THE ACTIVITY OF THE SOCIETY "RIDNA SHKOLA" ("NATIVE SCHOOL") IN TYSMENYTSIA TOWN (1906 - 1939)

The activity of "Native School" association in Tysmenytsia Tovmatsky district based on the archive sources and scientific works during Austrian and inter-war period was highlighted in the issue. The main attention was paid to the circle's activity in Tymenisota, the educational, cultural and public work was characterized, the statistical data about its quantity was provided. The educational, cultural and public work of "Native School" institution was depicted through the lectures and reports conducting, concerts, children entertainments' performance, plays staging, kindergartens' organization, and custody of the children. Moreover, the circle's cooperation with other Ukrainian cultural and educational associations was demonstrated, in particular with the local institution of "Prosvita", for the library of which the members of "Native School" organization in Tymenisota purchased the educational and fiction literature. Notwithstanding the association positioned itself as a non-party organization, there was an inter-party struggle for the influence on it. "Native School" institution in Tymenisota was of interest to the local organizations of the Ukrainian Radical Party, the Ukrainian National Democratic Association, and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists at some historical periods. Contrary to the policy of pacifism and polonization provided by the Polish government against the Ukrainians, the circle of "Native School" sustained the pressure of the authorities, enhanced educational work in the town and provided fruitful cooperation with the Main administration in Lviv and the District union of the circles in Tovmack and Stanyslaviv, became one of the most effective Ukrainian educational organizations in the town in the 1930-s. "Native School" was forbidden and the circle in Tymenisota was closed as the hundreds of others with the Soviet authorities' establishment in the territory of Western Ukraine in 1939.

Key words: the Ukrainian Pedagogical Association "Native School"; Tymenisota town; union; circle; education; upbringing.

Introduction

One of the main problems of the Ukrainian national Renaissance at the end of the 19th - the beginning of the 20th century was a lack of Ukrainian schooling. The Russian Pedagogical Association (RPA) was founded as a solution for that crucial issue in 1881. It had functioned in the district until 1939. The organization's establishment triggered the energetic and systematic work of the Ukrainian teachers under the national school development that was considered to be a crucial factor of national self-determination.

The urgency of the issue's presentation in scientific literature is enhanced by the widespread stereotypes which are used in consideration of the Ukrainian schooling in the area that is presented in some Polish publications, in particular (Świeboda, 1995; 1996), where except the correct presentation of statistical figures and factual information about the quantity of the Ukrainian schools and their activity in the district, the reasons of Polish-Ukrainian relations' exacerbation are explained in an unusual way. Particularly, B. Yanyschyn (2017) in his work: 1) evaluated the Ukrainian intellectuals as "chauvinists" who infringed the eternal Polish-Ukrainian "harmony"; 2) explained the major quantity of the Polish educational establishments on Eastern Galicia territory according to "the higher development of [Polish] culture and general understanding of the education value for the social life" then it was observed among the Ukrainians; 3) conceived that the quantity of the national Ukrainian schools was excessive and "did not respond to the needs" of the native population of Eastern Galicia (Świeboda, 1995: 130).

Additionally, the Ukrainian scientific thought about activity of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Associations is presented by the publications that are distributed in time and have limited readership. The activity of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Association "Native School" studied in the scientific works the following authors Galyna Bilavych and Boris Savchyk (1999), Bogdan Krvatsiv (1975), Stepan Geley (2017). The functioning of the Native School Organization during the interwar period in Tymenisota town was highlighted in the fundamental work of the town's history written by Igor Andrunych and Stepan Gavryliuk (2008), and partially in the memoirs of Tymenisota's citizen Pavlo Volosenko (1958).

The scarcely known archive sources from the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv and Regional State Archive of Ivano-Frankovsk are entered into the scientific usage that gives the reasons for the history of Ukrainian school education renewal in the region.

The aim of the issue is to present the educational activity of "Native School" in Tymenisota town of Tovmatsky region during 1906-1939 based on the archive sources and scientific literature.

Methods

The principles of objectivity and historicism, dialectical
evolution, deduction, terminological and systematic principles comprised the methodological base of the issue. The methods of analysis and synthesis, generalization and classification, archive and bibliographic heuristic, source-based criticism, statistical (kilometres), chronological, historical comparative and bibliographic were used in the work.

Having adhered to the methods of objectivity and historicism, we motivated to study the activity of "Native School" in Tysmenytsia town taking into account the peculiarities of history of the formation, development and growth of the influence of the different state and political relations and circumstances. Having applied the principles of dialectic evolution, deduction, terminological and systematic principles, permitted to depict the unity of historical development and the directions of the Pedagogical Association's changes. The methods of analysis and synthesis, generalization and classification were used for the study of Association's structure. The special methods of archive and bibliographic heuristic, source-based criticism were applied to the initial stage of the study. The information potential of statistical data needed the usage of kilometres. The activities' periodization of "Native School" in Tysmenytsia town was performed according to the chronological method. Historical comparative method permitted to demonstrate the Association's members' participation in the government authorities, cultural and education organizations, etc. The bibliographic method facilitated to reconstruct the social portraits of some leaders of "Native School" Association in Tysmenytsia town.

Research and Results

The Russian Pedagogical Association (RPA) was renamed to the Ukrainian Pedagogical Association in 1912, and again it changed its name to "Native School" in 1926. It was a cultural and educational fortress that had stored the forces and spirit of the Ukrainian for the educational processes' organization in a region. The Association was a cradle for the future generation of the national concerned Ukrainians. The ultimate goal of the Russian Pedagogical Association was to establish the Ukrainian national secondary and high schools, to educate children in their native language, to provide moral and financial support for the Association's members. The goals were planned to be gained via the petitions to the authorities about Ukrainian schools' establishment and education in native language, scientific journals' publishing, and conferences conducting for the wide range of participants, the scientific and education reports, material support for the members according to the educational and didactical needs (Біла-вич, Савчук, 1999: 10-11). The RPA had a two-tiered structure at the beginning, namely the central department in Lviv and branches. An allowance to create the small centers - "circles" that should have at least 5 members, the Association obtained in 1902. Consequently, the organization transformed into a three-tiered structure (Біла-вич, Савчук, 1999: 17). All members were divided into the "ordinary" members who were interested in the issues of national education and "honoratory" ones who had the special achievements in national schooling. The solutions' ratification of the RPA was at the General meetings (Біла-вич, Савчук, 1999: 11).

It should be mentioned that the leader of the RPA during 1884-1887 was the father Vasyl Ilnytskyj (1823-1895), a Greek Catholic priest, historian, teacher, writer, public and cultural figure, native ofPidpechary village Tomvatskyi district - (now Pidpechery village Tysmenytskyi district Ivano-Frankivsk region. - Author) (Гелей, 2017: 496; Герасимо-ва, 2005: 449).

The process of the branches establishment of the Russian Pedagogical Association in the cities and towns of Eastern Galicia had gradually begun. Owing to the public initiative and support, a branch office of the RPA was founded in Tysmenytsia Tomvatskyi region in 1906 (Біла-вич, Савчук, 1999: 22). The branch office was named after Markian Schachkivych (1811-1843) who was one of the members of "Russian Three". Atanazy Ostrovsky - a local school teacher was elected as a head of the branch office, Eugen Michalovsky (Mychalovsky) was elected as a secretary, Pavel Skorodynsky was elected as a cashier at the general meeting of the Association that was held on March 15th 1913. The presented members approved the branch office's statute and ratified the decision to transfer a membership fee in the amount of 3 krones 30 santarys to the needs of the Central office.

The RPA was renamed to "The Ukrainian Pedagogical Association" (UPA) due to the statute's changes in 1912. The Central office was transformed to the Main administration and the General meeting to the Common meeting. The UPA became a union of the independent organizations. As a result the branch officers and circles obtained the full power. The branches had become a connected link between the Main administration and the circles. The circles were divided into the male, female, student, mixed (Біла-вич, Савчук, 1999: 25).

Some branch offices that were late for the internal reorganization were transformed into the circles by the Main administration of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Association during 1912 - 1913 (Біла-вич, Савчук, 1999: 25). The branch office of the UPA named after M. Schachkivych in Tysmenytsia town was reconsidered into a circle on March 21st 1913. By June 1st 1913 an organization in Tysmenytsia comprised of 56 members.

The first "constitutional" meeting of Tysmenytsia's circle was held in the presence of ten members in the hall of the National house on June 1st 1913. Gnat Pavluich, a head of one of the UPA's branch offices in Stanyslaviv town, took part in a meeting. The local members had heard a report about management of the organization, a report about auditing commission, selected a head of the organization and auditing commission. The outstanding membership accounts caused 13 members exclusion, among them were Yakov Balandiuk, Vasyl Banda (Banta according to other data - Author), Nikolka Dobersky, the father Panko Gorodetsky, Maria Dolga, Yakym Dolgy, Ulian Zalusky, the father Volodymyr Kysylevsky, Lev Kozitsky, Osp Melyntsky, Ivan Rozdolsky, Olga Ilnytska, the father Mychalio Ilnytsky. The presented members elected a new council. Atanazy Ostrovsky became a head, Eleonora Grabovetska - a deputy head, Mychalio Terletsky - a secretary, Pavlo Skorodynsky - a treasurer, Eugen Michalovsky - an elder man. The auditing commission was presented by Toma Pavlyshyn, Petro Telichovsky, Mychalio Chemchuk.

Unfortunately the fragmented archive data does not provide any opportunity for the complex study of the branch office activity in a town at Austrian time. A search has been
made through the archive sources, contemporaneous Ukrainian newspapers and memories.

The Pedagogical Association and the other cultural and educational associations were forbidden with the beginning of Galicia’s occupation by the Russian troops in 1914. The occupants conducted the searches in the buildings of the Ukrainian organizations, stole and vanished property, burned literature and documents.

The UPA had started a new stage of its evolution and activity after a defeat in the national liberation movement in Western Ukraine and its occupation by Poland. There were forty years of educational struggle on the one hand and on the other there was totally vanished regional organizational structure during the war period, a policy of forced assimilation and administrative pressure. Notwithstanding the war period and its tragic consequences, the Main Administration’s activity of the UPA was quickly renewed in July 1920

The renewal of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Association was proclaimed at the first post-war meeting on December 25th 1922. The circle of the UPA in Tysmenytsia was renewed at the general meeting on July 7th 1923. Actually, there were no pre-war documents except statute dated 1912 that could confirm association’s activity in the case of authority’s enquiry. To the body of a department were elected: the lawyer Yaroslav Schypajlo - a head, the father Teodor Baziuk - a deputy, Stepan Grynovsky - a secretary, Yakiv Voloschuk - a treasurer. Omelian Sendetsky and Dmytro Svorak - the heads of local schools. The circle was in one building of the Ukrainian national house. It should be mentioned that the members of the renewed institution of the UPA did not have any knowledge about a pre-war circle, knew neither a date of its foundation nor a date of its registration or an amount of membership fee. The fact was not unusual in the reality, as the pre-war leaders, namely the head of the circle Atanazy Ostovsky, the secretary Pavel Skordynsky and the elder man Eugen Michalovsky were sent by the Polish into a concentration camp to Stschalkovo in Poznan region. The Ukrainian Newspapers and Memories.

The Ukrainian Pedagogical Association on June 23rd 1926. The Main administration of “Native School” was aimed at the professional education and village schools (bursas) development. The activity in the case of authority’s enquiry. To the body of a department were elected: the lawyer Yaroslav Schypajlo - a head, the father Teodor Baziuk - a deputy, Stepan Grynovsky - a secretary, Yakiv Voloschuk - a treasurer. Omelian Sendetsky and Dmytro Svorak - the heads of local schools. The circle was in one building of the Ukrainian national house. It should be mentioned that the members of the renewed institution of the UPA did not have any knowledge about a pre-war circle, knew neither a date of its foundation nor a date of its registration or an amount of membership fee. The fact was not unusual in the reality, as the pre-war leaders, namely the head of the circle Atanazy Ostovsky, the secretary Pavel Skordynsky and the elder man Eugen Michalovsky were sent by the Polish into a concentration camp to Stschalkovo in Poznan region. The Ukrainian Newspapers and Memories.

The activity of a local circle was partially intensified at the beginning of May 1928. The circle was supposed to be invalid as there was no information about its activity. The last general meetings were on October 12th 1925 that contradicted the organizational statute. Obviously, it was true as the circle of the UPA was re-registered into a circle of “Native School” only on September 13th 1929. The activity of a local circle was partially intensified at

12 ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2479. Арк. 74.

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the end of 1929. The circle organized a meeting and through a cash desk of a cooperative organization "Belief" to "Native School" (Lviv) 106 zlotych and 41 grosches, namely from Markivtsi village 20 zł, Yurkivka village 11 zł, Roschniv village 67 zł. 81 gr., Gryn Kaban from Roschniv village on a occasion of a marriage 2 zł. 60 gr., cooperative "Rebellion" 5 zł.14

The main activity of "Native School" was aimed at support and popularization of Ukrainian language, history, culture, traditions under the policy of pacifism and pole- 
nization promoted by the Polish government against the Ukrainians at the beginning of the 1930-s. The money received from the cultural and educational events were partially used for purchasing learning and fiction literature for the reading rooms and libraries within the framework of "Native School" project. For instance, a circle of "Native School" organized 3.5 hours performance on the honor of Ivan Franko at the hall of National House on December 3rd 1933. There were approximately three hundred spectators from various social categories and age groups. All the present sang Ukrainian anthem "Gloryous spirit of Ukraine shines and lives forever" after the end of the performance. The income from the concert in amount of 50 zł. was direct- 
ted to purchasing the books for a reading room of the associa- 
tion "Prosvisa". The amateur group of a circle staged the play "Bethlehem night" by Jeronim Lutsyk in the National House on January 8th 1935. The income was directed to purchasing the books for a local library. The members of the circle organized a free party of Christmas tree with the games and entertainment for children on February 9th 1936, and a fest with fun at the local park on July 19th the same year (Andrushie, Гаврилюк, 2008: 256-257).

The new management of "Native School" local organiza- 
tion was elected on a regular meeting in 1933. Volodymyr Ostrovsky (a son of Atanasiy Ostrovsky) was elected the head of Ivan Franko circle in Tysmenytsia. The elder men were presented by the father Ivan Panchyschyn - a deputy head, Natalia Gryniuk - a secretary, Pavlyna Mykytyun - a librarian, Evstachiy Fedyk - a treasurer, Mykola Bara- 
netsky - a manager of a household (responsible for a building, property, keys, etc. - Author), Iryna Abramchuk - an elder man, Rosalia Sendetska and Stepan Schliaki - the deputies of an elder man. The core of audit commission was presented by: Lidia Beley, the father Stepan Figoli, Pavlo Rykychuk (Reketchuk).

The management organized nine meetings, two ques- 
tionnaires and two extended meetings, provided one educational seminar for the members according to the activity report for 1933 - 1934. The circle had 48 members; there were 32 men and 16 women among them. Due to the professional and gender characteristics the structure was divided into 10 peasants (6 males and 4 females), 5 citizens (1 male, 4 female), 10 craftsmen, 2 entrepre- 
eurs, 2 priests, 3 teachers (all females), 1 lawyer, 2 doctors (1 male and 1 female), 1 engineer (female), 5 students (2 males and 3 females), and 7 representatives of other professions. Only one member of the circle paid full membership fee, the other - seven members payed only partially during the reported year. The membership fee was 8 zł. 40 gr., 50 % of total amount, namely 4 zł. 20 gr. were directed to the Main administration needs of "Native School". The annual income was 456 zł. 26 gr., from which 207 zł. 52 gr. were the revenue from amateur performances and concerts. The administrative costs of the circle (which included rent, lighting and central heating costs) were 112 zł. 78 gr. 16 At least the half income was from the organiza- 
tion of cultural and education events, the costs were ap- 
proximately the quarter of all income as it could be con- 
sidered from the report. The tough situation was with 

14 ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 16.
15 Товмацьке повітове управління державної поліції, м. Товмач. Державний архів Івано-Франківської області (далі - ДАІФО). [The police department of Tovmatsky district, Tovmach town. Regional State Archive of Ivano-Frankovsk (further - RSAIF)] Ф. 72. Оп. 1. Спр. 12. Арк. 171.
16 Історія України. ISSN 1728-9343 (Print) ISSN 2411-3093 (Online)
Ivan Tarasevych - a deputy, Zenon Skorodinsky - a secretary, Lida Beley - a treasurer, Tadey Zerebetsky - a librarian, Taras Pischak - a manager of a household, the father Ivan Panchyschyn - an elder man, Teodoziy Gayetsky, Dmytro Yuschyschyn, Rosalisa Sendetska - the deputies of the elder man. Teodor Beley and Anna Yuschyschyn were elected as the members of audit commission.

The case of kindergarten closing in Tysmenytsia was one of the issues at the current local meeting of "Native School" organization on July 27th 1937. The permission for kindergarten's functioning from July 1st to August 31st was provided by the local authorities of Tovmatsky district on early June 21st 1937. During the discussions it was revealed that the educator Stefania Polchan from Stanyslav was obviously under the influence of the Ukrainian National Democratic Association (UNDA) at the Schypailo were definitely under the influence of the Ukrainian Nationalists. The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists had some influence on "Native School" circles with whom was an agreement about monthly wage of 75 zł. with accommodation, did not arrive at the appointed time, consequently 56 children were left without pre-school education. The members authorized the management to find a new educator.

There were comments into account on the management's work of Tysmenytsia's organization from the central administration of "Native School" due to the audit results performed by the lieutenant (representative) of the Main administration Ivan Gerasymovych on July 14th 1937. He observed the total lack of school and educational activity of the organization, the lack of sustainable membership audit, as 35 members were not approved by the Main administration, the general reduce of members, the lack of 1 % membership fee to "Native School", the crucial drawbacks in the financial fund, the lack of books in a library as it had only three books. According to the head of the Main administration such miserable situation was a fault of the organizational management that failed to establish contact with the local inhabitants and attract the youth to the activity of "Native School". Simultaneously, the Main administration asked the circle's head T. Schypitka to convene the elder men' meeting where the ways and means of activity's intensification in Tysmenytsia should be considered and a further plan should be designed, after the extended meeting was to be organized and a new activity circle should begin. The constant contact with the circle in Tovmack town and the District Union of "Native School" in Stanyslawiv was recommended.

Notwithstanding "Native School" positioned itself as a non-party organization, there was an inter-party struggle for the influence on it. We do not have any direct documentary information. However, we could assume that during the First World War and Ukrainian National Revolution the Ukrainian Radical Party (URP) had some influence on Tysmenytsya's circle as the head of it Atanazy Ostrovsy was a delegate at the URP's meeting on March 22nd, 23rd 1919. The circle of "Native School" named after Ivan Franko and Tysmenytsya's circle headed by Yaroslav Schypaito were obviously under the influence of the Ukrainian National Democratic Association (UNDA) at the second half of the 1920-s. We could not exclude the influence of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) on "Native School" in Tysmenytsya town as to the OUN - Volodymyr Ostrovsy, Teodor Beley, Evtostchyi Fedyk, Pavlo Reketchuk and others in the 1930-s.

The circle of "Native School" named after Ivan Franko of the UPA in Tysmenytsya town as other cultural and educational organizations worked till autumn 1939, namely to the Soviet authorities' arrival. "Native School" was forbidden and the circle was closed with the Soviet authorities' establishment. Some members of the association went into hiding and continued the armed struggle during the 1940-1950-s.

Conclusions

The foundation of the Russian Pedagogical Association in 1881 (the Ukrainian Pedagogical Association from 1912 and "Native School" from 1926) was an adequate response of the Ukrainian national intelligence to the prejudiced educational policy that was held by the Austrian and Hungarian government in the Ukrainian educational sphere. The Ukrainian Pedagogical Association was aimed at educational events and courses organization, pre-school, school and high school institutions establishment, Ukrainian educational and fiction literature publication, giving to a Ukrainian child a Ukrainian teacher, native language upbringing at native school for the benefit of the Ukrainians.

The branch of the Russian Pedagogical Association was established in Tysmenytsya town Tovmatsky district in 1906. Primarily, the local organization had a status of a branch; still it was transformed into a circle in 1913. The local circle's activity interrupted by the First World War and Polish-Ukrainian wars was renewed in 1923. Having performed under the new occupation policy, the activity of "Native School" was aimed at Ukrainian language, history, culture support, foundation and endorsement of the kindergartens during summer time, charity collection to "Native School" organization and other educational needs, festivities and entertaining activities conducting for the local children, concerts organization to honor of the Ukrainian prominent figures, etc.

Having been a non-party organization due to the statute, "Native School" had often become an object of the inter-party struggle. The Ukrainian Radical Party, the Ukrainian National Democratic Association, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists had some influence on "Native School" in Tysmenytsya. The local heads of the mentioned political forces were among the elder men of the circle; as a result they provided the circle's activity into their necessary direction.

The circle of "Native School" in Tysmenytsya was generally an effective local Ukrainian educational institution as well as it became an ideological and organizational center of the struggle for Ukrainian school and schooling in the town during the 1920-1930-s.

The perspective direction of the further investigation is a detailed study of circle's activity of "Native School" in Tysmenytsya as well as the activity of all circles in the association in Tovmatsky district. The practical work of "Native School" organizations at the locality of Tovmatsky district is under-researched. It is relevant to study their educational activity, relations with the local authorities, political parties, and cooperation with other cultural and educational associations. The archive materials file 206 "The Ukrainian Pedagogical Association "Native School" in Lviv" from the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv and some documents from Regional State Archive of Ivano-Frankivsk should be compared with the contemporaneous Ukraine journals of "Native School" ("Teacher", "Native School") for the objective study of the local circles' activity of "Native School" in Tovmatsky district.

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ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ТОВАРИСТВА "РІДНА ШКОЛА" В МІСТІ ТИСМЕНЦІЯ (1906 - 1939 рр.)

У статті на основі виявлених архівних джерел і наукових праць висвітлено діяльність товариства "Рідна школа" в м. Тисмениця. Товариство Товмацького повіту було організоване в австрійський період і зберігло свою діяльність в межах влади радянського режиму, дотримуючись свого статуту. Тисменицький осередок "Рідної школи" був активний в різних сферах міської діяльності, розкриваючи через проведення її членами лекцій і відчитів (доповідей), влаштування різних концертів, дитячих свят і забав, постановку драм і п'єс, організацію захоронок (дитячих садків) й опіку над дітьми. Також показано співпрацю кружка "Рідної школи" з іншими українськими культурно-освітніми товариствами, зокрема з іменитими українськими спілками, хоча і характеризовано його освітньо-виховну діяльність, подано статистичні дані щодо кількісного складу. Освітньо-виховна, культурна й громадська робота осередку кружка (гуртка) м. Тисмениця, охарактеризована його освітньо-виховну, культурну та громадську діяльність, включаєйні з их впливу на сімейний, економічний і соціальний життя міста.

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