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STANISŁAW ZABORNIAK
Physical Education Faculty, Rzeszów University, Poland

AN OUTLINE OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN THE ACTIVITY OF UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE IN GALICIA AND IN THE SOUTH-EAST BORDERLAND OF POLAND (1894-1939)

Key words: South-East Poland, Ukrainian people, tourism – years 1894-1939.

ABSTRACT

The movement of physical education appeared in Ukraine at the end of the 19th century. The territory of the present Ukrainian state was at that time divided and belonged to various states (Austria and Russia), and in the consequence, physical culture in various regions of Ukraine: in Galicia, in Bukowina, in trans-Carpathian and Dnieper regions, was at a multidirectional and differentiated level of development. Searching the beginnings of physical exercises of peoples inhabiting the river basin of the Dnestr can be connected with excavations of the remains of the stadium by the Black Sea, with physical education of duke's sons who received it already in about the 12th century, and also with exercises of Dnieper knights famous for their great defensive skills and many other symptoms characteristic of the Ukrainian physical culture. In the consequence of signing Riga Treaty (18 March 1921) about 5 million of Ukrainian minority found themselves within the borders of the Second Republic. In the years 1919-1939, being mixed with Polish and Jewish people, and also with not numerous diaspora of other nations, they inhabited mainly the Eastern provinces of Poland, i.e.: Lvov, Stanisławów, Tarnopol and Wołyń. In the development of the Ukrainian physical culture this period was characterized by its considerable progress, however, it was strongly tinged with aspirations for establishing the independent Ukrainian state. These intentions were accompanied by mutual actions provoking mutual escalation of reluctance up to extermination inclusive, particularly cruel in the years 1939-1945.

When analyzing historical relations of the Ukrainian people with the Polish people inhabiting the areas of the Eastern Borderland, one can easily notice mutual assimilation and influence of the cultures of both nations in all fields of life. It also occurred on the plane of tourism, and in this field there dominated the Polish element, considerably outdistancing the Ukrainian development and achievements. The development of the Ukrainian tourism is connected with occurrence, in the second half of the 19th century, of conscious collectors of the folklore of Bojkowie, Huculowie and Łemkowię, and also scientifically biased researchers of the

Carpathians and Podkarpacie. There belong to them first of all the Polish precursors of sightseeing. The leaders in getting to know this region were the representatives of the Polish Tatra Association (PTT) [1]. They acted in the field of developing tourist ideas among people living in the region of Karpaty. Beyond the Tatra region, PTT showed particular activeness in its activity in the region of Czarnohora. The first tourist organizations in this area were the Divisions of PTT: in Stanisławów (1876) and in Kołomyja (1876) [2]. For special attention there deserves the mention in the *Journal of Tatra Association* of 1885 concerning popu-

larization of the idea of tourism among Huculowie by the famous activist of PTT, Prof. Leopold Wajgel [3]. In 1884 he himself outlined 56 signposts from Krasny Łuh ...*up to Howerla, and from there to Dancerz, Szpyci and Pop Iwan, farther to Gropa, Szybene and Żelezne...*[4]. At this time in all tops of Czarnohora there were placed plates with their names in Polish and Russ (at that time the term “the Ukrainian” language was not used), which was an unusual thing at that times [5]. Common relations in the development of the tourist activity of Poles and Russian/Ukrainian people in the region of East Beskid are mentioned by Władysław Krygowski in “The History of the Polish Tatra Association”. He mentions the Hucul Iwan Żyteniuk as a companion of numerous expeditions of Hugo Zapalowicz, among others to Babia Góra in 1880 and also to Pietro Mare (2305 m) in Rodniańskie Alps and to the tops of Marmoroskie Alps. He also mentions participation of the Hucul Onufry Sawczuk in the hike of Marian Małczyński in 1897 to the top Chomiak, and participation of other Huculs, among others Jakub Kondruk, Tomasz Marcinkow (Onufry Sawczuk also took part in them) in ski expeditions, in the same year, to the Czarnohora’s top Howerla. The mentioned Huculs most probably performed the functions of guides or carriers [6]. These examples show the model Polish influences on the development of tourism in the Ukrainian society, especially in the early stage.

The Galician schools were the first secular institutions which began actions aiming at improvement of health of the Polish and Ukrainian societies inhabiting these areas, especially among children and youth. In their activity they started to introduce physical exercises to school curricula developing physical fitness, initiated the development of tourism and also introduced lessons of paramilitary training [7].

The “spring outings” [8] introduced yet before the World War I as a form of recreational-tourist classes of physical education were continued also in some schools in the interwar period. In their place, at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, due to considerably greater popularity, there were introduced class trips to a given place, lasting a few days, in the form of hikes, occasionally in the form of canoeing, most often with the use of means of transport – a train or a wagon. The idea lying behind them was the cognitive purpose, acquainting people with historically, politically or also geographically (Tatra, Pieniny, Gorgany) important places [9]. The participants, often with their own

tents, rucksacks and field kitchen, were beginning hiking initially in the areas of Galicia, and then in South-East Borderland.

In the years 1911-1912, on the basis of the European models coming to Galicia, and also making use of the models of the Polish scouting, there was born the Ukrainian scouting movement. Similarly to the majority of organizations, it reached to the Cossack traditions [10]. The Ukrainian scouts referred to the symbols and organizational structure based on the military organization of the Dnieper Cossacks. They were famous of the ability to live in “wild fields”, were specialized especially in peeking their enemies in the borderline of Dniestr. In riverside mud they led self-sufficient lives. From these skills of military life, in Russian/Ukrainian called “płastanie”, the movement of the Ukrainian scouting, on the motion of Iwan Franko, took the name “Płast” [11]. First teams of this organization came into existence in state junior high schools, with Ukrainian as a lecture language, in Lvov and Przemyśl [12]. Both scout teams were strongly influenced by the troops of “Sokil”. “Sokila-Bat’ko” in Lvov, and in Przemyśl the Pupils’ Króźk (Club) “Sianowa Czajka”, at which the scout team [13] was established, was affiliated to “Sokil”. The main ideologist and constructor of organizational structures of the movement was Oleksander Tysowskij. A considerable contribution into popularization of the idea of “Płast” was brought in by the members of the first Lvov team, the students of higher schools in Lvov, Petro Franko and Iwan Czmola. In 1913 in Lvov, at the First Meeting of representatives of “Płast” branches from the whole Galicia, there was established “Płast Organizational Committee”.

The program of organization, within the educational strategy, anticipated also the development of patriotism. Physical education comprised only gaining skills in 19 specialties, among others athletic ones – running, jumping and throwing, swimming, skating, archery, skiing and tourist marches.

With the use of the funds of this organization, the camp centre for novice members of “Płast” was built in the locality Ostoria in Karpaty. In the program of its activity, within the scope of physical education and for the purpose of imbuing in the Ukrainian youth the passion for sport and tourism, “Płast” organized several dozen holiday camps in the centre. This is this institution where there took place any contacts of chief authorities of “Płast”, including also the confiden-

tial ones, with the members of the Ukrainian Dnieper organizations. In its activity, apart from the care for physical and psychical development of the Ukrainian youth, the organization "Plast" was aiming at popularization of the ideological basis directed to shaping the attitudes of brotherhood between people, respect for the world of nature and devotion to the fatherland. The realization of the program was carried out with reference to the history of the Ukrainian nation, including also military traditions. Mistrust of the Polish authorities towards the organization of the Ukrainian "Plast", despite the fact that it propagated the mottos of brotherhood and the passion for getting to know the country, was connected with propagating nationalistic mottos, independence and unification of Ukraine. Among activists there prevailed nostalgia for great, independent Ukraine, identified with the old Russia, freedom of Cossacks, with their adventures. There were also mentioned the lost battles in 1918 and harms done to the Ukrainian nation. In the oath formula of "Plastuns" there were the words: *...I swear to my honour that I will do all I can to be faithful to God and Ukraine, to help others, to live according to the rules of "Plast" and to be obedient to its administration...* [14].

"Plast", when realizing the program modelled on the English scouting was developing physical education, sport and tourism. The reach of this organization was of a great significance. It comprised with its activity wide circles of the school youth. It was one of the Ukrainian organizations having the considerable contribution propagating and popularizing the idea of physical culture.

The first Ukrainian tourist-sightseeing organization was established in 1924 in Lvov, under the name Tourist-Sightseeing Association "Plaj" (Ukrainian Tourist-Sightseeing Association "Plaj") [15]. The basis for establishing this association was the base of tourist experiences and traditions of Galician supporters of this trend, coming from the group of pioneers of the Ukrainian physical education: F. Bilous, I. Frank, J. Golowackowo, M. Szaszkewycz and I. Wasilewicz. Dr. Stanisław Starosilski was elected the first president of the association in the very beginning of its activity. The statutes of the organization referred in its program to the name of the association, propagated first of all the knowledge of values of the Galician land, developed various forms of tourism and also conducted the action within the scope of protection of historical monuments and monuments of nature

[16]. The activity was directed to gaining sightseeing experiences and knowledge, and the chief propagator of this idea, in the initial activity of the association, was Prof. I. Kripjakewicz. On his initiative there were organized first tours of "Plaj" around Lvov and its surroundings. First they were of the scientific-historical character, and in time they widened their program with sightseeing, physio-geographical, ethnographical, anthropological and archaeological activities [17].

In the moment, when "Plaj" was beginning its tourist activity, among the Ukrainian society there existed many associations with various programs which took into consideration getting to know the nature and fighting for its protection. It did not allow the association to develop wider activity. However, it had its branches in five cities of East Galicia: Lvov, Przemyśl, Sambor, Stryj and Tarnopol. The most valuable form of the work of the association in behalf of the society, within the scope of tourism, was organizing trips, lectures on tourist subjects and issuing publications popularizing and promoting tourism [18]. In the pages of the publication there were popularized sport and "wandering". Sport sections of the Tourist-Sightseeing Association "Plaj": "Czernik" and "Strila", belonged in the 30 s of the 20th century to one of better organized Ukrainian sport clubs. Especially the female athletic section was standing out. In sport activity "Plaj" dealt also with organizing sport competitions, among others in volleyball of women and men. It is in "Plaj" in one of the first organizations that chess was popularized [19]. In 1935, due to efforts of its members in Polonina Pliska, in the range of Gorgony, there was built the first Ukrainian tourist base, a lot of which were soon created in Karpaty [20]. In the activity of "Plaj", apart from sightseeing and hiking, there was practiced water tourism (canoeing), cycling, skiing and wandering [21]. In its program there was physical, esthetical, patriotic and ecological education [22]. Walking tours were taken as the stimulator of health of the nation. To the most active activists and sportsmen of "Plaj" there belonged: Prof. Timisz Bilostockowo, Jar Gładkowo, Kostja Pankiowskowi, Jurij Pelenskowi, Bogdan Rak, Prof. Aleksander Tisowskowi and others [23].

The tourist program was incorporated into the activity of the oldest Ukrainian organization of physical culture, "Sokiła-Bat'ko" after 1921. Beside the traditional gymnastics, other disciplines were practiced there, such as: field games and

plays, cycling, athletics, skiing, swimming, football, tobogganing, volleyball, shooting, fencing, and also there functioned “Sokił” sections of tourism and camping [24]. Apart from these things, “Sokił” taught keeping hygiene, indicated harmfulness of alcohol and nicotine and organized social life of its members.

In South-East Kresy in Poland the particular role within the scope of the development of physical culture among Ukrainians was performed by the Tourist Association “Płaj”. Beginning with 1925 there started to come out the publication of this association under the name “Tourism and Sightseeing”. However, this publication did not gain much popularity, therefore in 1934 its name was changed, initially into “Płaj”, and then in 1937 into “Batkiwszczyna” (Fatherland). This name outlasted till 1939. Despite financial troubles (the Association supported itself on the members’ fees), on the initiative of the activists of the Association there came out tourist guides very popular among the Ukrainians: J. Tarnowicz – *Werhamy lemkiwśkoho Beskidu* and E. Połenśkoho – *Dołyna Styru i Stryja*. The Association conducted the action popularizing tourism first of all on the basis of its publication “Tourism and Sightseeing”, and after 1937 under the changed title as “Nasza Bat’kiwszczyna” (Our Fatherland) [25]. Both these titles were coming out as monthly supplements to the magazine “Nowyj Czas” [26].

To the first organizations developing tourism among the Ukrainian society were also sport organizations acting in bigger cities of the South-East Borderland of Poland (Lvov, Stanisławów, Tarnopol). In the first years of activity of the Lvov club ST “Ukraina”, the following sections acted in the club: heavy-athletics, skating, football, shooting, tennis and tourism.

In the interwar period the Ukrainian youth exercising at Przemyśl Ukrainian Sport Club “Sjanowa Czajka” had the opportunity to take part, beyond activity, in sport sections: gymnastics, sport team games (basketball, volleyball, football), cycling, athletics, skiing, swimming, weightlifting, tobogganing, shooting, fencing, rowing, wrestling, and also tourism [27]. In Przemyśl the tourist activity among girls was conducted by the organization “Płaj” which functioned at Ukrainian High School and Junior High School. These organizations carried out many sport events with participation of the elites of the Ukrainian culture, among others the poet Ulana Krawczenko and,

standing out in sport competitions of Lvov Province, Cecylia Paliw [28].

One of the first Ukrainian Sport Associations, which was developing, among other things, tourism, was the Sport-Tourist Association “Czarnohora” founded in Stanisławów. The date of its establishing is not completely clear. Among others, O. Gajskij writes about this association in the following way: *...in the beginning of 1907, or 1908, Stanisławów “Czarnohora”...* [29]. This association, similarly to the majority of other Ukrainian sport clubs acting before the World War I, did not develop its activity wider.

In Tarnopol the first sport association, the Ukrainian Sport Association “Podillja” (Podole) was founded in 1909 on the initiative of Prof. Sidorjak (Osip Krawczeniuk gives even the year 1905 as the date of establishing the Tarnopol club, which is not confirmed by other sources). This club was founded with big financial support of the Ukrainian economic organizations (Podilskij Sojusz, Narodna Torhowla, Masłosojuż, and others) [30]. Before the World War I the club did not achieve greater successes. After 1921 it conducted activity in the sections of: boxing, hockey, cycling, swimming, football, volleyball, chess, table tennis, tourism and winter sports. As “Sportowi Wisti” state, in the club there also acted the female section and the 100-volume library, chorus and theatre [31].

Skiing gained popularity among the Ukrainians yet before the World War I. The precursors of the development of this discipline among the Ukrainians were Carpathian highlanders who, under the influence of tourists, practiced it in the club “Czarnohora”. The leading activist of this club was S. Hajduczok. Problems and significance of skiing in the development of tourism were presented by S. Hajduczok in his public speech entitled: *Znaczeniaja leszczetarstwa dlja Ukrańciw*. Apart from the role that practicing skiing played for physical development he showed availability of this discipline of sport for the Ukrainian society from the social-economic side [32].

In a short period of time, by efforts of S. Hajduczok and other activists, there were established among the Ukrainians two affiliates of Carpathian Skiing (Leszczetarśkij) Club (KLK) in the area of the South-East Borderland of Poland at that time. In the program of KLK there was at that time applied the teaching of cross-country and downhill skiing (first downhill competition was conducted in 1931). There was also proposed tourism with the use of

skis. It was developing especially in the surroundings of Lvov and in other places in the Carpathians. There were also propagated ski jumping on the mountain Tristan near Sławsko. Skiers from Worochta practiced, among other things, ride behind Hucul horses [33]. Due to popularity of the mountains among the inhabitants of cities, a great number of holiday-makers came to the surroundings of Worochta, Sławsko, Grabice, Łowcy, Stryj and other places in the Carpathians. The presence of skiers influenced popularization of this sport discipline among the Ukrainians, also in the recreational form [34].

In the last years of the interwar period the Ukrainian Sport Union (USZ) made a considerable contribution into the development of physical culture of the Ukrainians, including tourism. It united about 130 sport associations and clubs and had 12500 registered competitors [35]. In the 20 s and 30 s of the 20th century it was the initiator of setting up also one of not numerous legal Ukrainian organizations in the Second Republic, mainly the Ukrainian Students' Sport Club (USSK), at which there acted the tourist section, and also the Sport Club of "Czernik" [36] and the sport section of the tourist-sightseeing association "Płaj" in Lvov.

The Association "Orły" (Eagles) put a considerable emphasis on physical education and on popularization of tourism among the youth. Due to making "Płast" illegal by the Polish authorities, the activists from, among others, this association, under the cover of activity in the Ukrainian Hygienic Association, organized summer action for the members of Youth Płast Camps (Youth Scouting Camps). A considerable contribution into the organizational development of the Association "Orły" was made by Dr Marian Pańczyszyn. In 1939 the Association united 189 circles and 4979 members [37]. Also other Ukrainian organizations tried to replace disbanded "Płast", i.e. "Dorost Rodinnoj Szkoły", "Sokił" and "Łuh". However, this process was hindered in connection with the statutory regulation on admitting only adults to them.

Tourism was developed also among the Ukrainians, using many organizations and sport disciplines. The beginnings of the Ukrainian cycling are connected with "nakolesnicki oddiel" (cycling section) [38] acting in the years 1910-1914 at "Sokił Bat'ko" in Lvov. Initially, this activity was of recreational-tourist character [39]. Undoubted influence, especially in the beginning of the development of the Ukrainian cycling, was exerted by the model of acting, within the scope of cycling,

of the Polish cyclists in Lvov, which in TG "Sokił" initially was of tourist character too. In similar way, the members of the cycling section of "Sokił-Bat'ko" in Lvov used bicycles for tourism till about 1909. The organization was the first one which organized the competition of the Ukrainian cyclists [40].

After 1918, after stabilization of the political situation, following the model of taking-place cycling racings of competitors from the Polish clubs, the Ukrainians in many cities set up cycling sections. They entered races together with Poles who carried out competitions at that time. Initially they entered races in short distances 15-50 km. Cyclists covered the distances from one place to another, usually these events were accompanied by crowds of inhabitants. In this way there increased popularity and universality of cycling. From among the representatives of the Ukrainian cycling, in the competitions there successfully performed Osip Zasławskij and Seweryn Snichurowicz (son of the famous activist Mirosław). In May 1926, in popular at that time race in the distance of 45 km from Nadwórna to Stanisławów, O. Zasławskij took the second place, and S. Snichurowicz was sixth [41].

The Ukrainian cycling in the interwar period developed in individual and team forms, and a bicycle was used also for migrating of the Ukrainian people in various types of tourism [42].

Popularization of tourism [43] by the Ukrainian activists of physical culture led in 1931 to setting up the tourist-canoeing section [44] by the former pupils of Ukrainian academic junior high school at ST "Ukraina".

On 9 June 1931 the representatives of this section organized a trip on the route Bubiszczce – Siwula – Howerla – Kołomyja. The five-person group went by train from Lvov to Bolechów. From that place there were carried out trips to two mountain tops: Bubiszczce and Jasna, in the range of Koszowa. From Bolechów the group of tourists went by train to the surroundings of Broszniewo, and farther on through Podlutowie, along the border route through Osmoludy, in the region of the range of Gorgony, up to Wysoki. During the break in march, four representatives of this group attempted to cover a difficult mountain route with overheight 500 m. This trip was a test of tourist knowledge and skills. After 4,5 h of march, in storm and rain, the group got to a primitive forest cottage for a rest. The farther tourist rout led through Ihrowiszczce, the mountain Sybila, Bojrin, Zielona to Dor. The first stage of the trip ended there.

For the route of the second stage there was appointed the stretch from Dor to Worochta. The route was easier and more interesting than the route in Gorgony. With its sights it rewarded tiredness of the wanderers.

The participant of this escapade, Miron Dumkowicz, characterized the group in the following way: ... *it was composed of the members with the permanent division of functions: everyday there was changed the leader of the group responsible for talks during march, cook, cleaner and fifth member of the group with the function "all actions". Permanent functions were performed by: Adaś – photographer, Geno I – "political report" and the ordinary man, Geno II – responsible for bed and continuous supply, Miron – the leading malingerer of various diseases, only Miśko-Moskal was characterized by common features of a disciplined member of the group...* [45].

The completion of the two stages after 3 days of the march was appointed to 21 June in Howerla. The group continued the farther march through the descent from Howerla, through Maryszewski Bystrzec to Czeremosz, and then to Krwiorównia.

The last stretch of the tour was appointed at the route: Jaworów – Kociw – Jabłonków – Kołomyja, from where the five-person group on 26 June returned by train to Lvov [46].

The whole event of the 7-day tourist trip was reported by the Ukrainian press which described the difficulties and charm of the route of the march, in this way directing the attention of the society to this form of recreation.

Another tourist attempt of the Ukrainians, carried out under the motto "1000 km on foot", was the covering of the following route: on 5 February 1932 the group of walkers set out to the route: Lvov – Howerla – Zaleszczyki – Lvov [47]. Similarly to the previous case, the Ukrainian press wrote a lot about this march, describing the details, it gave the model instruction of behaviour, which aroused interest of outside observers.

In Lvov, among the members of ST "Ukraina", there also acted the section of tourist canoeing. It results from the report of one of the members of canoeing trips that at that time a two-person canoe, bought in Kamionka Strumilowa, cost 22 zloty, and its daily maintenance for one person was 27 grosz. On 16 July 1933 they set out to the water route on the Bug river.

From the morning till 6 p.m. they covered 18 km, and on successive days 31 km to Krystynopol, 22 km to Skomorocha. On the fourth day, at good

weather, they covered the record distance of 62 km to Slipiec. Covering at average 30 km the group got to Kobryń. In this way, within 21 days, they covered 511 km. The tourists returned to Lvov by train [48].

Many canoes people built by themselves in workshops functioning at the Ukrainian junior high schools, model-making shops of the sea-land section, departments of Sea and Colonial League. This organization ran propaganda activity, among other things it organized trips for the youth, e.g. the trip for 100 peoples of the Ukrainian junior high school in Przemyśl, to the airport in Drozdowicze near Przemyśl [50].

In the Galician age and in the interwar period, in the areas of South-East Kresy in Poland, tourism developed among the Ukrainian society together with the increase of national awareness and drew models from the Polish element dominating within the scope of physical culture in this area. In its development there took part educational units and the first Ukrainian organizations of physical culture "Sokił", "Płast", "Płaj", "KLK", USZ and sport clubs.

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- [4] *The Journal of Tatra Association*, vol. X, 1885, p. 38; W. Krygowski, *The History...* p. 94-99.

- [5] According to W. Krygowski, *The History...*, p. 97, ...signposts of Prof. Leopold Wajgel need to be recognized as the beginnings of tourist signs, as the antecedent of the red strips of Walery Eliaszc...
- [6] Krygowski W., *The History...* p. 44-45; W. Krygowski, *PTT and the development of skiing in Poland*, "Wierchy" 1948, p. 118, Ones of the first tourists, who in 1895, and then in 1986 attempted to hike on skis to the top of Chomiak and Howerla, was the marriage of Maria and Marian Małczyński. Due to the lack of preparation and appropriate equipment the tourists in both attempts turned back half-way.
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- [27] *Zawidomlennja widilu "Krużka Rodicziw" pri Derżawnij Gimnazja z ukraińskoju mowoju nawuczanijsza w Peremisli za szkolnyj rik 1934/1935*. Przemyśl 1935, p. 44, 64. For more information on the educational activity within the scope of culture see: *Zawidomlennja widilu "Krużka Rodicziw" pri Derżawnij Gimnazja z ukraińskoju mowoju nawuczanijsza w Peremisli za szkolnyj rik 1934/1935*. *Almanach: Z junich dniw, dniw wiesni*. Przemyśl 1936, p. 5 and next.
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- [30] *Nasz kilimkarskij pomysl*, "Gromadzkij Wistnik", 1922, no. 21, p. 254.
- [31] "Sportowi Wisti", 1931, no. 1, p. 6.
- [32] Hodorowski J., *Gromadianin – wychownik (do 45-roczja publicisticznoj dijalnosti prof. Siepana Hajduczoka*. "Ukraińskie Słowo". Paryż 1956, no. 767, bpgn.
- [33] *ibid.*
- [34] Hawriljak P., *Moja uczast w Karpatskomu Leszczetarskomu Klubu do wijny*. (in:) *Almanach Karpatskowo Leszczetarskowo Klubu 1924-1984*. Lwów – Monachium – Nowy Jork 1989, p. 89.

- [35] *Ukraiński Sportowyj Sojuz*, "SN" Lwów 1937, no. 1-2, p. 101.
- [36] Fiodor Czernik, centurion in the Ukrainian military groups *Kijowskich Siczowych Strilciv*. He died a hero in the battle with Russians near *Motovilejką* in 1918 r.
- [37] *First General Meeting of the Association* op. cit. p. 119.
- [38] The first "self-propelled" vehicle appeared in Poland in about 1866. Its constructor and owner was Edmund Perl residing in Warsaw. Writes more about cycling, B. Tuszyński, *100 Years of Warsaw Association of Cyclists of the Polish Cycling*. Warsaw 1986.
- [39] Żarskij E., *Na stalewomu koni. Minule i tepieriszcze kolesa*, "Żytja i Znannja", 1935, no. 12, p. 361.
- [40] *ibid.*
- [41] Hajskij O., *Tilowichowannja i sport*, op. cit., s. 380.
- [42] Żarskij E., *Na stalewomu koni. Minule i tepieriszcze kolesa*, "Żytja i Znannja" 1935, no. 12, p. 361.
- [43] First mentions about canoes in the Polish land are in the publishing house WTW in the publication entitled: *Boat and Paddle* Warsaw 1882 y. It gave a description of the structure of a canoe and the techniques of rowing. The first Polish Club of Canoeists "Hellad" was founded in 1924 in Mysłowicach. In 1928 y., at the Polish Skiing Union, there was set up Canoe Committee. In 1930 y. there was established the Polish Canoe Union. Compare M. Orłowicz, *Organization of State Protection over Tourism and Tourist Industry in Poland*. "Physical Education", 1936, no. 6. Z. Kulczycki, *An Outline of History of Tourism in Poland*. Warsaw 1977, p. 113. L. Szymański, *The Model of Managing Physical Culture in Second Republic and Polish People's Republic*, "Physical Culture" 1997 no. 1-3, p. 323-324. In the years 1918-1926 there were shaped the bases of the organizational system of tourism in Poland. In July 1919 y. there was established, in the Ministry of Public Works, the Department of Tourism managed for several years, till the liquidation of Ministry of Public Works, by M. Orłowicz. The Department took care of tourist associations and the whole tourist movement. Its role, because of scarce credits sources, was limited. The interest in the development of tourism, due to its favourable influence on the economy of the country and educational and health values, was shown also by other resorts, e.g.: resorts of transportation, education, foreign affairs, health.
- [44] The oldest Polish tourist association was Galician Tatra Association founded in 1873 y. J. Gaj writes more about the beginnings of tourism in Poland: *An Outline of History of Tourism in Poland*. Warsaw 2003, p. 8 and next; K. Czapiński, *Workers' Tourism*. "Workers Calendar" 1913, p. 72.
- [45] Dumkowicz M., *Tourist-Canoeing Section (1931-1934)*, (in:) *25-littja ST "Ukraina"*. Lwów 1936, s. 98-107.
- [46] *ibid.*
- [47] *ibid.*, p. 101-102.
- [48] *ibid.*, p. 105-106.
- [49] *ibid.*
- [50] Fedewycz S., *Report on Activity of "Parents' Circle"*. Przemyśl 1938, p. 68.



Figure 1. The symbol of the Ukrainian youth scouting organization "Plast"



Figure 2. Przemyśl 1913. Trip by bouts on the river San



Figure 3. Przemyśl 1937. Evening trip on the river San



Figure 4. Walking tour in the region of Gorgony. At the top of “Siwula” in 1931 y.



Figure 5. In wilderness of the range of Czarnohora 1932 y.



Figure 6. During the march from Doria to Worochta



Figure 7. Canoeing in Weresznica



Figure 8. Canoeing in Polesie 1933



Figure 9. 1937. Canoeing Tourism on the river Dnestr



Figure 10. Skiing trip of pupils, members of “Sianowa Czajka”, in the Carpathians, to the place Telesznica Sianna on 21-23.02.1936 y. under direction of: S. Szach, E. Bacińskij i M. Jarisza



Figure 11. Wandering on skis



Figure 12. During the trip on skis



Figure 13. 1934, commemorative photograph from the trip to Worochta



Figure 14. 1934, the trip to Worochta

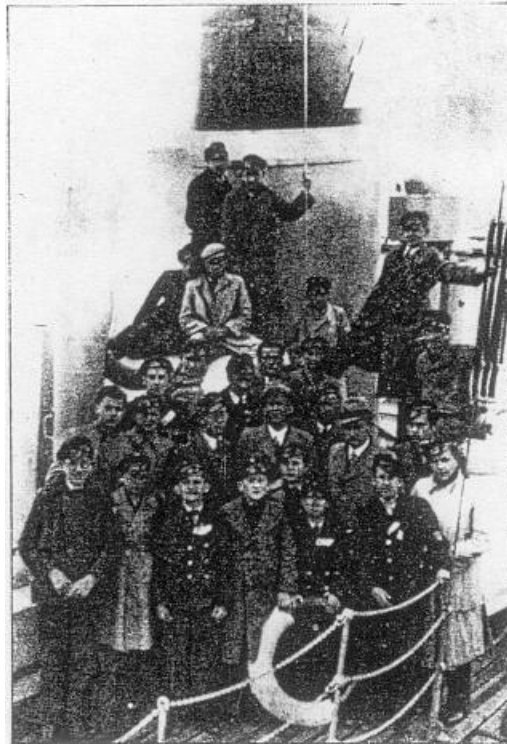


Figure 15. Commemorative photograph of pupils of the Ukrainian Junior High School in Przemyśl at the trip to Gdańsk

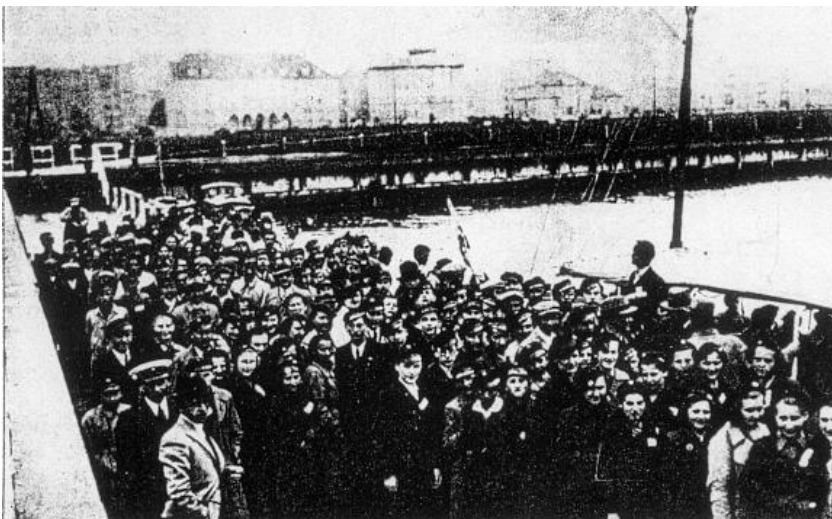


Figure 16. Commemorative photograph of pupils of the Ukrainian Junior High School in Przemyśl on the longest trip to Gdańsk in the interwar period