacy for recognizing the Ukrainian language, supporting the Greek Catholic Church, and ensuring equal treatment of the empire's various nationalities demonstrated his



vision of a harmonious, multinational state. Vahnyanin's critiques of imperial policies were paired with constructive proposals aimed at improving social and cultural conditions for Ukrainians and other marginalized groups.

Fourth, Vahnyanin's contributions extended beyond his immediate political achievements to leave a lasting legacy on the Ukrainian national movement. His parliamentary efforts inspired subsequent generations of Ukrainian politicians to engage with institutional mechanisms to advance their communities' interests. Through his work, Vahnyanin helped lay the groundwork for a political culture that valued equality, social justice, and cultural development.

Despite these significant efforts, many of Vahnyanin's initiatives encountered resistance from imperial structures and representatives of dominant national groups. This reflects the challenging political environment in which he operated, characterized by entrenched inequalities and competing national interests. Nevertheless, Vahnyanin's work stands as a testament to the determination of Ukrainians to assert their political agency within the empire.

In conclusion, Anatol Vahnyanin's activities in the Vienna Parliament went beyond advocating for the specific rights of Ukrainians. They embodied a broader process of integrating Ukrainians into the political fabric of Austria-Hungary, while simultaneously advancing the ideals of national consciousness and political empowerment. His contributions to the development of Ukrainian legal and political culture remain a cornerstone in the history of the Ukrainian national movement in the late 19th century.

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