

*Bohdan Cherkes, Iryna Dyda*

## PROFESSOR ANDRIY RUDNYTSKYI AND HIS IMPACT ON FORMING THE LVIV'S ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

*Lviv Polytechnic National University  
12, S. Bandery Str., Lviv, 79013, Ukraine  
tschers@polynet.lviv.ua  
irdyda@gmail.com*

*Received: May 05, 2018 / Revised: June 30, 2018 / Accepted: July 22, 2018*

© Bohdan Cherkes, Iryna Dyda, 2018

**Abstract.** The article deals with Professor Andriy Rudnytsky's activity in the areas of architectural science, his creative work and education. The characteristic features of his personality are studied in the context of socio-cultural background. On the background of historical circumstances his influence on forming the Lviv's architectural environment as well as on preserving its historical development, on developing the architectural school in Lviv, and eventually – on the modern European status of Lviv is analyzed.

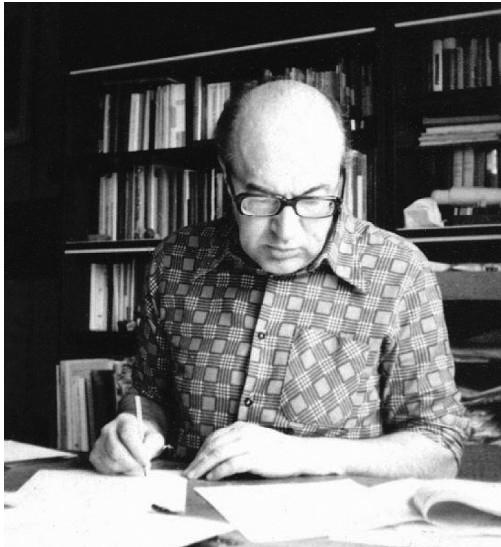
**Key words:** architecture, Lviv, Professor Andriy Rudnytskyi, urban environment, architectural school.

### 1. Introduction

Professor Andriy Rudnytskyi (Fig. 1) was destined to become one of the key figures in forming the architectural environment of Lviv and the Lviv architectural school in the twentieth century. He was born in Lviv on December 4, 1928 to the family of a clerk – an employee of the Ukrainian institution *People's Trade*. Before the war, he studied at the Ukrainian primary school of Basilian Sisters, and then at the First Ukrainian Gymnasium in Leona Sapiehy Street, which is still there (now Stepana Bandery Street). In 1946, he entered the Lviv Polytechnic Institute (now Lviv Polytechnic National University) to major in architecture. In 1951, he graduated from the Institute with honors and obtained an Engineering Degree (Architecture). In 1951–1954, he was a postgraduate student under the supervision of Professor Ivan Bagenskyi. In 1955, he defended his PhD thesis at Lviv Polytechnic and was awarded a Candidate Degree in Architecture. Since 1954 he had worked as a lecturer at the Department of Architecture which was the main department of architectural specialty which belonged to the Faculty of Engineering and Construction of Lviv Polytechnic. In 1957, Andriy Rudnytskyi became an Associate Professor of the Department of Architecture, and in two years later he was awarded the academic title of an Associate Professor. In 1967–1971, he was the Head of the Department. In 1971, after the Faculty of Architecture was restored, he set up a new department, the Department of Urban Planning, and was in charge of it until 1982. In 1977–1991, for 15 years, he held the position of the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture at Lviv Polytechnic. In 1992, he initiated a new department, the Department of Reconstruction and Restoration of Architectural Complexes, which he headed until 2002.

In 1989, in Petersburg (former Leningrad) Andriy Rudnytsky defended his doctoral thesis *Architectural and Urban Aspects of the Issue of Urban Management* and obtained a Doctoral Degree in Architecture. In 1991, he was awarded the academic title of Professor. In February 1992, he was elected as a full member of the Ukrainian Academy of Architecture; in March 2002 – full member of the T. Shevchenko Scientific Society. In 2004, by the decree of the President of Ukraine, Professor Rudnytsky was awarded the honorary title of

“Honored Worker of National Education of Ukraine”. In November 2008, Andriy Rudnytskyi was awarded the title of “Honorary Professor of National University “Lviv Polytechnic”. He passed away on August 26, 2009, being a Professor at the Department of Urban Planning.



**Fig. 1.** Andriy Rudnytskyi working at home, 1969;  
photo from the authors' archive



**Fig. 2.** Viewing student's works, 1980s;  
photo from the authors' archive

The factual material of the biography of Andriy Rudnitskyi does not represent a complete list of the main stages of his development, just the most significant professional and scientific achievements. The name of this person is associated with the Lviv architectural school, which not only survived in the conditions of the totalitarian Soviet “equalization” but also managed to preserve its unique tradition. The architectural school of Lviv was the subject of scientific research in numerous studies. In the circles of architectural education of the 1960s–80s, it deserved the same respect as the architectural schools of the Baltic republics, Moscow, Leningrad, Kazan, and Tbilisi, which in the architectural field of the former USSR were considered to be generators of new and creative ideas. For example, in the article on results of the contest for the best diploma projects in the field of architecture, held in 1978 in the city of Tallinn, with the participation of 247 projects from 44 architectural institutions of the USSR, we find:

*The most significant success in this review was achieved by graduates from the Moscow and Leningrad institutes, institutes of Frunze, Tallinn, Vilnius, Riga, Samarkand, Lviv, Baku, Yerevan, Tbilisi.* (Belousov, 1978, p.5)

The purpose of this article is to study the influence of characteristics of a person on the development of vocational education and its qualitative features within the single university, and also it focuses on the formation of the city's architectural environment in a long perspective.

## 2. Basic Theory Part

It is known that a personality is predominantly formed back in the childhood while socializing with relatives and the surroundings.

*The history of a society is defined as a set of processes and events that have taken place for centuries and as a set of activities and actions of certain individuals, groups and specific families.* (Rudnytskyi, 2005, p. 7)

Both father and mother of Andriy Rudnytskyi were descendants of Greek Catholic priests (Rudnytska-Khudyk, 2008, p. 187–218). And although they had regular occupations, they continued to live according to the principles adopted in the families they came from. At the core of these principles there was a deep pro-Ukrainian, public, we would now say, and state mode of thinking. It means that the protection and promotion of Ukrainian interests and the Ukrainian community was their primary concern (Kachmar, 2006). Andriy Rudnytskyi wrote: *Historically, in Ukraine, and especially in its western part, it was Ukrainian priestly families that became the foundation, the main backbone of the formation of the Ukrainian elite* (Rudnytskyi, 2005, p. 7).

The priests were the main initiators of the *Prosvita* organization in Ukrainian villages, primary schools, folk libraries, theater clubs, trade co-operatives. All these factors contributed to the formation of conscious and financially independent Ukrainian peasantry. Their work for the society was caused by their own conscious desire and deep conviction that “if not me – who else?” They did not expect any personal financial benefits, but instead they donated their money, books, medicine for a good reason – everything their parishioners needed (Arsenytych, 2003, p. 10–21). Profound education, which Andriy Rudnytskyi managed to get in the Ukrainian gymnasium before the war, as well as communication with friends contributed much to this attitude to life.

Let us consider how the moral qualities gained by Andriy Rudnytskyi in his childhood influenced his life, and how it effected the process of development of Lviv architectural school.

First of all, it should be mentioned that in the post-war years at the Department of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic there were two people whose survival at that time was rather an exception than a general rule, and the result of the incredible coincidence of various circumstances.

One of those exceptional coincidences is associated with Andriy Rudnytskyi. After the war, his family, due to a number of objective circumstances stayed in Lviv and did not emigrate like most of their relatives and friends. Preconditions and circumstances of the forced emigration of the Ukrainian elite are described in detail in the book by Lyudmila Kachmar (2006, p. 141–158). It was, in fact, a choice between life and death for themselves and their closest. In 1944, the Andriy Rudnytsky's family also moved to the west – to town Krynica, and then to Vienna via Slovakia which was captured by uprisings. But, by chance, at the end of the war, they were in the Soviet occupation zone, and because of their father's severe illness, they decided to return to Lviv.

The second exception to the rule is connected with the name of Professor Ivan Bagenskyi. In 1945, with the arrival of the Soviet authorities in Lviv almost all academic staff of Lviv Polytechnic left for higher educational institutions in Krakow, Gliwice, Wroclaw and Gdańsk (Poplawski, 1992, p. 298). Yet, Professor Ivan Bagenskyi stayed to work at the Faculty of Architecture of Lviv Polytechnic. On the one hand, he had relatively more chances to work in the new Soviet conditions, since he used to live in Russia for some time and knew the Russian language and customs. On the other hand, he had some personal reasons. As a result, the pre-war Professor who knew well how to properly teach the art of architectural, went on teaching in his favourite city of Lviv.

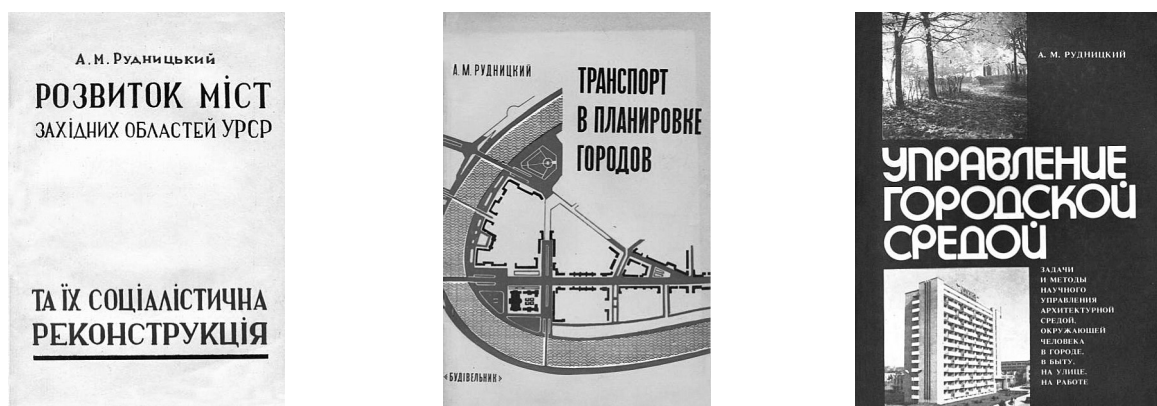
These two non-standard personalities met each other in 1946. Andriy Rudnytskyi started to major in architecture at the Lviv Polytechnic Institute where he met Professor Ivan Bagenskyi, who at that time headed the Department of Architecture. Andriy became his favourite student, and later – a post-graduate student and a colleague. Andriy Rudnytskyi was a grateful person and a grateful student. And after the death of Professor Ivan Bagensky, he shared the best memories of him only in a positive manner. During the numerous journeys to Krakow or Vienna together with the author of this article, in long conversations and discussions about different attitudes to life, he never once critically spoke about Professor Bagenskyi. Although, as you know, there are no absolutely ideal people in the world, and Ivan Bagenskyi, obviously, was not an exception. However, Andriy Rudnytsky saw him as a bridge from the past to the present – the pre-war period, then the Soviet period and independent Ukraine, and always emphasized the importance of traditions for an architectural school. Only after with the gained experience of life one can appreciate the most precious quality of a human character – to be a grateful person. It is, unfortunately, not often the case which we can see in the relations between the follower and their teachers. In the course of interaction, Ivan Bagenskyi unintentionally spoke favourably about his colleagues, their rich pedagogical and creative experience, their vision of professional priorities, which Lviv architectural community experienced before the war. It was Andriy Rudnytskyi who could understand him most as he was sincerely in love with his hometown where he had his roots, and obtained although incomplete but pre-war classical gymnasium education thus being fluent in Polish and German. It was essentially a meeting of two survived passengers of a sunken cruise ship on an island. Everyone kept in his imagination the picture of that other, former life, and together they tried to save it, and maybe, to revive again in new realities.

It is precisely because of this coincidence that in the Soviet period, architectural education in Lviv Polytechnic was not started “from scratch” (as probably ideologists of communism dreamed of), but continued its pre-war traditions.

In architectural creative activities the ideological factor plays an important role. The environment affects people not only physically but also psychologically. Therefore, it is the role of architectural education that the ideas and philosophy of the architect, his understanding of the needs and comfort of future consumers are of great importance contrary to, for example, teaching exact engineering sciences. In Lviv, an attempt was taken to

apply the pre-war conception of architectural tasks into the Soviet context. That might be the reason why the projects of Lviv students differed considerably on the background of other Ukrainian universities, especially in the first post-war decades.

Under the professional and scientific supervision by Professor Ivan Bagenskyi, Andriy Rudnytskyi defended his Ph.D. thesis on the *Architecture of the Regional Agricultural Exhibition* and started his pedagogical activity. But his scientific and architectural interests were much wider than the thematic framework of the defended research. At that time, his presentations and publications were striking in their range. He was looking for topical issues that needed to be solved. He was guided by scientific passion, and not the consumer's needs. For example, in order to make the life of designers easier, he developed a new method to calculate insolation on premises using graphs; and in 1957–58, he published an articles on this topic (Rudnytsky, 1957). This task he considered was finished and he never returned to physics of construction any more. In further scientific publications, this method was named *Rudnytsky's method* and was highly applied in project practice. Dozens of years later, at a scientific conference, one of the young participants learned that the person presenting the speech was the same Rudnytskyi who developed graphs for calculating insolation, and was deeply impressed: he thought that the author had not been alive for a long and those graphs were “a swan song of his” and the result of all his life. It was a common thing for Prof. Rudnytsyi to develop a new method or approach, test it and apply, and then share it generously with his students, postgraduates and colleagues. He devoted his best years to studying the history of urban development in the lands of Galicia, prepared his doctoral thesis on the topic *Development of Urban Planning in the Territory of the Western Oblasts of the UkrSSR* consisting of three volumes. It was the result of his personal field research, travelling, local site trips, his analysis of bibliographic resources. But it turned out that such a historical, moreover Ukrainian, theme was ideologically inappropriate for Soviet realities, and the research was not allowed to defend. Then he redeveloped his research in another, at that time more relevant aspect – management of the urban environment. This field together with the problem of solution of transport system in the city were always a deep concern to him (Fig. 3, *b*). The monograph (Fig. 3, *c*) on the theme of his doctoral thesis *Management of the Urban Environment* (Rudnytskyi, 1985) obtained positive reviews of the contemporary architectural scientific elite and, in 1987, he was awarded a diploma from the Ministry of Education of the USSR. In 1988, the research was completed by the successful defense of the doctoral thesis at the Specialized Academic Board of the Leningrad Engineering and Construction Institute (which, by the way, is the successor to the famous Institute of Civil Engineering, which has trained many eminent architects for Ukraine) in Leningrad (modern St. Petersburg). When the scientific aspect of the research was being discussed, Andrei Rudnytsky was fully supported by the established scholars from different parts of the USSR – Leningrad, Moscow, Vilnius, Minsk, Tbilisi, and other cities. High and positive opinion of the scholar level of Andriy Rudnytskyi's works was often expressed by Professor Zoe Yargina, the scientific supervisor of the author of this article. In those days, she was a Head Deputy of the High Assessment Committee on Science of the USSR and had reasonable grounds to express it.



**Fig. 3.** From left to right: *Development of the Cities of the Western Oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR and their Socialist Reconstruction* (Rudnytskyi, 1971); *Transport in Urban Planning* (Rudnytskyi, 1976); the monograph *Management of the Urban Environment* (Rudnytskyi, 1985); photo by B. Cherkes

Andriy Rudnytskyi was a self-sufficient person, he tried to be independent in his actions, was solving problems as they were arising and was convinced that "What man has done man can do". When building his own small house, he was an electrician, a stove-maker, and a concrete worker. In the conditions of the total Soviet deficit, he himself made the first pieces of furniture for the housewarming party using plywood and the remains of some boards. Having learned by himself the way how smoke channels work, he laid three brick stoves that function till this day, and the foundation he made "how it is written in the book" (as he loved to repeat) appeared to be so strong that later, while a cable wire had to be laid, even a jackhammer couldn't "cope" with it. Andriy Rudnytskyi applied the same principle "take and do" in his professional activities as well.

All unpleasant situations can be treated in different ways. One can grumble, complain about the whole world and get locked up in one's own insulted proud. Yet, there is another way: you can act by the principle "if something cannot be avoided, you must lead the process and direct it in the right way", and mobilize all available means to improve the situation. This second attitude is about Andriy Rudnytskyi's life position.

Significant results in professional activities are achieved by many people. But only some of them turn out to be the true support and drive for development of industry they work at in the long run. Motivation is mainly the most important factor here: either a person is guided by his personal interests and ambitions, or the goal is common welfare, a common cause.

Andriy Rudnytskyi spent most of his professional life holding high positions at different levels of management. He was the Head of the Department, the Dean of the Faculty, the Chairman of the Specialized Academic Board, the Head of the Lviv branch of the Union of Architects, the Head of the Architectural Section of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, he also headed various commissions, delegations, committees, scientific events, etc. But he only once or twice lost his temper – raised his voice to someone – and even not it has been mentioned as a kind of extraordinary event. He did not like to give orders, to use other people for reaching his goals. He tried to do everything himself, during his "free time", which was never left for himself, for the family. He did it because he cared for the result and knew that no one better than he would develop a curriculum or make a programme for a conference. Since he had great responsibility in making most to preserve the traditions of architectural education in Lviv, he wished to leave them to the descendants unchanged as he had managed to take them from Prof. Bagenskyi. Such careful attitude to the matter of his concern might have been caused by his family life principles. In recent decades, it turned out to be a gradual change in perceiving the civic responsibilities by the majority of the society. It was like different periods in mental treatment of the reality. The first one was the period when people who lived in pre-war Ukrainian conditions or Soviet ones had an unselfish attitude in their work for the society (Andriy Rudnytskyi, among others, belonged to that category). The second period was characterized by the economic conditions of the 80's and 90's when people were influenced by social changes, both economic and mental. At that time, many so called "patriots" tried by all means to move abroad, or, at least, send their children there and, by the force of circumstances, ceased to identify themselves with Ukraine. Thus, at the end of the 20th century, unpaid selfless work gradually lost its meaning. Distinctive and objectively determined process of shifting the main accents of motivation towards the personal financial interest has appeared in business fields.

Participants in various scientific events organized at the Faculty of Architecture under the supervision of Andriy Rudnytskyi always noted that everything worked smoothly, without any delays, emergencies and unpleasant surprises. The organization of the All-Union Review-Contest of Diploma Projects, which took place in Lviv in 1977, received unequivocal approval among the representatives of the architectural schools of the former USSR. This was a logical consequence of the long and thorough preparation. The status of events in no way affected the diligence and attention devoted to their preparations. The students-architects who graduated in 1980 still recollect with pleasure the cognitive pedestrian local lore tour of the Kremenets mountains, organized by Andriy Rudnytskyi (at that time Head of the Department of Urban Planning) and made together with him during their practical training on painting. Each day was well thought out beforehand, scheduled hour by hour, filled with interesting information. The practical training appeared to be intense and interesting, and impressions have survived for many decades.

Andriy Rudnytskyi was a very educated and intelligent person. Having received a high quality education in the gymnasium, in future, he was constantly eager to discover new phenomena. His favourite book which he always read before going to bed was an encyclopedia. Yet at high school he gained a good command of

languages as well as understanding of the peculiarities and traditions of the neighboring European countries culture – Poland, Austria, and Germany. Just right after Ukraine was proclaimed an independent state, he had the necessary knowledge and experience to find and establish friendly contacts between the Faculty of Architecture at Lviv Polytechnic and architectural schools of Krakow, Wroclaw, Vienna and other European cities. And again the role of a single person turned the seemingly insignificant course of events into a new period of development of architectural science in Lviv. Like Ivan Bagensky once did not fear to remain in Soviet Lviv to become a live bridge between the European past and the communist reality, so now Andriy Rudnytskyi, having obtained his education in times of the European pre-war Lviv and having no cultural or language barriers in communicating with the Poles, Austrians, Germans, renewed the contacts of Lviv with Europe and the World, which were artificially and tragically interrupted during the Soviet times. It was because of his initiative, by his well reasoned applications written in German to Vienna Technical University and due to his contacts with Professor Martin Kubelik, that a very successful bilateral cooperation between the architects of Lviv and Vienna Universities was launched. It has been continuing for more than twenty years, and has resulted in dozens of joint scientific and educational projects involving teachers and students of both universities (Cherkes, Linda, Kolomyeitsev, 2016). The contacts with a number of Polish universities including Krakow Polytechnic were similarly restored. He was in friendly relationships with many eminent Polish Professors in architecture. Among them we would like to mention well-known Warsaw-based urbanists Kazimierz Wejchert and Hanna Adamczewska-Wejchert, who came round to Lviv more than once, Professors Viktor Zinn, Stanisław Juchnowicz, Wojciech Buliński and many others. In the early 1990's, Poland was also freed from the communist past (although there have always been much closer contacts with European countries), and joint workshops held together with the Krakow Polytechnic were fruitful and significant for both Universities.

Andriy Rudnytskyi had his own opinion and his own idea of how architectural education in Lviv should be developed (Fig. 2). He considered the situation in terms of the future result – first of all, he took into account the objective reasons and the goal to be achieved while actively developing “logistics” of the local educational process. He never followed the instructions from the authorities without their critical analysis and an attempt to express his opinion with the reasonable explanation even if the attempt was unsuccessful one. The life principles that had been formed since his childhood in prewar Lviv are obviously traced in such an attitude to life. There, unlike for the Soviet people of those days, it was not so deadly dangerous to have one's own opinion and defend it.

He showed such an attitude of principle not only in relation to architectural education, but also to all events related to the architectural life in Lviv. None of the reconstructions, destructions, new constructions that took place in the historic center of Lviv could skip his attention. He sent a large number of letters and appeals to the city and oblast authorities and took part in various panel discussions to prove his position logically developed on the basis of historical facts. The arguments were unlikely to be supported at that time. But, acting in accordance with Ivan Franko's instructions “chop this rock ...”, he helped the historical environment of Lviv to avoid some irreparable losses. In particular, the 19<sup>th</sup> century fence on the historical site of the Pototsky's Palace in Kopernika street was saved, even though it was to be removed because of the construction of the new Palace of Arts nearby. Another piece of historical heritage of the city is a saved part of the city's defensive wall next to the Glynianska Tower which was on the city demolish list as well. During tense Soviet times, Andriy Rudnytskyi occupied a crucial role in developing a strategic framework which helped people of Lviv understand the immense architectural value of the city they live in, and thus it caused a huge interest to the problem of its investigation and preservation.

Under the project by Andriy Rudnytskyi in cooperation with Roman Lypka, Lviv Polytechnic teaching building No.1 (Fig. 4) which is located at the corner of S. Bandera and F. Karpinsky streets was constructed. In addition to its direct function – to solve the problem of the lack of premises (there is a large assembly hall, class rooms, students' dining room), – the new building had to improve the design of the S. Bandera street development. This street is emotionally important – it goes from the main railway station to the center of Lviv. The architectural composition of its development makes the first impression on the visitors when they come to visit Lviv. Andriy Rudnytskyi knew Lviv very well, and he also perfectly knew the territory where the new building was to be built as it was next-door to the Ukrainian gymnasium where he used to study. The general tone of S. Bandery Street development was already provided by the design of the main building of Polytechnic. Julian Zakhariievich located it on a raised green area, at a distance from the street, as the architectural dominant

of the entire ensemble. Continuing this tradition, Andriy Rudnytskyi very successfully fitted his building into the historical ensemble of the street. In front of the new building, he designed a landscaped square, and the architecture of the building itself combines functionality with a concise but gracefully proportional architectural solution. It was not easy to do during an aggressive “struggle with excesses” in architecture: the construction of the teaching building No. 1 was completed in 1966. Professor Rudnytskyi was awarded the state prize for the developed project.



**Fig. 4.** Lviv Polytechnic teaching building No.1 (Postcard from the authors' archive, 1971)

In the same 1966, a new master plan of Lviv city was approved. Its development was carried out in close cooperation with Andriy Rudnytskyi and Yaroslav Novakivsky, who in the 1960s–1970s, was the Head of Lviv branch of the “Dipromisto” Design Institute and a key figure in Lviv city construction processes. Subsequently, the patronage over the master plan was taken over by Zenoviy Pidlisnyi, a long-time director of the Lviv branch of the “Dipromisto” with whom Andriy Rudnytskyi was well acquainted. In the course of Andriy Rudnytskyi’s private and public discussions with leading Lviv urbanists on the vision of the city (Fig. 5), lots of his scientifically proved recommendations were taken into account while developing the new master plan of the city (B. Cherkes, 2016, p. 55). His position regarding the preservation of the historical heritage was of great significance, and, in particular, the fact of the ancient origin of the Lviv city center together with the Market Square was scientifically proven by him. His book *Development of the Cities of the Western Oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR and their Socialist Reconstruction* (Rudnytskyi, 1971), (Fig. 3, a) was written on the basis of a part of the research on Galicia historical cities (the first doctoral thesis by A. Rudnytskyi). It crucially influenced the way the Lviv’s urbanists realized the need to preserve the old planning and development of the historical center of Lviv. Thus, without any exaggeration, the fact that at present we have the historical center of Lviv without redevelopment, radical alterations and destruction of the old buildings is the great personal merit of Andriy Rudnytskyi. His active position and the support of his associates, in particular of Roman Lypka, the Assistant Professor, who was conducting research on separated structures of Lviv’s development, has lead to the fact that today we have the historical city centre of Lviv on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Relating to this part of his activity, Andriy Rudnytskyi showed himself as the follower of not so much of Professor Ivan Bagenskyi, whose main interest was drawn to the architecture of objects, but as of Professor Ivan Dreksler, the well-known Lviv pre-war urbanist, the first Head of the Department of City Planning at Lviv Polytechnic. Professor Rudnytskyi knew his works and his ideas of Great Lviv very well, although in Soviet times it was little known about them.



**Fig. 5.** Andriy Rudnytskyi with leading architects of Lviv, 1980s  
(Photo from the authors' archive)

Andriy Rudnytskyi used his influence to improve the conditions for development of Lviv via the Association of Architects as well: since 1959 as its member, and in 1983-92 as the Head of its Lviv Branch. Andriy Rudnytskyi defined the role of the Association of Architects as following:

*Our creative organization embodies the collective experience and mind of architects. It has a professional responsibility for the living environment we create ... One can disagree with the collective opinion of the architects, but should take it into account. This, in its turn, makes us take a very responsible attitude to the decisions we make* (Rudnytskyi, 1987, p. 6).

He was a member of the Architectural Congresses, both Ukrainian and All-Union ones (Fig. 6), and he realized very well the influence of social activity on the architectural situation. In times of Soviet society, the implementation of collective decisions of the Association of Architects largely depended on what position regarding the architectural issues was taken by the city administration. At that time, different people worked in the governing bodies of Lviv. Some of them were intelligent and educated personalities who adequately perceived the arguments of the architects. Victor Secretarius was one of such people. Andriy Rudnytsky established and kept good and productive relationship with him. Due to this, the reports with suggestions and recommendations by the Association of Architects were not lost in numerous offices, but were considered and, in many cases, fulfilled. Despite all the dark sides of Soviet reality in 1970s – 80s, for Lviv architecture it was a kind of “golden period”: not only new residential areas appeared but also a large amount of restoration works was carried out. In particular, the wall of the Bernardine Monastery was restored as well as other historical monasteries and churches; green areas of Lviv began experienced their new life with the beginning of reconstruction of historical Lviv parks. Among Andriy Rudnytsky's manuscripts, a copy of the memorandum *On the priority tasks of green construction in Lviv* was found. It was signed by Vira Liaskovska, Head of the Student Design Bureau at Lviv Polytechnic Institute (SDB LPI); Andriy Rudnytskyi, Head of the Department of City Planning, Dean of the Architectural Department; Ihor Ohorodnyk, Deputy Head of the SDB LPI and Yaroslav Novakivsky, Head of the workshop of the Lviv branch of “Dipromisto”, an Honored Architect of the UkrSSR. The tasks which were put included decoration of the city by means of green architecture; development of conditions for an active recreation of children and adults in residential areas; construction of recreational objects of all-city significance; improvement of ecological situation in the city which included the protection of unique nature monuments. Each task was followed by a list of peculiar instructions needed for its implementation. In this memorandum, in particular, a proposal was



made to organize a new large urban park in the southern part of the Vynnyky forest. Pedestrian and bicycle accessibility, the proximity of natural and historical tourist spots, location on the Main European Watershed, which has a great potential for attracting tourists, were the arguments in its favour.



**Fig. 6.** Andriy Rudnytskyi (in the first row, in the middle)  
at the All-Union Architectural Congress. Moscow, 1987  
(Photo from the authors' archive)

Andriy Rudnytskyi always placed central importance to the condition of nature in the city. In his monograph he wrote:

*Managing the city in terms of its ecology includes two tasks. The first one is to ensure normal functioning of the environmental complexes of natural elements within the controlled area. The second task is to educate people to be able to find a contact with the natural environment in their everyday lives and thus to enrich their personalities* (Rudnytskyi, 1985, p. 79).

His attitude towards the management of the urban environment, in fact, was based on two principles: on the one hand, nature is an integral part of urbanism; and on the other, it is the integral part of historical heritage on the basis of which one can develop further urban structures. Only by putting together these two principles, the city has the potential to develop itself as a social and cultural center and avoid its transformation into a mere production object.

The tense multilateral social and scientific work, productive involvement into the events around the architectural environment of Lviv (Fig. 7) did not influence Andriy Rudnytskyi's great pedagogical potential. He had the gift to talk about the most complicated topics in plain and understandable language, to find accurate examples and comparisons, to summarize the information and to highlight the most important things. Andriy Rudnytskyi always illustrated his lectures with his own drawings using a chalk and a blackboard. He greatly respected Professor Viktor Zinn's teaching methods and believed that information is best perceived when it is illustrated by one's own drawings. Andriy Rudnytskyi planned to write textbooks and course books on city reconstruction, history of urban planning, and methods for the comprehensive reconstruction of old urban parks. But, his work in educational and methodical field was unfortunately postponed for various reasons, and the time given to Professor Rudnytskyi to stay with us was too short.

Being sincerely worried about the state of Ukrainian science, Andriy Rudnytskyi actively supported the initiative of the renewal of the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society (ShSS) in Lviv. At the first meeting of the initiative group which was chaired by the Academician Oleh Romaniv, a list of scientific sections of the society

was determined, and no section of architecture was found there. Andriy Rudnytskyi's response was instant – as the Dean of the Faculty of Architecture, a member of the Board of Architects' Association and at that time the only one Doctor in Architecture in Lviv, he made a reasoned proposition to the initiative group of scientists – to form a Section of Urban planning and Architecture within the framework of the ShSS. Its task was to combine research in all spheres where the living environment of a person is formed. As a result, the Section of Urban Planning and Architecture has worked in the structure of ShSS for nearly three decades, now it is headed by Professor Yuri Dyba.



**Fig. 7.** At the project discussion in SDB LPI, 1970s  
(Photo from the authors' archive)



**Fig. 8.** Congratulations at the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary, 2008  
(Photo from the authors' archive)

Andriy Rudnitskyi realized that in the new realities of market economy and high competition among architectural educational institutions, the Lviv architectural school should have a reliable resource of local professionals with high qualification. He thus spent a lot of efforts and energy to achieve this goal and in 1998, the Specialized Academic Board under the number K 35.052.11 with the specialty No. 18.00.01 *Theory of Architecture, Restoration of Architectural Monuments* (Petryshyn, 2005) was opened at the Faculty of Architecture. This substantially intensified the scientific work at the Faculty, stimulated postgraduate studies, and after the first defenses, a stable process of increasing the number of works defended for a Candidate and Doctor Degree by the teaching staff of the modern Institute of Architecture has started. Andriy Rudnytskyi himself was a scientific supervisor for many thesis. The range of their subjects was wide – from the reconstruction of historic cities, towns and architectural complexes to industrial zones and typologies of buildings. And as a scientific supervisor and Chairman of the Specialized Academic Board, Professor Rudnytskyi was highly a demanding and principled person when it concerned the quality of the scientific investigation. Of course, some might have been not very happy with it. But such an attitude was effective – the works defended at the Lviv Specialized Board were associated with high quality and were never questioned.

In 1997–99, when Ukraine has already been an independent state, Andriy Rudnytskyi together with the architects Professor Mykola Bevz, Associate Professors Yuriy Dubyk and some others designed and implemented a museum-memorial complex *The family house of His Beatitude Patriarch and Cardinal Joseph Slipyi in the village of Zasdryst in Ternopil region*, which is a significant project, special by its emotional content. Built next to Joseph Slipyi's house, the museum building includes a memorial chapel, exhibition rooms, a conference hall and premises for the monastery branch. The architectural complex was awarded the first degree diploma at the contest for the best object built in Ukraine in 1999. It has proved to play a very important role for the revival of the significance and intellectual meaning of the Greek Catholic Church in Ukrainian society. At the time when the museum was under construction, Andriy Rudnytskyi carried out another important public mission – he was the Head of the Representation of the Society of Ukrainian Catholics *Saint Sofia*

(headquarters are in the United States) in Ukraine. At that time, Dr. Romana Navrotska who used to know Patriarch Slipyi personally was the Head of the World Society. She was a person of great soul, intelligent and with sound mind, and being full of desire to work for Ukraine. Within the framework of this Society, a number of projects aimed at consolidating international cooperation between the Ukrainians of Ukraine and the Diaspora were implemented. As a result of such cooperation, in the first economically difficult years of independence, the teachers of the Faculty of Architecture, and among them the authors of this article, were able to have a study tour to Rome for the first time, and with their own eyes to see the ancient monuments that were previously only watched in book illustrations. These journeys and workshops provided an opportunity for Lviv architects to establish their first international contacts, which have now turned into an active cooperation with European architectural schools.

Andriy Rudnitskyi positively accepted new technologies and new opportunities the computer provided architects with. The possibility to work with a personal computer turned up in his life when he was 70. It is not a secret that many of our contemporaries at this, and even at a younger age, think that they are not able to work on a computer. But having appreciated the undoubted advantages and opportunities that the computer provides, Professor Rudnitsky just started to work on it. He understood that only in such a way he would be able to communicate “on an equal footing” with a rapidly changing world. To master the new equipment was probably somewhat easier for Andriy Rudnitskyi as for many years he used a typewriter very skillfully, and never tried to reassign this work to someone else.

Already at the end of his life, being a Professor at the Department of Town Planning (Fig. 8), Andriy Rudnitskyi continued to care about the future of architectural education in Lviv Polytechnic (although he could quietly rest on the laurels of his previous achievements). In his letter into the future he wrote:

*Lviv Polytechnic should be more and more independent authoritative unit that is counted in a global dimension ... Conditio sine qua non: the results of achievements of the University in each field should not be worse than those in higher educational institutions of other countries... You cannot go to Europe without having your own thought on a problem. Traditionally, not everything in our educational process was worse than it is now accepted in Europe.* To sum up this brief analysis on the remarkable aspects of Andriy Rudnitsky's personality, which was rich in humanism and creative ideas, we give his own vision of the profession: “... first of all, the architect must be a citizen, feel his personal responsibility for the fate of people who will live in the cities, houses and apartments they create” (Rudnitskyi, 1987, p. 6).

## Conclusions

There is no doubt that one person, whatever smart and talented he/she was, cannot provide a successful functioning of an entire regional architectural school on its own. But one person is able to unite colleagues, to prove them the rightness of his/her principled position, to educate new generations of specialists armed with the understanding of their responsibility for the society, respect for the historical environment, and natural landscapes. One person can effectively act not by physical force, but by the force of logical argument, persuasion, explanation of his/her rightness, and finally, by the personal example of his/her own daily life. One person can influence the process in personal communication, or at a space and time distance – via his/her publications. Andriy Rudnitskyi completely used all the instruments of influence available to him in his time in order to preserve for future generations the best architectural achievements of the previous periods in the historical environment of Lviv and other Galician cities. And after he passed away, he continues to talk to us by means of his printed words – from a single page to his numerous books and articles. Therefore, after analyzing various areas of Professor Andriy Rudnitsky's professional and social work, we can argue that without his efforts not only Lviv architectural school, but also the whole Lviv city would never have such a respect and popularity it has been enjoying at present.

## References

- [1] Arsenych P., 2003. Slavni halycki sviashchenychi rodyny XIX-pochatku XX stolittia ta yih rol u duhovnomu i kulturno-hromadskomu zytty Halychyny, *Materialy tretioyi mizoblasnoyi henealohichnoyi konferenciyi “Ukrayinskyi rodovid”*. Lviv, Ukraina, 24–24 lystopada 2001: “Ukrayynski tekhnologii”.

- [2] Belousov B., 1978. U poroga profesyi. "Architektura", *prilozeniye k stroitelnoy gazietie*, No. 11 (416). Moskva.
- [3] Cherkes B., Linda S., Kolomyeytsev A., 2016. *Theory and practice of academic education in architecture and urban design: from bilateral cooperation to international projects*. Architectural Studies, Vol. 2, No. 1. Lviv: Lviv Polytechnic Publishing House.
- [4] Cherkes B., 2016. Metropolitan dreams – the urban development of Lviv in the interwar period. In: B. Cherkes and A. Szczerski ed. 2016. *Lviv: city architecture modernism*. Wroclaw: Museum of Architecture in Wroclaw. P. 23–56.
- [5] Kachmar L., 2006. *Ivan Teodor Rudnytskyi: zytia na tli istoriyi*. Lviv: Astrolabiya.
- [6] Petryshyn H. 2005. *Novi storinky istoriyi arhitekturno-budivelnoyi shkoly Lvivskoyi politekhniki: Specializovana vchena rada K 35.052.11. Nacionalnoho universytetu "Lvivska politehnika" (zvit za 1998–2005 roky)*. Lviv: Vydavnytvo Nacionalnoho universytetu "Lvivska politehnika".
- [7] Poplawski Z., 1992. *Dzieje Politechniki Lwowskiej 1844–1945*. Wroclaw. Warszawa. Krakow: Zaklad narodowy im. Ossolinskich.
- [8] Rudnytskyi A., 1957. Shvydkyi rozrahunok insolacyi v arhitekturnomu proektuvanni za dopomohoyu hrafikiv. *Budivnytvo i arhitektura*, No. 11.
- [9] Rudnytskyi A., 1971. *Rozvytok mist Zahidnyh oblastey URSR ta yih socialistychna rekonstrukciya*. Lviv: LPI.
- [10] Rudnytskyi A., 1985. *Upravleniye gorodskoy sredoy*. Lvov: "Vyshcha shkola".
- [11] Rudnytskyi A., 1987. K VIII s'yezdu arhitektov SSSR. *Stroitelstvo i arhitektura*, No. 5 (396), Kiev: "Budivelnik".
- [12] Rudnytskyi A., 2005. *Istoriya Ukrainy – ce istoriya ukrayinskyh rodyn. Materialy chetvertoyi mizoblasnoyi henealohichnoyi konferencyi "Ukrayinskyi rodovid"*. Lviv, Ukraina, 27–28 bereznia 2004: "Ukrayinski tekhnologii", P. 7–10.
- [13] Rudnytska-Khudyk D., 2008. *XX stolittia: pohliad z odniyeyi tochky zoru*. Lviv: Astrolabia. P. 187–218.
- [14] Рудницька-Худик Д. 2008. *XX століття: погляд з однієї точки зору*. Львів: Астролябія 2008. – С. 187–218).

Богдан Черкес, Ірина Діда

### ПРОФЕСОР АНДРІЙ РУДНИЦЬКИЙ І ЙОГО ВПЛИВ НА ФОРМУВАННЯ АРХІТЕКТУРНОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА ЛЬВОВА ДРУГОЇ ПОЛОВИНИ ХХ ст.

**Анотація.** Стаття присвячена дослідженню впливу особистісних характеристик на напрям розвитку і якісні особливості фахової архітектурної освіти в окремому університеті, а також вивченню впливу особи на формування архітектурного середовища міста в довгостроковій перспективі. В такому аспекті проаналізовано діяльність доктора архітектури, професора Андрія Рудницького, що працював у Львівській політехніці з 1951 р., в різний час завідував трьома кафедрами, дві з яких було створено за його ініціативи, був деканом Архітектурного факультету, Головою львівської організації САУ, та мав ряд інших професійних обов'язків. Досліджено методiku його роботи в сферах архітектурної науки, творчості і освіти, визначено характерні риси особистості в контексті суспільно-культурних передумов та історичних обставин, вивчено вплив його професійної та громадянської позиції на формування архітектурного середовища Львова, збереження історичної міської забудови, на розвиток львівської архітектурної школи, і у підсумку – на сучасний європейський статус Львова в складі всесвітньої спадщини ЮНЕСКО. Зокрема, виявлено значення для збереження традицій львівської архітектурної освіти факту навчання Андрія Рудницького у професора Івана Багеньського, представника довоєнної архітектурної школи; обґрунтовано вплив, який мала позиція Андрія Рудницького стосовно питань охорони історичної спадщини, його науково доведені висновки про давньоруське походження регулярного львівського середмістя, пропагування ідеї міських пішохідних просторів, та ін., – на усвідомлення громадськістю і керівництвом міста необхідності збереження львівського історичного центру. Досліджено роль особистості і тезаурусу Андрія Рудницького у формуванні міжнародних контактів львівської архітектурної школи з провідними університетами Європи. Дослідження підтверджує наявність великого потенціалу впливу особистості на напрям розвитку і якість професійної освіти в архітектурній сфері.

**Ключові слова:** архітектура, Львів, професор Андрій Рудницький, міське середовище, архітектурна школа.