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**COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING OF YOUNG GENERATION AS A
LEADING STREAM OF ACTIVITY OF UKRAINIAN STUDENTS'
SOCIETIES' ABROAD (the first half of the XX century)**

Summary. In this article the author analyzes the content, forms and methods of student societies' work in foreign educational institutions. The activities of „Community” in Iassy, „Dawn” and „Bucovina” in Bucharest (Romania) and Public Ukrainian Union „Cheremosh” in Prague are considered. Special role in the social life of students played a Ukrainian-Sports Society „Bucovina”. Physical training and sport society „Bucovina” played an important part in the life of societies of students-Ukrainians, the author singled out peculiarities of its foundation and problems and aspects of its activity. The appropriateness of creative use of the historical experience of comprehensive education of children and youth in student societies of the region, parts of Austria-Hungary and Romania in the current conditions of functioning of the educational institutions of Ukraine is revealed.

Keywords: society, forms, students, mass events.

Formulation of the problem. The conceptual and methodological foundations of development of theory and practice of physical education of a new modern generation are fundamentally reconsidered under the conditions of state-forming in Ukraine.

According to the regulatory and legislative base of Ukraine, which govern the sphere of physical culture and sport (the Constitution, laws “About associations of citizens”, “About physical culture and sport”, “About making changes to the Law

of Ukraine “About physical culture and sport” from 17.11.2009, corresponding international agreements and a number of regulatory and legislative documents) the main indicators of the state of physical culture and sport in the country are divided into two interconnected groups: the level of physical health and involving all layers of population into the physical culture and sport activities and provision of the of physical culture and sport.

Analysis of recent studies and publications. Separate aspects of the system of physical education in the Bukovinian region of the period under study have been studied by I. Kobylians’ka, D. Penishkevych, I. Petriuk and others; the peculiarities of activities of physical culture and sport societies have been considered by N. Gnes’, V. Muzhychok; physical education as a leading direction of activity of public and body-educating unions of the land in the Austrian-Hungarian period have been observed by Y. Tumak, the conditions of introduction physical culture into the learning-educational process of schools have been analyzed by A. Vykhreshch, B. Stuparyk, D. Drynda, D. Gertsyuk, L. Derevyana and others; the didactic aspects of the determined problem have been studied by T. Zavgorodnia, V. Shuliakevych, S. Vdovych, I. Kovalchuk and others.

The purpose of the article is to substantiate the appropriateness of using the historical experience of the comprehensive education of children and youth in the students’ communities of the region as the part of Austria-Hungary and Romania under the modern conditions of functioning of educational institutions of Ukraine.

The main material. The history of the society movement in Bukovina in the second half of the 19th – the first third of the 20th centuries, particularly Ukrainian students’ organizations, presents a network of academic, students’ unions, which actively operated in the educational institutions of the area, mostly at Chernivtsi University.

Let’s analyze the content, forms and methods of work of students’ organizations of Ukrainians, which were founded in the foreign „alma mater”. We

mean “Gromada” in Iassy, “Zoria” and “Bucovina” in Bucharest (Romania), and “Cheremosh” in Prague.

The Ukrainian students’ society “Gromada (Community)” was founded in the end of 1902 by Ukrainians I. Zagorodnyi, M. Debryn, I. Pavliuk, and O. Kovalskyi, which studied at Iassy University. One of the reasons, why Bukovinians studied abroad, was the absence of some departments in their own university: medical, agronomic, chemistry, etc.

A great number of Ukrainians studied in Iassy, particularly from Besarabia, but almost all of them were not nationally conscious. That is why the society set three certain tasks, as follows:

- a) spreading Ukrainian organized activity and fighting with Romanization;
- b) getting Ukrainian students from Besarabia interested in the life of the society;
- c) public revealing of the information about Ukrainian situation, achievements, problems, etc [1, 2].

Ukrainian students conducted the policy of “good relations”, cooperating with local German and Hungarian students’ community and Romanian students. “Gromada” received powerful support from the local Ukrainians.

We can call the following cultural mass events the main forms of education of the young generation in the society: imprezas, evening gatherings, concerts. On the initiative of M. Debryn, the choir was acting by “Gromada”, which united not only students, but all who were interested. One of the most powerful and popular events, according to the number of participants, was the annual celebration of Shevchenko’s anniversary by the members of the society. The festival’s program consisted of three days. It included recitals of Shevchenko’s works and members’ own creations, festive walks along the city streets, a big concert with the participation of the best students and Ukrainian singers, musicians and dancers, famous in the Romanian lands. The organized walk around the suburbs of Iassy received a positive reference, in which 120 people took part. During the active

recreation folk Ukrainian and Romanian songs were heard, round dances, games and amusements were conducted.

Despite the fact, that the members of “Gromada” were poorly funded and the majority of them, except studying, earned their living, the activists of the society conducted charity work, giving support to the first-year-students and poor Ukrainian families, which lived on the lands of Romania.

On the 6th of February 1921 the students of Bucharest University from Bucovina and Besarabia founded the Ukrainian students’ society “Zoria”. In Bucharest Bucovinians mostly received a diploma of a specialist in medicine, veterinary science, Polytechnics, Pharmaceutics, Physical education, Art. Within short time the organization enlarged the number of its members, founded a choir and literary-scientific section. But, despite the peaceful character of the society, the Roman authorities stood constantly in the way of the society, the police conducted frequent perquisitions, prohibited community events. In 1926 the authorities liquidated “Zoria” [6].

So, public “emptiness” could not help causing active movements from the side of the Ukrainians. In March 1926, the Ukrainian students founded cultural-sport-oriented community “Bucovina” in Bucharest. Though this community suffered persecutions from the side of police, it existed till 1944.

Like Iassy “Gromada”, “Bucovina” determined joining all Ukrainian students to their organization and conducting informative activity among students of other nationalities as one of its most important tasks. During its 18-year existence “Bucovina” conducted broad and extremely active work. The members and activists of the community, as a manifestation of solidarity apropos Polish terror, which was directed to the Ukrainian establishments by Polish students in November 1 in Lviv, entered a determined protest “against the barbarian conduct of the Polish society with their authorities at the head...” [2, 12].

The head of the union I. Isopenko and its active members – Y. Fed’kiv, E. Tomorug, D. Ogratiychuk, K. Tymko and others – decided to propagandize Ukrainian culture, reveal publicly the reports about different events, inform about

customs, household and everyday life of Ukrainians through Romanian newspapers and magazines, organize sport mass and cultural events. Among such events there was a magnificent holiday in honor of the Bukovinian poet O. Fed'kovych, conducted in 1928, celebration the anniversary of the battle at Kruty, T. Shevchenko's and I. Franko's birthdays, the 23rd and 25th of May, the 1st of November.

While celebrating the 10th anniversary of the organization, on the 7th of March, the members of "Bucovina" presented the dramatization of "Eney's Courtship" by Staryts'ka-Cherniakhivs'ka, which was produced with the assistance of Mrs. Gerken-Rusova, the academy of I. Franko under the slogan „Ars arma pro patria" was arranged.

Bucharest "Bucovina" developed wide and versatile cultural activity. Beside systematic reports on different public-cultural and professional topics, this community arranged festive performances for the holidays of St. Mykolay, Spring, Andriy and Malanka evenings. All interested people were invited, the translation of the reports and the scripts was provided.

Active part in the arrangement of all cultural and mass events was played by the mixed choir, which was conducted ruled by M. Zybachyns'kyi, later – engineer Levyns'kyi and Il'nitskyi.

In the second half of 1930-s "Bucovina" published a humorous journal "Gey-rup" in a lithography way. The library of the society "Bucovina" reckoned more than 3000 books and magazines.

The cooperative society, which was founded by the community, gained minimum profit for the organization and at the same time taught young students to get used to the practical public work.

The number of members of the society grew three times in the 30-s of the XX century.

Y. Paladiy filed such state of members in 1932-1938: 28 active members, 4 "fathers" (the kind of corporations), 2 honorable fathers, 6 honorable members, 45 assisting members [3, 3]. But the democratic structure of the organization did not

give advantages even to “the honorable fathers”. At the general meeting of “Bucovina”, May 14, 1930, the majority of members voted for depriving the title and membership in the community of “the honorable father” Kost’ Krakaliya. The reason for such decision was his statement against the only Ukrainian candidate V. Dutchak at the elections to the Romanian Parliament. In the opinion of the members, the total front of Bukovinian Ukrainians was being undermined in this way.

In 1933 a women’s section was created by the organization, which encompassed 14 girls. The main task of it was the organization and conducting courses of the Ukrainian language for the local Ukrainian children [5].

Despite great efforts, only a small number of Besarabians managed to join “Bucovina”. Among active Besarabians of the union the only famous one was I. Cherednychenko.

Another tangent organization, which united the Ukrainian students abroad became cultural-educating society “Cheremosh”, founded in October 14, 1922, in Prague. “Cheremosh” numbered 52 constant members and defined its basic task taking care of “the cultural upheaval and education of the Ukrainian people in Bukovina”. The society collected money for the local Ukrainian school, had its own book-collection, informational bureau; arranged readings, conducted courses of foreign languages, etc.

Unfortunately, in the second half of the twentieth, after finishing studies by the founders, this society fell to pieces

To coordinate the work of these four Ukrainian students’ organizations in Romania the initiative committee, with Epamin dom Tomorug in the head, was created, which prepared the convocation of the Congress of the Ukrainian students in Romania, which took place in August 24, 1929 in Chernivtsi. Every society represented 5 delegates for the participation in this congress. This was the first public action of the Ukrainian students under the Romanian occupancy.

The Congress started with the report of E. Tomorug about the history of the Ukrainian organized students’ societies in Bukovina. The reports of some separate

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students' organizations were included in the program. "Bucovina" was represented by M. Koropets'kyi. Cheremosh – by V. Korneliakh. The representative of "Chernomore (the Black Sea)" V. Yakubovich made a suggestion, and the activist of "Zaporozhe" L. Romanovs'kyi supported this suggestion of creating one organization of the Ukrainian students. The very moment of confirmation the general name, regulations, elections of the council, can be considered an official date of the creation of "the Union of the Ukrainian Students' Organizations in Romania" (UUSOR).

This students' organization was supposed to coordinate the work of four students' societies, which were operating abroad, represent their members' interests in all class and national occasions and foster friendly relationships with the representatives of Ukrainian students. These tasks were formulated for the society by the first President of the UUSOR L. Romanovskyi: "Ukrainian students really want to put an end to controversial disagreements, unite themselves under one flag of labor and prepare for the mission, which waits for them in the future. UUSOR will be the mother, which will cherish for us a new generation, for which concordance won't be an ideal, being strived for, but an achieved reality...". The executive committee was elected at this congress: L. Romanovskyi – the President, V. Yakubovych – his deputy, V. Antoniuk – the secretary, O. Drachyns'kyi – the paymaster, V. Kostyniuzh – responsible for the statistics and organizational issues, K. Tsygaliak - responsible for economic issues and financial support, Y. Petriuk – was in charge for the cooperation with mass media. The controlling function was performed by "the Controlling Council", whose members were E. Tomorug, O. Derenets'kyi, R. Shlemko, M. Berezhan.

In 1929 "the Union of the Ukrainian Students' Organizations in Romania" united 160 Ukrainian students.

At that time misunderstanding between emigration students and regional ones reached strong tension. The first ones reproach the latter, that they treat organizational work with reluctance, and the latter felt offended because emigrants demanded support, especially financial, and the powerful results became only a

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propaganda slogan. The contemporaries consider the statement, that the organization UUSOR saved Ukrainian students from unhealthy internal fight between emigrants and Bukovinian students for the leading position in the youth movement. Let's quote the article by L. "After the congress of " to illustrate this statement: "... It is hard to say, what forms that anger of the emigrant students with the regional comrades would have taken, if there had not been a gratifying fact, i.e. the presence of the delegates from the Bukovinian students." The author formulated the reasons for the regional students' abuse: unused time for studying and analyzing the situation in Europe and organizing ways, methods and means of activity. In the society activist's opinion, the talks about revolution had no grounds, as those, who were talking about it, were inclined to anarchism, inactivity and desire to frighten people. The reforms, spoken about at rallies and meetings by "activists", dreams about great and significant transformation, were based only on the provincial psychology, parental condescension and childish offence.

L. B-va determined, that one must do systematic, hard, routine and invisible work for making a great, powerful and recognized by the country and society organization, as only in such way those "great achievements, we are dreaming about" will grow [4, 2].

The resolutions of the congress commissioned Ukrainian students of the western lands and Bukovina with adjusting connection with all youth organizations of students abroad, create conditions for communication and cooperation with the students' unions of other nations and nationalities, organize all possible help for them: theoretical, financial, personnel etc. The main slogan for the Bukovinians was supposed to be: "Interest! Interest! Interest!" A separate course of such cooperation should have been political fight, the objective of which was recognition of Ukrainians as plenipotentiary residents of any country, according to the national aspect – Ukrainians! L. Romanovskyi appeal to students-Ukrainians to participate in the parliamentary elections, defining students as the most significant, democratic and free power.

Such cooperation was very fruitful. With the powerful support of the Ukrainian students the candidate to the members of the Parliament V. Dutchak obtained this position at the elections in May '4, 1930.

The members of the UUSOR watched closely at the events in other countries of Europe and world. Particularly, they were interested in the situation in Bolshevik Ukraine, and they actively deprecated the famine in the Ukrainian lands. The students, having analyzed the state of the Soviet Ukraine, determined and condemned the artificial experiment of Bolsheviks. This protest was accepted by all Ukrainian students.

On the initiative of the council with V. Ya-ch, M. Yanovych, V. Karbulyts'kyi "the Union of the Ukrainian Students' Organizations in Romania" organized a magnificent veche on the occasion of the famine in Ukraine. The result of the veche was the declaration of the nationwide mourning and fast from the 1st to 14th of August, 1933 in Bukovina.

Besides "the Union of the Ukrainian Students' Organizations in Romania" protested against conviction of young people and expressed their regrets to the convicted through general mourning. One of which was devoted to the anniversary of the battle at Kruty and lasted from January 13 till January 29, 1936.

Striving for democracy manifested in the need for changes in the regulatory documents. Instead of the words "president" and "president's deputy" more democratic "predsidnyk" and "predsidnyk's comrade" (i.e. head and head's deputy) were introduced.

The union of students considered arrangement of significant and systematic mass events (holidays, parades, festive walks etc.) as one of the most powerful forms of organization of the comprehensive education of the Ukrainian youth as a conscious representative of the nation. The example of such work the organization of "the Holiday of the State" in which all Ukrainian organizations of Bukovina and the capital of the region took part.

Another trend of work of the union was publishing activity. In 1935 UUSOR started issuing "the Students' News". "The News" published mostly official
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appeals and publications of the students' authorities, announcements and allocutions. Unfortunately, this addendum did not transformed into the full value body of "the Union of the Ukrainian Students' Organizations in Romania".

In the same year with the assistance of the union "The Fund of Healthcare of the Ukrainian Students" (FHUS) was formed as a separate fund by the society "Doctor's Advice". The main task was to take care of the help for the ill Ukrainian students and propaganda of the healthy lifestyle among youth. In 1936, this institution sent 8 Ukrainian students to the mountains to strengthen health.

Another sphere of the interest of the Ukrainian students was cultural life. Special attention of the union was paid to the work of the Chernivtsi theatre. The reason for such attention was the decline of the Ukrainian theatre as the result of Romanization. The address of "the Union of the Ukrainian Students' Organizations in Romania" defined theatre a general all-Ukrainian institution, whose task is to bring-up strong and consistent people. Taking into consideration that organized Ukrainian students must react to all manifestation of our national life, "the Union of the Ukrainian Students' Organizations in Romania" expressed their dissatisfaction with a careless choice of the repertoire and, as a way of correction of the situation, suggested changing the administration of the theatre.

Besides, students protested against prohibition of the theater-studio by I. Grygorovych, which was announced to the readers of the periodical "the Time" on the 8th of January, 1937. The next step was the appeal to the city authorities to stay away from theatrical deeds.

After the whistling of the Romanian anthem by the Ukrainian students at the Shevchenko's holiday, the authorities prohibited all kinds of activities of all Ukrainian organizations, including UUSOR. Formally, Ukrainian students' regional organization existed till 1939, but starting with 1937 it did not express any activity.

Conclusions. So, the history of the Ukrainian organized students in Bukovina embraces a strictly determined period from 1875 till 1940. Even being far from the motherland, Bukovinian students existed as an outlined unit with the *Theory and methods of educational management № 11, 2013*

inherent peculiarities, forms of manifestation, and it developed in different form Ukrainian conditions.

Ukrainian students, who studied outside the Bukovinian land, conducted active society life on their own initiative. Four Ukrainian students' unions, which operated in Iassy, Bucharest and Prague, covered different spheres of life by their initiative. The main trends of their activity were: cultural-educational, charitable, cooperation with other youth organizations, publishing and propagandist, etc.

The pursuit of youth unions of Ukrainians to organize their own union witnesses about their inclination to the consolidation of efforts in the fight against Romanization of their own people.

In our own opinion, it is worthwhile considering physical cultural and sport work of the society "Bucovina" in the context of activity of these societies. We must analyze the content, forms and methods of physical education in this union.

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