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## **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 Tysmenytsia, 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 Tysmenytsia 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 Tysmenytsia 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 Tovmach 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 Tysmenytsia 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"; Tysmenytsia town; union; circle; education; upbringing.

### **Introduction**

One of the main problems of the Ukrainian national Renaissance at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> - the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 Savchuk (1999), Bogdan Kravtsiv (1975), Stepan Geley (2017). The functioning of the Native School Organization during the interwar period in Tysmenytsia town was highlighted in the fundamental work of the town's history written by Igor Andruchiv and Stepan Gavryliuk (2008), and partially in the memoirs of Tysmenytsia's citizen Pavlo Volosenko (1958).

The scarcely known archive sources from the Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv and Reginal 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 Tysmenytsia 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 (kliometres), 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 every historical period under the conditions 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 kliometres. The activities' periodization of "Native School" in Tysmenytsia town was performed according to the chronological method. Historical comparative method permitted to demonstrate the Association 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 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 (Білавич, 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 (Білавич, Савчук, 1999: 17). All members were divided into the "ordinary" members who were interested in the issues of national education and "honorary" ones who had the special achievements in national schooling. The solutions' ratification of the RPA was at the General meetings (Білавич, 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 of Pidpechary village Tovmatsky district - (now Pidpechery village Tysmenytsky district Ivano-Frankivsk region. - *Author*) (Гелей, 2017: 496; Герасимова, 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 Tovmatsky region in 1906 (Білавич, Савчук, 1999: 22). The branch office was named after Markian Schaschkevych (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 15<sup>th</sup> 1913. The presented members approved the branch office's statute and ratified the decision to transfer a membership fee in the amount of 3 kronas 30 santarys to the needs of the Central office<sup>1</sup>.

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 (Білавич, Савчук, 1999: 24-25).

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 (Білавич, Савчук, 1999: 25). The branch office of the UPA named after M. Schaschkevych in Tysmenytsia town was reconsidered into a circle on March 21<sup>st</sup> 1913<sup>2</sup>. By June 1<sup>st</sup> 1913 an organization in Tysmenytsia comprised of 56 members<sup>3</sup>.

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 1<sup>st</sup> 1913. Gnat Pavluich, a head of one of the UPA's branch officers 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*), Nikola Bobersky, the father Panko Gorodetsky, Maria Dolga, Yakym Dolgy, Ulian Zalusky, the father Volodymyr Kysilevsky, Lev Kozitsky, Osyp Melnytsky, Ivan Rozdolsky, Olga Ilnytska, the father Mychailo Ilnytsky. The presented members elected a new council: Atanazy Ostrovsky became a head, Eleonora Grabovetska - a deputy head, Mychailo Terletsy - a secretary, Pavlo Skorodynsky - a treasurer, Eugen Michalovsky - an elder man. The auditing commission was presented by Toma Pavlyschyn, Petro Telichovsky, Mychailo Chemchuk<sup>4</sup>.

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

<sup>1</sup> Українське педагогічне товариство "Рідна школа", м. Львів. Центральний державний історичний архів України, м. Львів (далі - ЦДІАЛ України). [The Ukrainian Pedagogical Association "Native School" in Lviv. The Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine in Lviv - CSHA of Ukraine - further] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 2.

<sup>2</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 2.

<sup>3</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 5.

<sup>4</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 3-5.

made through the archive sources, contemporaneous Ukrainian newspapers and memories.

The Ukrainian 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 (Білавиц, Савчук, 1999: 36).

The association was recognized as a high educational body in the presence of all political, cultural and economic representatives at June conference in 1920. All private Ukrainian schools were transferred under the rule of the UPA; no educational institution could be founded without its permission. The designed program of schools' establishment was aimed at the professional education and village schools (bursas) development (Білавиц, Савчук, 1999: 36).

The renewal of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Association was proclaimed at the first post-war meeting on December 25<sup>th</sup> 1922 (Білавиц, Савчук, 1999: 36). The circle of the UPA in Tysmenytsia was renewed at the general meeting on July 7<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>5</sup>. The fact was not unusual in the reality, as the pre-war leaders, namely the head of the circle Atanaziy Ostrovsky, the secretary Pavel Skorodinsky and the elder man Eugen Michalovsky were sent by the Polish into a concentration camp to Stschalkovo in Poznan region in 1919. The members of the UPA Ivan Rozdolsky and Vasil Bant became the prisoners of a concentration camp Talergof early in 1914 (Волосенко, 1958: 47-49).

The department offered to establish the private 5<sup>th</sup> class at national school. The initiator was Antin Pidkovych, a member of the Main Administration of "Prosvita" association in Lviv who was appointed to a teacher's position in the school. All necessary documentation was ready for application to the secretariat of Lviv school district<sup>6</sup>.

The Council of Tovmatsky region confirmed a statute of the circle of the UPA named after Ivan Franko in Tysmenytsia on February 14<sup>th</sup> 1925<sup>7</sup>. There were thirty members in 1925 - 1926; there were six citizens, 7 peasants, 2 priests among them. The head of the local organization was Yaroslav Schypajlo, the secretary was Pavlo Mykytyn

(Кравців, 1975: 418). The circle compiled carols' collection for the Main administration comprised of villages' and town's Christmas songs in Tysmenytsia's court district in January 1926. A collection's price was rather low as there was a disaster - the Ukrainian national house burnt down two days before on January 5<sup>th</sup>, consequently the vast part of the sum was donated for its rebuilding. The Board of the association in Lviv treated the situation with understanding and all donations that were collected via charitable carols' singing were directed to the national house renewal<sup>8</sup>. The similar found raising to the UPA's needs was conducted by Tysmenytsia's circle on "pysanka" (time before and during Easter holidays - *Author*) in April 1926<sup>9</sup>.

Pavlo Mykytyn was invited to occupy an officer's position (on the contractual basis - *Author*) with the wage constituted of 20% from the general funds raised to a circle by the administration of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Association with an aim to enhance the circle's work in June 1926<sup>10</sup>.

Lviv District Presidency accepted a new statute of the UPA on June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1926. Due to the new edition, an organization obtained a new name: "Native School" of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Association (or shortened "Native School"). The main task of the organization was to meet the school needs. The ways of the task's achievement were broad: from building and maintaining the different types of schools, educational institutions to conducting various educational courses, libraries' establishment, school and children literature publishing, amateur concerts, performance providing. According to a statute the circles of one district could create a District Union of the circles of "Native School" (Білавиц, Савчук, 1999: 41-42). Tysmenytsia circle was included into the union of Tovmatsky's district of "Native School" circles till the 1930-s<sup>11</sup>. Tovmatsky's district of "Native School" became a member of the District Union of the circles in Stanyslaviv in October 1933<sup>12</sup>. As a result the Union included two districts - Stanyslavivsky and Tovmatsky and five court districts - Bogorodchansky, Otyniysky, Stanyslavivsky, Tysmenytsky, Tovmatsky respectively. A head of the allied Union was Kost Voevidka (Кравців, 1975: 419). The district union coordinated the local circles' activity (Марчук, Королько, 2010: 174). Having taken into account the branched network of "Native School" circles (there were 53 circles in Stanyslavivsky district, 39 - in Tovmatsky district, consequently the District Union was in charge of 92 organizations), the task was rather tough (Кравців, 1975: 419).

The Main administration of "Native School" stated that there was complete lack of organization activity in Tysmenytsia's circle which had a district status 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 12<sup>th</sup> 1925 that contradicted the organizational statute<sup>13</sup>. Obviously, it was true as the circle of the UPA was re-registered into a circle of "Native School" only on September 13<sup>th</sup> 1929 (Андрухів, Гаврилюк, 2008: 256).

The activity of a local circle was partially intensified at

<sup>5</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 4.

<sup>6</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 4.

<sup>7</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 30.

<sup>8</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 8.

<sup>9</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 9-11.

<sup>10</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 12.

<sup>11</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 18.

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

<sup>13</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 7.

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

The main activity of "Native School" was aimed at support and popularization of Ukrainian language, history, culture, traditions under the policy of pacifism and polonization provided 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 1933. There were approximately three hundred spectators from the various social categories and age groups. All the present sang Ukrainian anthem "Glorious spirit of Ukraine shines and lives forever" after the end of the performance. The income from the concert in amount of 50 zl. was directed to purchasing the books for a reading room of the association "Prosvita"<sup>15</sup>. The amateur group of a circle staged the play "Bethlehem night" by Ieronim Lutsyk in the National House on January 8<sup>th</sup> 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 9<sup>th</sup> 1936, and a fest with fun at the local park on July 19<sup>th</sup> the same year (Андрухів, Гаврилюк, 2008: 256-257).

The new management of "Native School" local organization 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 Mykytyn - a librarian, Evstachiy Fedyk - a treasurer, Mykola Baranetsky - a manager of a household (responsible for a building, property, keys, etc. - *Author*), Iryna Abramchuk - an elder man, Rosalia Sendetska and Stepan Schiliak - the deputies of an elder man. The core of audit commission was presented by: Lidia Beley, the father Stepan Figol, Pavlo Rykytchuk (Reketchuk).

The management organized nine meetings, two questionnaires 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 entrepreneurs, 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 paid only partially during the reported year. The membership fee was 8 zl. 40 gr., 50 % of total amount, namely 4 zl. 20 gr. were directed to the Main administration needs of "Native

School". The annual income was 456 zl. 26 gr., from which 207 zl. 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 zl. 78 gr.<sup>16</sup> At least the half income was from the organization of cultural and education events, the costs were approximately the quarter of all income as it could be considered from the report. The tough situation was with membership fee payment. Nevertheless, the facts did not prevent the activity of "Native School" in the town.

The local association established three kindergartens; two of them functioned from June 15<sup>th</sup> to September 15<sup>th</sup>, and one functioned only from June 15<sup>th</sup> to July 15<sup>th</sup> according to the reasonable explanations. There were from 18 to 20 children at kindergartens. The educators of the pre-school institutions were Maria Lozynska, Natalia Gryniuk, Anna Skorodynska<sup>17</sup>. The engineer Iryna Schoch<sup>18</sup> (a daughter of the famous public figure, engineer Pavlo Volosenko) was elected a head of the local circle at the general meeting in 1934. It should be mentioned that I. Schoch was simultaneously a member of Tysmenytsky's department of "the Union of Ukrainian Women" (*Жіноча доля, 1933: 2*). A circle had 55 members<sup>19</sup>. The same members' quantity was in May 1935 (Андрухів, Гаврилюк, 2008: 256).

The new management of the circle was elected in 1935; a head became the lawyer Teodor Schypitka. The elder men were comprised of Lidia Beley - a deputy head, Dmytro Yuschyschyn - a secretary, Evstachiy Fedyk - a treasurer, Iryna Abramchuk - a librarian, Taras Pischiak - a manager of a household, Rosalia Sendetska - an elder man, the father Ivan Panchyschyn and Volodymyr Abramchuk - the deputies of the elder man. The audit commission was represented by Pavlo Volosenko, Teodor Beley, Ilko Sendetsky<sup>20</sup>.

The members' quantity was reduced to 31 men by October 1<sup>st</sup> 1936. Some members might have left the idea of "Native School" on their own; others were excluded from the lists of members. There were 4 citizens, 6 craftsmen, 2 entrepreneurs, 2 priests, 1 teacher, 2 lawyers, 1 doctor, 1 engineer, 2 students, and 7 representatives of other professions according to the professional occupation. Having compared the current report with the previous one, we could deduce that the peasants were not included into the circle, the quantity of teachers and students had been reduced threefold, and the quantity of the craftsmen had been decreased approximately twofold. The annual income of the organization had also dropped approximately twofold and was 264 zl. 33 gr. Admittedly, the situation with membership fee payment was better; 9 members paid full price. The circle's property was 1 jacket, 2 trousers and 2 benches. The library had only three issues of the journal "Native School". There were nine meetings with elder men and five extended meetings during the reported period<sup>21</sup>.

On March 14<sup>th</sup> 1937 there was a meeting where 22 members were presented. The circle's management was re-elected and was comprised of Teodor Schypitka - a head,

<sup>14</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 16.

<sup>15</sup> *Товмачке повітове управління державної поліції, м. Товмач.* Державний архів Івано-Франківської області (далі - ДАІФО). [The police department of Tovmatsky district, Tovmach town. Reginal State Archive of Ivano-Frankovsk (further - RSAIF)] Ф. 72. Оп. 1. Спр. 12. Арк. 171.

<sup>16</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 30-31.

<sup>17</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 38.

<sup>18</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 28.

<sup>19</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 35.

<sup>20</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 40.

<sup>21</sup> ЦДІАЛ України. [CSHA of Ukraine] Ф. 206. Оп. 1. Спр. 2468. Арк. 23-26.

Ivan Tarasevych - a deputy, Zenon Skorodinsky - a secretary, Lidia Beley - a treasurer, Tadey Zerebetsky - a librarian, Taras Pischiak - a manager of a household, the father Ivan Panchyschyn - an elder man, Teodoziy Gayetsky, Dmytro Yuschyschyn, Rosalia Sendetska - the deputies of the elder man. Teodor Beley and Anna Yuschyschyn were elected as the members of audit commission<sup>22</sup>.

The case of kindergarten closing in Tysmenytsia was one of the issues at the current local meeting of "Native School" organization on July 27<sup>th</sup> 1937. The permission for kindergarten's functioning from July 1<sup>st</sup> to August 31<sup>st</sup> was provided by the local authorities of Tovmatsky district on early June 21<sup>st</sup> 1937. During the discussions it was revealed that the educator Stefania Polchan from Stanyslav appointed by the District union of "Native School" circles with whom was an agreement about monthly wage of 75 zl. 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<sup>23</sup>.

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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 organization 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 Tovmach town and the District Union of "Native School" in Stanyslaviv was recommended<sup>24</sup>.

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 documental information. However, we could assume that during the First World War and Ukrainian National Revolution the Ukrainian Radical Party (URP) had some influence on Tysmenytsky's circle as the head of it Atanazy Ostrovsky was a delegate at the URP's meeting on March 22<sup>nd</sup>-23<sup>rd</sup> 1919. The circle of "Native School" named after Ivan Franko and Tysmenytsky's circle headed by Yaroslav Schypailo 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 Tysmenytsia town as to the management of the circle were included the members of the OUN - Volodymyr Ostrovsky, Teodor Beley, Evstachiy Fedyk, Pavlo Reketchuk and others in the 1930-s.

The circle of "Native School" named after Ivan Franko of the UPA in Tysmenytsia 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 Tysmenytsia 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, fests 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 Tysmenytsia. 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 Tysmenytsia 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 Tysmenytsia as well as the activity of all circles of 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 Reginal State Archive of Ivano-Frankovsk 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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<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

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

У статті на основі виявлених архівних джерел і наукових праць висвітлено діяльність товариства "Рідна школа" в м. Тисмениця Товмацького повіту в австрійський та міжвоєнний період. Звернуто увагу на роботу кружка (гуртка) м. Тисмениця, охарактеризовано його освітньо-виховну, культурну та громадську діяльність, подано статистичні дані щодо кількісного складу. Освітньо-виховна, культурна й громадська робота осередку рідношкільної організації розкрита через проведення її членами лекцій і відчитів (доповідей), влаштування різних концертів, дитячих свят і забав, постановку драм і п'єс, організацію заходів (дитячих садків) й опіку над дітьми. Також показано співпрацю кружка "Рідної школи" з іншими українськими культурно-освітніми товариствами, зокрема з місцевим осередком товариства "Просвіта", для бібліотеки якої члени тисменицької рідношкільної організації придбали навчальну і художню літературу. Попри те, що товариство позиціонувало себе позапартійною інституцією, мала місце міжпартійна боротьба за впливи над нею. У певні періоди своєї діяльності осередок "Рідної школи" в м. Тисмениця перебував у сфері інтересів місцевих організацій Української радикальної партії, Українського національно-демократичного об'єднання, Організації українських націоналістів. У 1930-х рр., незважаючи на політику пацифікації та колонізації, яку проводив польський уряд щодо українського населення, кружок "Рідної школи" встояв перед натиском влади, поживавив освітню і виховну роботу в місті, налагодив плідну співпрацю з Головною управою товариства в м. Львів, Повітовим союзом кружків у м. Товмач та в м. Станиславів, став одним з найефективніших українських просвітницьких організацій міста. Зі встановленням радянської влади на західноукраїнських землях у 1939 р. товариство "Рідна школа" було заборонене, а осередок в м. Тисмениця, як і сотні інших, ліквідований.

**Ключові слова:** Українське педагогічне товариство "Рідна школа"; м. Тисмениця; союз; кружок; освіта; виховання.

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