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**UPGRADING OF THE LEVEL OF TRAINING SPECIALISTS IN THE  
SPHERE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT IS ONE OF THE  
LEADING DIRECTIONS OF ACTIVITY OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES OF  
BUKOVINA (THE 2<sup>ND</sup> HALF OF XIX – BEGINNING OF THE XX  
CENTURIES) (BY THE EXAMPLES OF THE SOCIETIES «SICH» AND  
«SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN GERMANS»)**

*Summary.* The present article deals with the state of activity of public societies «Sich» and «The Society of the Christian Germans» in the context of professional training of teachers of physical culture and instructors in different kinds of sport. The appropriateness of the creative use of the historical experience of the above mentioned societies is proved (the second half of the XIX – the beginning of the XX centuries).

*Key words:* physical education, professional training, society, sport, upgrading the level of qualification.

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**ПІДГОТОВКА ФАХІВЦІВ ГАЛУЗІ ФІЗИЧНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ ЯК  
ОДИН ІЗ ПРОВІДНИХ НАПРЯМКІВ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ «СІЧИ» ТА  
«ТОВАРИСТВА ХРИСТІЯНСЬКИХ НІМЦІВ» БУКОВИНИ (ІІ  
ПОЛОВИНА ХІХ – ПОЧАТОК ХХ СТ.)**

*Анотація.* Автор статті аналізує діяльність громадських товариств наголошував на різноманітності напрямів їх діяльності на Буковині ІІ половини ХІХ – початку ХХ ст. Саме підготовки фахівців галузі фізичної культури і спорту виокремлено як один із провідних напрямків їх

діяльності. Серед товариств, що проводили таку роботу в краї відзначилось українське пожежно-руханкове товариство «Січ» та німецьке «Товариство християнських німців». Визначені причини уваги організацій до підготовки інструкторів з пожежної та гімнастичної підготовки. Виокремленні основні форми їх підготовки та підвищення кваліфікації, специфіка та особливості організації таких курсів.

**Ключові слова:** види спорту, пожежно-гімнастичні, товариства, курси, форми.

**Ю. Тумак**

**ПОДГОТОВКА СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ ОТРАСЛИ ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ  
КУЛЬТУРЫ КАК ОДИН ИЗ ВЕДУЩИХ НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ  
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ «СИЧИ» И «ОБЩЕСТВА ХРИСТИАНСКИХ  
НЕМЦЕВ БУКОВИНЫ» (II ПОЛОВИНА XIX - НАЧАЛО XX СТ.)**

**Аннотация.** Автор статьи анализируя деятельность общественных обществ отмечал разнообразия направлений их деятельности на Буковине второй половины XIX - начала XX в. Именно подготовки специалистов отрасли физической культуры и спорта выделены как один из ведущих направлений их деятельности. Среди обществ, проводивших такую работу в крае отметилось Украинской пожарно-спортивное товарищество «Сечь» и немецкое «Общество христианских немцев». Определены причины внимания организаций к подготовке инструкторов по пожарной и гимнастической подготовки. Выделении основные формы их подготовки и повышения квалификации, специфика и особенности организации таких курсов.

**Ключевые слова:** виды спорта, пожарно-гимнастические, общества, курсы, формы.

**Formulation of the problem.** Under the conditions of state-forming the conceptual and methodological foundations of the development and practice of the Physical education of modern schoolchildren are reviewed in Ukraine.

Comprehensive school gradually moves away from isolation Physical Training as a school subject, making it impossible to substitute it in the general complex with the other subjects. That is why it is relevant to study the experience of conducting Physical Training lessons in different historical periods of the comprehensive school in Ukraine. The European context of the studying of this issue of investigation in the aspect of theoretical-methodological heritage of foreign pedagogues attracts also great interest. Thence generalization of the native and foreign experience in the above mentioned problem will help to analyze the changes which took place in the educational process of the schools of different ethnic territories, to reveal their reasons and to design the perspective tendencies of providing the effective development for the future.

These issues concern also the history of the development education in Bukovina in general. From the second part of the XIX – the first third of the XX centuries foreign ideas of the education of schoolchildren, counting also Physical Training, penetrated actively into the pedagogic theory and studying process in the post-war comprehensive schools of the Soviet Ukraine. At the same time local pedagogues developed author programs, which were directed to perfection of the system of the physical culture and sport with a glance on the polyethnicity of the Bukovinian region, actively introducing them in the practice of work of town and village schools.

**Analysis of recent studies and publications.** Separate aspects of the development of the system of the physical education of schoolchildren in the Bukovinian region of the investigated period, particularly physical culture and sport were studied by I. Kobylanska, D. Penishkevych, I. Petriuk, I. Rusnak and others; the activities of physical education and sport societies were considered by

N. Gnes, O. Tsybaniuk, V. Muzhychok in the context of their own topics of scientific papers; A. Vyhkrushch, B. Stuparyk, D. Drynda, D. Gertsyuk, L. Derevyana etc. analyzed conditions of introduction physical culture in the educational process; T. Zavgorodnia, V. Shuliakevych, S. Vdovych, I. Kovalchuk etc. studied the didactic aspects of the above mentioned problem.

At the same time the problems which followed the physical education of schoolchildren as the main direction of the activity of the public societies in the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the XIX – the first third of the XX centuries require further detailed studying if to take to account some topical reasons. First of all, this is the sheer lowering of the level of health of modern pupils comparing with their peers from the investigated period; the experience of the practical realization of different forms, methods and means of the physical education of schoolchildren in the out-of-school institutions was not studied in the historical-pedagogical science. The analysis of the essence of the above mentioned aspects will make it possible to estimate in a new way and design the influence of the heritage of the theoreticians and practitioners of the physical education and sport on the effective forming of skills of the healthy way of life in the modern pupils both at the urban and rural areas.

But training teachers in the field of Physical Culture and sport, upgrading its level as one of the main trends of activity of physical education and sport societies in Bukovina of the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the XIX – beginning of the XX centuries hasn't become the topic of profound investigation of experts.

**The purpose of the article** – is to substantiate the appropriateness of the creative use of the historic experience of activities of public societies in the field of training specialists in physical culture and instructors in different kinds of sport in Bukovina in the period under investigation under contemporary conditions.

The task of the investigation is to characterize the activity of national societies in the context of training and upgrading qualification of specialists in the field of physical culture and sport of the region in the period under investigation.

**The main material.** Historians, researchers of the community movement in the region (M. Guivaniuk, O. Dobzhans'kyi, I. Dutchak, O. Masan), pedagogues (N. Gnes, D. Penishkevych, V. Muzhychok, O. Tsybaniuk), analyzing different aspects of development of physical culture and sport of the region, particularly activity of physical culture and public societies, underlined the diversity of the directions of their activity in Bukovina of the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the XIX – beginning of the XX centuries.

Among all these directions, the upgrading the qualification of specialists in physical culture and sport is distinguished as one of the leading direction in the activity of public organizations of Bukovina in the period under investigation. Among different societies, which conducted such activity in the region, the most prominent were the Ukrainian fire-fighting society «Sich» and the German «Society of Christian Germans».

The first regional «Sich» was organized in Kitsman' in 1902, the second one arose in Vashkivtsi on the 4<sup>th</sup> of October in 1903. The founders were the famous Bukovinian figures O. Bezpalko, I. Gerasymovych, Y. Lysan and others<sup>6</sup>. K. Tryliovs'kyi, prof. S. Smal'-Stots'kyi and O. Popovych took part in the opening of the «Sich». In 1905 63 Bukovinian organizations joined «The Union of Siches»<sup>5</sup>. The crisis of the Sich movement of 1905-1907 caused the change of leaders, and the intensification of Sich activity was a result of this change. In summer 1909 98 centers were acting in the region, 25 of which were estimated as successful, 37 – good, 16 had some organizational problems and only 10 existed in the papers. At that time the societies had more than 5 thousand members. Both

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<sup>6</sup>Якимович Б. Гей, «Січ» іде, красен мак цвіте.../ Богдан Якимович Б. – Львів: ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка, 2000. – 52 с.

<sup>5</sup>Руська Рада. – Чернівці. – 1905. – 15(2) липня. – С. 213.

powerful (more than 200 members) and small organizations were acting in the region: 18 unions consisted of 80 members and 21 – more than 50 people<sup>4</sup>. In 1914 there were 114 organizations in Bukovina.

Introduction of healthy way of life among the Ukrainian villagers, effective system of fire extinguishing in the rural areas, general discipline became basic tasks of the fire-fighting and sport society «Sich», as the main task of «Sich» was fighting against anti-militaristic attitudes of the Ukrainian villagers and preparation of the Ukrainian people of Bukovina to the armed fight for their own state independence.

The first Bukovinian unions were controlled by the regulations, composed by K. Tryliovskyi for zavalska «Sich». The mass character of spreading «sich» ideas caused the need of publishing its own regulations.

But «The Regulations of the gymnastic and fire-fighting society» (1904) was a reprint though with some changes and supplements. Chapter 3 of these regulations stated the main component of their objective was spreading «love to body and athletic exercise»<sup>1</sup>.

For gaining this objective the community obligated: «... a) to obtain and sustain firefighting tools, b) to take care about members exercising in using these tools and in general in extinguishing and localization fire, c) gymnastic and athletic exercises, d) arranging public hikes, entertainments and dances, e) support a choir, reading rooms and libraries, f) run courses of sciences, teaching to the members»<sup>1</sup>.

The analysis of regulations of the Bukovinian «Siches», founded at the beginning of the XX century, allows us to assert that with the flow of time certain changes were introduced into the basic chapters, changes which corresponded to the needs of the community, region, time and interests of society members. The directions of societies' activity only diversified: alongside with the constant ones –

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<sup>4</sup>Попович І. Січова справа / Ілько Попович / Громадянин. – Чернівці, 1909. – 20 падолиста. – С.3.

<sup>1</sup>ДАЧО (Державний архів Чернівецької області). – Ф. 3. – КраєвоеуправлениеБуковины. – Оп.2. – ед. хр.26037. – 14 л.

development of firefighting activity, educational activity, and propaganda of the «sich» movement – there appeared training of specialists in physical culture and firefighting, assisting physical culture and sport, advertising healthy lifestyle and anti-alcohol fight.

According to the first regulations every man, who was physically healthy, could be a member of a society, as only grown-up men were allowed to extinguish fire. Young people of 15-24 year of age could enter Bukovinian «Sich», and in most Bukovinian unions membership continued to the age of fifty<sup>3</sup>.

The diversity of activity directions of «Sich» demanded the availability of powerful, effective and multi-faceted specialists. The lack of such specialists encouraged to create a system of training staff for working with children, youth and grown-up population. It was K. Tryliovskyi who suggested conducting course preparation of instructors in firefighting and gymnastic training for «sich» societies. K. Tryliovskyi involved officers of state firefighting service and former military men of Austrian-Hungarian army to the organizing of such courses. Such courses were held a few times a year, mostly in Stanislav, Kolomyia and Chernivtsi. Except for the elements of the fire studies – fundamentals of controlling fire, rules of operation and fixing fire equipment – the principles of anatomy and physiology, first aid were taught at the lessons. The practical part always included learning «sich» games, complex of gymnastic exercises, working out complicated elements.

It is interesting that the courses, which were conducted in the areas of Bukovina and Galicia, gathered «sich» fellows from all parts of western-Ukrainian lands. So, on the 1-3 of May, 1903, there took place the firefighting course, in which 48 people took part, 10 of which were from «Sich»<sup>3</sup>. In October 5-7, 1907,

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<sup>3</sup>Павлишин О. Соціально-політичний портрет українського проводу Галичини та Буковини в революції 1918-1919 років / Павлишин О. // Українська модерна. – Львів, 2000. – Ч.4-5. – С. 187-245.



there took place regular courses in Kolomyia, in which the delegates from the majority of unions participated, these courses gathered 23 “Sich” fellows.

The result of the successfully accomplished courses was the right to instruct volunteers in their own centers.

But despite these results only 1/3 of «Sich» representatives were delegated to such courses. The reasons of such situation were great transport expenditures, high tuition fees, and low level of executive discipline and absence of disciplinary measures.

The task of the newly formed «CountySiches» became defining ways of improvement of this situation. Firstly, attending courses became obligatory, secondly, when needed, the instructors of regional «Siches» went to distant villages with the aim of providing necessary methodological and practical aids. So, during 1908 the instructors of Chernivtsi firefighting-gymnastic «sich» courses visited villages of the Sucheavacounty (povit), including Guragumora, Storozhynets’ and Vyzhnytsia regions.

Sport exercises were always included in the program of firefighting-gymnastic courses. The instructors were mostly retired military men of the Austrian army – V. Urdeichuk, O. Dovganiuk. However they were initially invited from Kolomyia district.

So, advanced training of the acting and new staff for the organizing physical education of children and youth was not separated by the regulation of the society «Sich» as one of its leading directions of the activity of the organization. But training of the professional and intelligent specialists both in firefighting and physical education was related to all members of the organization. After the Romanian occupation (1918) the activity of «Siches» was abolished in Bukovina.

At the same time the unions, whose objective was covering many spheres of life, were developing in the region. Such regional union with a wide range of



interests became «The Society of the Christian Germans in Bukovina» («Verein der christlichen Deutschen in der Bukowina») (1897-1914).

Among the listed by the society objectives it is appropriate to distinguish the following ones in the context of the investigation:

- Organizing and arranging tourist trips and events, different thematic meetings, lectures, reports etc.;
- Settling and sustaining tight connections between representatives of the population of the region.

The motto of the society defines the aim of the organization: “Love your people and your native German language, but respect culture and rights for existence of other peoples!”<sup>7</sup>. The peaceful coexistence, creative cooperation, particularly in the field of physical education of children and youth became fundamental terms of the activity of the society. The main task of the union was care about school youth and German schooling<sup>5</sup>. The society mostly patronized students’ youth: scholarships for orphans and children from low-income German families, funding cultural initiatives: festivals, entertainments, propaganda actions. This very aspect was viewed by the council of the society as its participation in favoring physical education and development of sport among children and youth. Of 100 000 florins, spent on school needs in 1881, almost half of money was directed to 1) arranging different cultural events: concerts, national holidays, mass tourists walks etc. for children and grown-ups; 2) improve teacher training at the courses at the institutions of higher education – 2 Bukovinians, teachers of gymnastics at the Gymnasium 1, received the certificate of advanced gymnastic courses in Vienna; 3) financing trips to the competitions for children and youth – in May, 1881, the team of young gymnasts of the same educational institution became a winner of the competition in Berlin – and buying own team uniforms for

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<sup>7</sup>Festenburg Rückblick auf die Wirksamkeit des Vereins für Landescultur und Landeskunde in Bukowina // Mitteilendes Vereins für Landescultur und Landeskunde in Bukowina. – Bd. 1. – Heft 1. – Czernowitz, 1857. – S. 25.

<sup>5</sup>Руська Рада. – Чернівці. – 1905. – 15(2) липня. – С. 213.

children and youth<sup>5</sup>. Besides, the report of the society for 1882 informs about financial support of the girls' team of "the General Gymnastic Society": during the year the money was given for the salary of the woman-coach, 14 articles of gymnastic equipment were bought, specifically, two kinds of training apparatuses – a bridge and a Swedish wall and support of the best athletes<sup>7</sup>. The organizational structure of «The Society of the Christian Germans» was represented by 12 committees from all important national, social and household issues, particularly: agricultural, handicraft, employment, clerical, books, media, school, charitable, tourist, industrial, savings, issues on constructing the building of the society.

So, the school committee directed its activity toward schooling. The main vector of its activity was creating maximum favorable conditions for the German school activity, providing children from German families (at least boys!) with a place in educational institutions: gymnasium or craft school by the way of enlarging classes in the acting schools of the region [8, p. 150].

Taking care about teachers' qualification became a separate direction in the activity of the committee. The aid for the teachers of mainly secondary educational institutions, which was organized by R. Keindl and K. Wolf, presupposed systematic group and individual methodological and practical training. Demonstration lessons in gymnastics with the following analysis, which anyone could attend, lectures, individual consultations and discussions were conducted 2-3 times a year. Thus the topics of the spring lecture in 1899 were different aspects of physical education of women and girls: psychological, physiological, social. Invitations to such events were sent to Bukovinian schools, even to distant villages. One must take into consideration that village activists of physical culture and sport movement attended such events at their own expense<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup>Festenburg Rückblick auf die Wirksamkeit des Vereins für Landescultur und Landeskunde in Bukowina // Mittheilung des Vereins für Landescultur und Landeskunde in Bukowina. – Bd. 1. – Heft 1. – Czernowitz, 1857. – S. 25.

<sup>1</sup>ДАЧО (Державний архів Чернівецької області). – Ф. 3. – Краєвое управління Буковини. – Оп.2. – ед. хр.26037. – 14 л.

A number of articles in «The Bukovinian Voice of the Teacher» is dedicated to the upgrading the level of the professional skills of teachers of physical culture and instructors of the societies. Their general topic is the problem of evaluation of the state of teaching of all subjects, especially physical culture in public schools. According to the authors' opinions the only way to solve this problem was aqualifying examination. Its content for the teacher of gymnastics, for example, presupposed knowledge of curriculum exercises and games, ability to show them. As for the motion games, one had to describe one of them at the exam and conduct the other one with imaginary pupils. The instructors, "and these are the ones who work with our children", didn't have even such possibility. The journal singled out the problem of the level of awareness of the instructors of societies about methods of teaching sport and motion games, different sports, physiology, hygiene, pedagogy etc. The editor K. Dubenskyi stated that in contrast to the instructors, teachers get a powerful theoretic basis, but the instructors have mainly huge desire and practical experience without theoretical background<sup>2</sup>.

**Conclusions.** The article analyzes main directions of the work of physical cultural and sport public societies of Bukovina in the period under investigation. Moreover, if «Sich» was a firefighting-motion union and singled out training of teachers of physical culture and instructors in different kinds of sport as a regulation task, then «The Society of the Christian Germans» did not define upgrading skills of teachers as their direction of activity. But the community and active citizens of the region, considering physical education of all layers of population the obligatory direction of activity of a great number of organizations, encountered the problem of providing physical cultural and sport activity with their own teachers. The solution to this problem was seen in arranging courses for training specialists in the field of physical culture and sport with different subjects, forms of organization, terms of conducting etc.

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<sup>2</sup>Кваліфікаційний іспит учителів шкіл народних/ Bukowinaer Lehrerstimme. – №6. – 1 juni 1897. – p. 2-3.