

УДК 351.72 (477) "18/19"

DOI <https://doi.org/10.24144/2307-3322.2023.80.1.12>

THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT SOCIETIES IN EASTERN GALICIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY TO THE FIRST HALF OF THE XX CENTURY IN THE HISTORICAL AND LEGAL CONTEXT

Tserkovnyk S.I.,

Candidate of Legal Sciences,

Senior Researcher of Department of Organization of Scientific Work,

Lviv State University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine

ORCID: 0000-0002-2293-1880

e-mail: stip2016@ukr.net

Tserkovnyk S.I. The development of student societies in Eastern Galicia from the second half of the XIX century to the first half of the XX century in the historical and legal context.

The article raises the question of the historical and legal analysis of the development of Ukrainian societies and unions, which are outlined by the concept of «unification» of Eastern Galicia in the second half of the 19th - the first half of the 20th centuries. This study is highlighted through the prism of founding documents, through which you can see the structure of these associations, based on the legal basis and specifics of their activities. The main tasks of the student societies of that time are highlighted: to maintain the reading room and library on their own; to hold literary and scientific events; to organize literary, scientific and theatrical gatherings; to help its members financially. Every valid member of the Society was obliged to pay membership fees. Although Ukrainian student associations were founded outside Galicia, for example in Vienna, they spread their activities to Eastern Galicia, trying to create a number of branches in the western Ukrainian lands and being guided in their activities by official documents issued by the Austrian authorities. And indeed, «conceived as a purely student society, the Viennese Sich actually became the first statutory organization of Galician narodivites. Student youth also played an important role in the creation of the «Prosvita» society. However, this organization did not become the main focus of the student movement. Already in 1860-1870, students focused their main efforts on the formation of a new center for their scientific and social life. As a result, two Ukrainian student societies appeared in 1871: «Academic Circle» and «Friendly Moneylender». The life of the Ukrainian student societies of the Lviv Polytechnic was much calmer, because there was a much more liberal atmosphere. For political conflicts on ethnic grounds, there was a lack of a fertile environment, which was provided by the social sciences at the university. In addition, Lviv doctors participated in the education of the rural population. The special commission of the Medical Society together with Prosvita organized popular medical lectures in the villages. Together with the director of Narodna Lichnitsa, Dr. Yevhen Ozarkevich, and the Lviv branch of Prosvita, Ukrainian medical students organized medical educational activities.

Key words: Eastern Galicia, Viennese Sich, Board, Education, Statute.

Церковник С.І. Розвиток студентських товариств у Східній Галичині від другої половини XIX століття до першої половини XX століття в історико-правовому контексті.

У статті порушується питання історико-правового аналізу розвитку українських товариств і спілок, які окреслені концепцією «об'єднання» Східної Галичини у другій половині XIX – першій половині XX ст. Дане дослідження висвітлюється крізь призму установчих документів, через які можна побачити структуру цих об'єднань, виходячи з правової бази та специфіки діяльності. Висвітлено основні завдання студентських товариств того часу: утримувати своїми силами читальну та бібліотеку; проводити літературні та наукові заходи; організовувати літературні, наукові та театральні зібрання; допомагати матеріально своїм членам. Кожен дійсний член Товариства був зобов'язаний сплачувати членські внески. Українські студентські товариства хоча і були засновані за межами Галичини, наприклад у Відні, але свою діяльність поширювала на Східну Галичину, намагаючись створювати на західноукраїнських землях низку філій та керуючись у своїй діяльності офіційними документа-

ми, виданими австрійською владою. І справді, «задумана, як суто студентське товариство, «віденська Січ» стала насправді першою статутною організацією галицьких народовців. Студентська молодь відіграла також важливу роль у творенні товариства «Просвіта». Однак ця організація не стала головним осередком студентського руху. Вже у 1860–1870 рр. студенти зосередили свої основні зусилля на утворенні нового центру їхнього наукового та товариського життя. Як наслідок, у 1871 р. з'явилися два українські студентські товариства: «Академічний кружок» та «Дружній лихвар». Значно спокійніше складалося життя українських студентських товариств Львівської політехніки, бо тут панувала набагато ліберальніша атмосфера. Для політичних конфліктів на етнічному ґрунті бракувало благодатного середовища, яке в університеті забезпечували суспільні науки. Окрім того, львівські медики брали участь у просвітництві сільського населення. Спеціальна комісія Медичної Громади спільно із Просвітою організувала популярні медичні лекції по селах. Разом із директором Народної Лічниці, доктором Євгеном Озаркевичем, та львівською філією Просвіти українські студенти-медики організували медичну просвітницьку діяльність.

Ключові слова: Східна Галичина, віденська Січ, Виділ, Просвіта, Статут.

Key problem. The relevance and significance of the historical and legal analysis of the formation and activities of Ukrainian student societies and unions in Eastern Galicia are because of their content and form they were organizations of cultural, educational, and scientific nature.

The full historical and legal basis for the formation and functioning of such institutions can be analyzed by focusing on the study of statutory documents, among which a key place belongs to the statutes. The statutes contain information on the goals and objectives of the institution, forms of activity, powers of governing bodies, rights and responsibilities of members, bodies performing control and audit functions, methods of liquidation by applicable law. Student societies and unions are no exception.

The state of the study. The problem of historical and legal bases of formation and functioning of Ukrainian student institutions of Eastern Galicia in the second half of the XIX – first half of the XX century has not yet found its detailed analysis among domestic lawyers. This issue was mainly studied in the historical aspect, not in the legal field.

In the days of Ukraine's independence, deprived of state control and censorship, domestic historians and lawyers were able to cover the past from the standpoint of a scientific vision, using open access to a large array of archival documents and foreign publications. In the last two decades, several scientific works have appeared, mostly in the historical field, devoted at least in part to this issue. In particular, we note the works of I. Gurak, R. Kuchar, K. Levitsky, T. Maritchak, N. Mysak, T. Panfilova, S. Paholkiv, G. Riccardi, and others.

The article aims to analyze the historical and legal foundations of the formation and functioning of Ukrainian student societies and unions of Eastern Galicia in the period from the second half of the nineteenth to the first half of the twentieth century. This goal gives grounds to single out a number of tasks, in particular: to clarify the preconditions for the formation of Ukrainian student societies and unions in Eastern Galicia; analyze the organizational and legal structure of such institutions.

Presenting main material. Domestic student societies and unions in Eastern Galicia began to be established in the 1860s as an important component of the national and cultural revival in Western Ukraine.

The first Ukrainian student societies arose spontaneously, immediately after the October diploma of 1860, although without official registration and statutes. The emergence of the student movement took place under the influence of two important circumstances: the general liberalization of the 1860s in the Habsburg monarchy and the increasingly clear division of the Ukrainian society in Galicia into Russophiles and populists. The first official Ukrainian student society and at the same time the first official populist society appeared in January 1868. On November 17, 1867, two days after the publication of the state law on societies, the Ukrainian student community of Vienna, using this law, founded a Ukrainian student society [1, p. 312-313].

Although the Ukrainian Student Society «Sich» was founded in Vienna on March 13, 1868, and expanded its activities to Eastern Galicia, trying to establish several branches in Western Ukraine and guided in its activities by official documents issued by the Austrian authorities. And indeed, «conceived as a pure student society, the Viennese» Sich «actually became the first statutory organization of the Galician populists [2, p. 137]. His vengeance was to promote the literary and scientific education of the members of the society. The society had its library, organized circles, scientific reports, excursions, published scientific and literary works.

«According to the charter of the Sich, approved in 1868, every ordinary member of the Society had the right: to engage in literary, not political or national-political activities in the Society; to take part in debates and submit issues for consideration to the Department and the General Meeting of the Company» [3, p. 2-3].

The structure of the «Sich» included ordinary and extraordinary (honorary) members. Initially, «Austrian subjects of the Russian people» who were in Vienna were ordinary, and honorable were those «who put special merits in favor of society and science» [4, p. 27]. Somewhat later, according to the new statutes of the Society (1875 and 1896), only students of higher educational institutions of Ukrainian nationality could be ordinary members. As for honorary members, they had the full right to participate directly in the activities of the organization and the right to an advisory vote at the General Meeting of the Society.

The highest executive body of the Society, which in most similar domestic structures in Galicia, was the Division, which consisted of five members who were required to hold their meetings every month. From among its members, the Division elected a chairman and a deputy for a year. The highest legislative body of the Student society was the General Meeting, which was held once a year (ordinary - bus). In some cases, the Society Division was authorized to convene an extraordinary General Meeting, if necessary. It also had a Control Commission, which was an independent body and was established to organize and control property and funds. All disputes of the Student Society were decided by the Magistrate's Court, which consisted of 5 members delegated from each of the organizational structures of the Sich.

In case of liquidation of the Student Society, all property had to be transferred to the Taras Shevchenko Society or «Prosvita» organization in city of Lviv» [3, p. 5], and if it turned out to be impossible to implement, then «Academic Community» in Lviv would get unlimited ownership of it [4, p. 27].

From its founding in 1868 until 1877 (the beginning of the crisis), the Ukrainian Student Society «Sich» was a leading student organization not only in Vienna but also in Eastern Galicia, trying to expand its activities and influence in all western Ukrainian lands. It represented national Ukrainian students abroad, coordinating its work with Ukrainian emigrants and such domestic public and cultural-educational societies as the Literary Society named after Shevchenko «and» Prosvita» in Lviv.

In the late nineties of the XIX century the competition to establish a Ukrainian university in Lviv intensified, drawing the Viennese Sich into its rut and motivating it to another effort, especially since the society was somewhat indifferent at the time with only fourteen full members in the 1900/1 academic year. Measures to this culminated in a general Student Congress 1899 in Lviv, which demanded Austrian authorities to establish a university independent of Polish influences for the Ukrainian population. The slogan of the struggle for one's own the University in Lviv has now mobilized Ukrainian citizens and all our student organizations, including the Viennese Sich [4, p. 45].

The Society was especially active in the pre-war period (1912–1914). In particular, representatives of the Sich were active participants in the All-Ukrainian Student Congress in Lviv in 1913, were one of the founders of the Lviv National Museum, «Circle. Drahomanov», «Rifle Team» in Vienna, etc.

During the 1 st Wold War, the Ukrainian Student Society «Sich» did not cease its activities, becoming during this period «the only representative body of organized Ukrainian students» [2, p. 166].

Beginning in the second half of 1919, the ranks of the Sich increased with new members, mainly refugees from Polish prisoner-of-war and internment camps. Later came prisoners from Italy, interned from Czechoslovakia, and then a large wave of prisoners from Tuchola in Poland. Along with the influx of political emigration to Vienna; military officers, who had now acquired student status, also began to unite in the Sich. Over time, Vienna became a center of Ukrainian political emigration and remained in this position for several years [2, p. 173].

Along with hundreds of ordinary citizens who found themselves in Vienna for various reasons, either as a result of military events or by accident, the large number of well-known public and political figures, representatives of culture and science, who due to hostile occupation of the homeland could not stay in edge. Numerous periodicals, such as «Dzvin», «Vernigora», «Chaika», «Chornohora», etc., moved their publishing activities to Vienna, and new publishing houses were established, and a number of Ukrainian newspapers and magazines appeared [4, p. 65].

After the War years of stagnation, in the traditionally multifaceted activities, the «Sich» comes again to its breakthrough period during the great political emigration in 1920–1925 and the concentration of political life of Ukrainian public figures takes place in Vienna. «Sich» is even beginning to take the first steps towards the establishment of a central student organization, establishing relations with our student youth of other emigration centers and in the region. Among the manifestations of the external activities of the Sich, was the society's participation in the eighteenth congress of the «Free Thought», an international student union, in Prague in September 1920.

The thirties of the XX century, the existence of the Ukrainian Academic Society «Sich» in Vienna is the least studied period in about eighty years of «Sich» life span (1868–1947) of historical student organization [4, p. 81].

The inaccessibility of source materials in the diaspora, as well as in the Krai, lost as a result of requisitioning the Student society archives by the occupying authorities during the Soviet Union control of Vienna since 1945, is the reason for that unsatisfactory gap in the chronicle of Sich operation [4, p. 81].

«Sich» and at that time, staggering after the post-war era was among the most active of our Viennese organizations, striving not only for their internal existence but also for wider external activities. Its main object was the establishment of friendly relations with local and foreign students [4, p. 81].

Student youth also played an important role in the creation of the «Prosvita» Society. However, this organization did not become the main center of the student movement. Already at the turn of the 1860's and 1870's, students focused their main efforts on forming a new center of their scientific and social life. As a result, in 1871, two Ukrainian student societies appeared: the Academic Circle and the Friendly Usurer. The first organization united pro-Russian supporters (it also did not include a large group of Ruthenian students who focused on Austria-Hungary and considered Galician Ukrainians as a separate nation), and the second one, which aimed to provide material support to its members, had both Russophiles and populists. However, the final division gradually took place: Russophiles concentrated in the «Academic Circle», and populists in the «Friendly Usurer».

On September 17, 1880, the first congress of Ukrainian students of Galicia and Bukovina took place in Kolomyia, which was attended by members of academic student societies: «Sich» in Vienna, «Academic Circle» and «Friendly Lender» in Lviv, «Union» in Chernivtsi, totaling just over 40 participants. The resolution of the congress referred to the need to publish a literary-scientific journal and to unite the «Academic Circle» and the «Friendly Usurer», as well as to make the «Academic Circle» a literary-scientific organization and the «Friendly Usurer» a loan assistant society for all Ruthenian academics members without distinction of parties. In an appeal to the Academic Senate of Lviv University, the youth demanded the restoration of the Department of Russian-Ukrainian History and called on Russian academics to enroll en masse in Russian-Ukrainian lectures. However, on July 28, 1881, the Senate of Lviv University replied to this appeal of Ukrainian student youth that «now it cannot support the Russian petition».

On November 19, 1881, the first meeting of the «Law Circle» took place at Lviv University, chaired by Professor Oleksandr Ogonovsky, whose members were prominent figures of the social-political movement of Galicia, among them - Kost Levytsky, Andriy Tchaikovsky, Yevhen Olesnytsky, Andronik Mohylnytsky and Hnat Dzerovych.

In the early twentieth century, Ukrainian students occupied an important place in the activities of Galician political parties. First of all, this applies to the Ukrainian social-democratic party. The party, which emerged at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and did not have a sufficient number of generally recognized members, at first largely replenished by students. It was the main reason that forced the USDP leaders to get out of control of the Polish Social Democrats in 1907. Students in the Ukrainian radical party (URP) enjoyed no less authority. Students who supported the ideas of the Radical Party in the early twentieth century due to their activity occupied quite significant positions both among the youth and among the members of the Radical Party [5, p. 15].

For many young intellectuals, activities in student societies became a practice of future political and social activity. They learned the rules of political debate, record keeping, and assembly in student societies rather than in universities. Moreover, individuals learned to develop statutes and resolutions, gained experience in conflict resolution and cooperation with workers' societies. This was useful, for example, for the chairman of the «Friendly Usurer» of 1881, Yevhen Olesnytsky, later a brilliant representative of the new generation of Ukrainian intellectuals, a leading democratic politician and organizer of cooperation. In 1880, a circle of lawyers was established in «Friendly Usurer». The future leading politicians of many Galician Ukrainian parties gathered here: Andriy Tchaikovsky, Kost Levytsky, Severyn Danylovych, and Yevhen Olesnytsky. The members of the Academic Brotherhood were the later founders of Ukrainian parties, in particular Yevhen Levitsky, Volodymyr Okhrymovych, Vyacheslav Budzynovsky, Mykola Hankevych, Oleksandr Kolessa, Yulian Bachynsky, and others [1, p. 317].

The competition between «Vatra» and the «Academic Brotherhood» weakened both societies, and voices became louder and louder about the need to unite the already rather small forces. The rapid end of the «new era» facilitated a unifying dialogue. As a result of the merger of the student organizations «Academic Brotherhood» and «Vatra» on January 26, 1896, a new society was formed - the «Academic Community». It is associated with the most active phase of the Ukrainian student movement in the Habsburg monarchy, which influenced the entire political climate in the Ukrainian society of Galicia in the early twentieth century [1, p. 318-319].

The life of the Ukrainian student societies of Lviv Polytechnic University was much calmer because a much more liberal atmosphere prevailed here. Ethnic political conflicts lacked the fertile environment provided by the social sciences at the university. Political ideas were generated in the circle of lawyers and representatives of the social sciences. In technical higher school, such ideas could at best count on critical reflections, also, people with technical thinking tried to consider political issues objectively [1, p. 324].

The Ukrainian educational and cultural society «Osнова» was founded at the Polytechnic only in 1898 because very few Ukrainians studied there. On average, the Foundation had about 50 members. For them, society maintained its library and scientific circle. Also, «Osнова» published textbooks in technical disciplines in Ukrainian and provided material support to its members. The activity of the scientific circle was to organize reports and discussions, as well as to provide training assistance. The members of the society devoted their reports to professional and general educational topics [1, p. 324-325].

Only in 1910, the number of active Ukrainian medical students become sufficient to establish its own «Medical Community». In the first year of its existence, the society had 56 members. In the 1912-1913 academic year, their number increased to 72. The founders of the «Medical Community» feared that due to the small number of Ukrainian medical students, their community would soon exist only on paper. In fact, this small society of medical students existed until the beginning of World War II. Like other academic societies, the «Medical Community» maintained a library for its members, published specialized medical journals, and published scientific articles. The purpose of this society was to become the center of scientific and social life of Ukrainian students of the medical faculty. For its members, the «Medical Community» organized scientific and political discussions, took care of cultural and educational events, theater performances, literary readings, as well as supported students financially. At first, the «Medical Community» did not have its own premises and was located in the People's Hospital, a hospital for the poor, which was organized at the expense of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky. The main goal of the society in the first years of its existence was the fight against tuberculosis among high school and university students [3, p. 325-326].

An important scientific contribution of society was the development of Ukrainian – anguage medical terminology. This was done by a special professional commission. Thanks to the mediation of Mykhailo Hrushevsky, The Commission had working contact with a similar group of NTS in Kyiv under the leadership of Dr. Oleksandr Chernyakhivsky [1, p. 327].

In addition, Lviv physicians participated in the education of the rural population. A special commission of the Medical Community together with Prosvita organized popular medical lectures in the villages. Together with the director of the Narodna Nichnytsia organization, Dr. Yevhen Ozarkevych, and the Lviv branch of Prosvita, Ukrainian medical students organized medical educational activities for the masses [1, p. 328].

Progress in the self-organization of Ukrainian student society was manifested, among other things, at the beginning of the XX century. This Society was concerned about the social protection of its students. In 1906, the Society for the Support of Ukrainian Students, the «Ukrainian (Russian) Academic Aid» was founded. The members of the society were both those who supported its activities and the students themselves. Students who paid membership fees had the right to apply for a loan from Student Society in justified cases. They had to return it after studies, and if possible during training. The special purpose of the Ukrainian academic assistance was to support students of Lviv University expelled due to political activity. Back in 1901, during the secession of Ukrainian students at Lviv University, the National Committee of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party decided to establish the so-called secession fund, which allowed Ukrainian students to continue their studies at other universities domestically or abroad [1, p. 328–329].

In addition to political institutions, Ukrainian educational societies, such as the «Teachers' Community», and the «Regional School Union» supported student youth. Under the auspices of the NTS, the Academic House was established as a dormitory for Ukrainian students in the city of Lviv in 1906. [1, p. 329].

The crystallization point of the Ukrainian student movement in Galicia was the struggle to establish own Ukrainian University. All other cultural and political goals have been subordinated to achieve this main goal. This was confirmed at the largest forum of Ukrainian students before the First World War – the Second Congress of Ukrainian Students. This Congress convened on July 2-5, 1913, was dedicated to the 40th anniversary of Ivan Franko's literary and public activities. Compared to the First Congress of 1909, where there were very few students involved in political parties, on other hand, the Second Congress reflected the more increasing politicization and differentiation of Ukrainian students. Some organization leaders even feared that the congress would fail because of the students' party and political differences. Immediately before the congress, the largest party group of National Democratic students held its meetings. A small group of Social Democratic youth demonstrated their positions during the congress,

especially during the voting. And after the congress, students from the Radical Party held their first party meeting ever [3, p. 321-322].

The Congress was filled with political discussions around two central essays: Yevhen Konovalts on the Ukrainian university issue and Dmytro Dontsov on the current political situation of the Ukrainian nation. At the time of the Second Student Congress, the establishment of the Ukrainian university issue was increasingly becoming the subject of concrete political negotiations. Students who handed over responsibility to politicians for founding a Ukrainian university constantly reminded them of this important task. The real culmination of the student congress was an essay by Dmytro Dontsov, who formulated a vision of Ukrainian politics in the future Austro-Russian conflict: in the interests of Ukraine: «we must first separate from Moscow». The point of gravity for the whole Ukrainian nation should be the Habsburg monarchy, which through the instinct of self-preservation will sooner or later become a federation of free peoples [1, p. 322].

In the conditions of the Polish-Ukrainian confrontation for the establishment of a Ukrainian university, the Polish community used the struggle against socialism to suppress any manifestations of independent Ukrainian academic life [8, p. 11]. In particular, the Association of Ukrainian Students «Young Community» in Przemyśl, founded in 1930 to organize the scientific life of Ukrainian students, was oppressed by the Polish authorities. The society united Ukrainian students provided them with material assistance and participated in cultural and political life. At the General Meeting of the Community, instructions were developed on the activities of clubs, branches, and sections in the counties and the coordination of their activities [9].

Comparing the state of the social-political movement and the level of consolidation of the Ukrainian national-patriotic forces of the end of the XIX century, with the situation in Eastern Galicia during the «Russian Trinity» and the first decades after the revolution of 1848-1849, Ivan Franko wrote that as a result of the activities of a new generation of Ukrainian Galician youth, the national liberation movement rose to a new level [10, p. 123–133 p.].

Conclusions. The creation and activity of Ukrainian student societies and unions led to the rise of the national liberation movement in the second half of the nineteenth – early twentieth century in Eastern Galicia. The activities of these institutions initiated a new national-patriotic upsurge, which in the early twentieth century resulted in state-building processes.

The functioning of Ukrainian student societies and unions was based on the legal principles of the Statutes and the decisions of the occupying state authorities (Austrian and Polish). The organizational and legal structure of the societies, their management unit and local branches were built in such a way as to ensure the maximum effect in solving the cultural, scientific, educational and educational problems of Ukrainian youth.

Comparing the statutes of Ukrainian student societies and unions, we note the similarity between them, both in terms of the approach to drafting, and in the aspect of highlighting the organizational and management structure. This can be explained by the similarity of the goals and tasks of the above-mentioned institutions and the compliance of their creation with the current legislation of the states in which they operated and functioned.

REFERENCES:

1. Pakholkiv S. Ukrainian intelligentsia in Habsburg Galicia: educated strata and emancipation of the nation / Svyatoslav Pakholkiv / 3 translated from German by Khrystyna Nikolyn. Lviv: LA «Pyramid», 2014. 612 p.
2. Maritchak T. The past of the Vienna «Sich» (from the Jubilee Collection «Over the Blue Danube». / Theodor Maritchak. Vienna, 1932.
3. Central State Historical Archive in Lviv (hereinafter CDIAL). Foundation 834 «Ukrainian Student Society» Sich «In Vienna». Description 1. File 1.
4. Chef R. Viennese «January». History of the Ukrainian Academic TV «Sich» in Vienna (1867–1947) / Roman Kuhar. Kyiv: UKSP «Kobza», 1994.
5. Gurak I.F. Ukrainian students in the socio-political life of Eastern Galicia (60s of the XIX – early XX centuries): author's ref. dis. on zdob. Science. degree of Cand.ist.Sciences: 07.00.01 / I.F. Gurak. - Ivano-Frankivsk., 2005. 20 p.
6. CDIAL. Fund 349 «Student Society» Fire. Op.1. Ref.1
7. CDIAL. Foundation 400 «Ukrainian Student Union in Lviv». Op.1. Стр. 7.
8. Riccardi G.B. The policy of the Austro-Hungarian governments regarding higher educational institutions of Eastern Galicia: the national aspect (1867–1914): author's ref. dis. on zdob. Science. degree of Cand. ist. Science: 07.00.02 / G.B. Riccardi. Lviv, 2016. 16 p.

9. CDIAL. Foundation 596 «Society of Ukrainian Students» Young Community «Przemysł». Op. 1. Spr.1.
10. Misak N.F. Student societies in Eastern Galicia, as centers of formation of the Ukrainian intelligentsia in the late nineteenth century / N.F. Mysak // Bulletin of the Lviv Commercial Academy. Series: Humanities. Lviv, 2005. Issue. 5. P. 274–278.
11. Panfilova Tatiana. Youth-youth, cultural-educational and sports societies of Galicia (XIX century) // Problems of humanities. Issue 34. History. P. 123–133, p. 129.