

**THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING
AND SPORT MOVEMENT IN CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS OF BUKOVINA
(THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX – EARLY XX CENTURIES)**

Yuriy TUMAK¹, Oksana TUMAK²

Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University,

E-mail: ¹tumakyuriy@meta.ua

²oksanatumak@gmail.com

Rezumat: *Originea și evoluția mișcării sportive în cadrul organizațiilor civice din Bucovina (a doua jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea – începutul secolului al XX-lea).* În articol a fost analizată activitatea organizațiilor civice din Bucovina din a doua jumătate a secolului XIX-lea și începutul secolului XX care, în mod direct sau indirect, au valorificat în cadrul acțiunilor desfășurate diverse aspecte legate de practicarea sportului și educației fizice în rândul copiilor și tinerilor. Pe lângă studiile de specialitate, au fost utilizate publicațiile periodice ale vremii care au reflectat problemele privitoare la educația generației tinere și au propagat sportul și recreerea. Pe baza activităților organizațiilor respective și a statutelor acestora a fost realizată clasificarea asociațiilor.

Résumé: *L'origine et le développement du mouvement sportif chez les organisations civiques de Bucovine (la deuxième moitié du XIX-ème siècle le début du XX-ème siècle).* Dans article ci-joint, on analysa et caractérisa les activités des organisations civiques de Bucovine dans la deuxième moitié du XIX-ème siècle et le début du XX-ème siècle, qui mirent en valeur, totalement ou partiellement, au cadre des actions déployées des aspects différents liés de la pratique du sport et de l'éducation physique parmi les enfants et les jeunes. Auprès des études de spécialité, on étudia les périodiques de la région qui ont réfléchi l'importance des questions concernant l'éducation de la jeune génération et ont promu la propagation du sport et la manière de vivre sainement. On élabora, aussi, la classification des organisations à la base de leur activité et de leur statut.

Abstract. *The authors analyzed and characterized the activity of civic organizations of Bukovina in the second half of the nineteenth – early twentieth centuries, which directly or indirectly developed in their actions various aspects of physical education of children and youth. In addition to the specialized studies, there have been considered the regional periodicals that highlighted the problems upbringing the younger generation, promotion of healthy lifestyles, and sports. The classification of the societies was developed based on their statutory activities.*

Keywords: *Bukovina, public organization, physical training, sport, children and youth, activity.*

INTRODUCTION

The problem of upgrading the efficiency of physical training and sports activity with the population, particularly with children and youth, is actual nowadays. This is due to the progression of deviations in the physical development of preschool children, pupils and students, smoking extension and other bad habits among young people. It causes the deterioration of the population health and the younger generation above all. The topicality of the problem is enhanced by low level of involvement children and young people in physical activity, the decline of the traditions of healthy lifestyle and active leisure, poor state of sports infrastructure.

Today, the society faces the task to find effective ways and methods of developing a healthy nation, both physically and mentally, able to respond adequately to the challenges of our time. The study of the domestic experience of body development in different historical periods is particularly relevant, especially because at the stage of building an independent Ukrainian state, when there were created favorable conditions for further exploration of the regional history, including physical education of children and youth in public organizations. Of particular interest to the researchers is the activity in this area of NGOs of Bukovina in the second half of the XIX – early XX century. It is at this time when the legal framework of public organizations in the province was confirmed, there was quantitative increase and diversification of their activity areas, and singling out those which completely or partially solved the problems of physical education of children and youth.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

The scientific development of theoretical and methodological foundation of physical education in public organizations, the preconditions of emergence of the physical education system in Bukovina was established by historians, ethnographers, pedagogues, community leaders of the land in the period under research (G. Vihlitskyi, E. Worobkiewicz¹, M. Mishler, A. Nasbaum, J. Polek, A. Ficker²). An important factual material on the history of the origin of national

¹ Worobkiewicz E. *Die geographisch-statistischen Verhältnisse der Bukowina* [Geographic and statistical conditions in Bukovina], Lemberg, 1893. 114 s.

² Ficker A. *Hundert Jahre (1775-1875)* [A Hundred Years (1775-1875)], Wien, 1875. 29 s.

social movement and physical education of the younger generation is included in the works of A. Votava, M. Garas, A. Hodel, T. Yorg, R. Kaindl, S. Kassner, M. Korduba, F. Lang etc.

The content and objectives of the physical education and sports movement in Bukovina lands of different historical epochs were considered by Soviet scientists M. Honzha, I. Gritsenko, I. Kompaniets, M. Lishchenko, V. Pichet.

Some aspects of body development in the organizations in the studied period, namely the issues of educational activities of NGOs in the Western Ukrainian lands of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, attracted the attention of I. Andruhiv, A. Vynnychuk, V. Zvozdetska, V. Muzhychok, A. Nahirnyak, R. Naida, M. Pantiuk, Ye. Prystupa, R. Rasevich, B. Savchuk, B. Stuparyk, B. Trophymyak, M. Chepil, A. Yuzyk, B. Yakymovych; the didactic aspects of the defined problem were analyzed by T. Zavorodnia³; the impact of physical culture and sports associations on physical education in elementary schools of the region were considered by N. Hnes', and the system of physical education management in Bukovina – by A. Tsybaniuk.

The investigation of the activities of public organizations of Bukovina, which carried out an effective physical education of children and youth, requires the analysis of laws and regulations that regulated social movement in the province, the classification and periodization of their functioning. The crucial significance of the scientific periodization was emphasized by the scholars of pedagogy, history of education and the system of physical education in the Ukrainian lands (T. Zavorodnia, D. Penishkevych, B. Stuparyk etc.).

To perform the determined tasks we used complex methods of research: theoretical – methods of particular historical analysis, classification, monographic methods to organize and classify philosophical, historical, educational, methodical literature; comparative analysis – a retrospective analysis of legal documents, archival sources, statistical reports of institutions and periodic press agencies to determine the content, methods and forms of physical education in public societies; comparative analysis of statutes, textbooks and teaching

³ Завгородня Т. *Освітньо-виховна діяльність українських товариств Галичини (1919-1939 рр.)* [Educational activity of the Ukrainian associations in Galicia (1919-1939)], in: Д. Герцюк, А. Гаратик (ред.), *Розвиток української та польської освіти і педагогічної думки (XIX–XXI ст.)* [The Development of Ukrainian and Polish Education and Pedagogy (XIX–XXI centuries)], Том 2, *Діяльність громадських й культурно-освітніх товариств як чинник розвитку українського та польського шкільництва: зб. наук.пр.*, Львів, ЛНУ імені Івана Франка, 2012, с. 13-26.

materials; domain-target analysis of primary sources, periodicals material of the studied period, and general scientific methods – abstraction, logical, systemic and structural ones.

We used the materials of the State Archive of Chernivtsi Region as the sources of our research. They include legal documents, regulations, statutes of the organizations, newspapers and magazines published in Bukovina in the period under study.

THE PRECONDITIONS OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS OCCURRENCE AND THEIR LEGAL BASE

The establishment, aspects of activity and dissolution of societies in the Austrian (Austro-Hungarian) empire were governed by the decree from October 13, 1813, which provided for the foundation of charitable organizations whose aim was only to support families whose breadwinners were mobilized into the army. Therefore, based on this law, by 1825 there were established only two societies in Bukovina – charitable “Society for the assistance to the poor members of the community Câmpulung Moldovenesc” (“Der Verein zur Unterstutzunhilfs bedürftiger Mitglieder der Kimpolung”) and physical education and sports “Shooting Society in Chernivtsi” (“Der Schützen Verein in Czernowitz”)⁴.

In the 50s – 60s of the XIX century NGOs of charitable and cultural directions were functioning in Bukovina according to the above mentioned decree from 1813. These unions (and their total number was 16) included in particular “The Society of land culture in the duchy of Bukovina” (1851)⁵, “The Franz Josef Society” (“Franz-Josef-Verein in Czernowitz”) (1856)⁶, “The Society of empress Elizabeth” (“Der Kaiserin Elisabeth-Verein in Czernowitz”) (1857), “The Society of heir Rudolf” (“Der Kronprinz Rudolf-Verein in Czernowitz”) (1866)⁷ and others.

⁴ Ю. І. Тумак, *Стан діяльності громадських та фізкультурно-спортивних товариств Буковини XIX-XX ст.* [The condition of the activity of public and physical training and sport organizations of Bukovina in the XIX-XX centuries] in “Науковий вісник Чернівецького університету. Педагогіка і психологія”, 2012, № 629, с. 152-158.

⁵ Loghin C. *Din trecutul Societății pentru cultură (1862-1932)* [From the past of Society for culture (1862-1932)], Cernăuți, 1932, 62 p.

⁶ *Bericht über den Kaiser-Franz-Josef-Verein nach 25-jährigen Bestande desselben, erstattet vom Vereins-Comites*, Czernowitz, 1880, 16 p.

⁷ Zukowski O. *Bukowina pod względem topograficznym, statystycznym i historycznym ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem zwiolu polskiego* [Bukovina in terms of topographical,

Thus, the purpose of these organizations was comprehensive assistance to poor families, the sick residents of the region, widows and orphans, as well as financial support to poor students and artisans without distinction by nationality and religion. These principles of charitable societies remained until the early 20th century.

The return to constitutional monarchy and Bukovina's receiving the status of the crown land had an impact on the cultural development of all ethnic groups in the region, their national consciousness. The growth of social, ethnic and social activity of public circles and the consequent need in founding various organizations required a new reformed legal framework.

In November 15, 1867, the "Organizations Law" came into force, the provisions of which regulated the activities of all NGOs in Austro-Hungarian Empire. Due to this act the state's attitude to the NGOs movements was based on the principles of ensuring freedom of every citizen, the right to create NGOs and free participation in their activities⁸. The term "public organization" was interpreted by this law as a voluntary association of several persons governed by established internal order to achieve certain formulated objectives⁹.

The functioning of an organization began after the issuance of the official permission by the Regional Government. The term of the consideration of statutory documents was four weeks. The government independently decided if the newly formed union was of non-political character on the basis of the submitted documents: the statute, the organizers' characteristics etc.

The controlling function was exercised by the police and the Regional Government, whose forms of control of this activity, as we determined, was the presence of the representatives of the controlling bodies at all events and the systematic analysis of unions boards' written reports¹⁰.

The act about "the Organizations law" identified two types of unities – general and political. General organizations included all unities, except financial focusing organizations (profitable and mutual banks), trade unions, religious and

statistical and historical heritage with special emphasis on Polish element], Czerniowce-Lwow, 1914, 145 p.

⁸ *Gezetz vom 15. November 1867 über das Vereinsrecht*, in „Reichs-Gesetz-Blatt für das Kaiserthum Österreich“, Wien, 1867.

⁹ *Österreichisches Staatswörterbuch. Handbuch des gesamten österreichischen öffentlichen Rechtes*, Wien, 1909, Vol.4, 792 S.

¹⁰ Deržavnyj Archiv Černiveckoï Oblasti [State Archive of Chernivtsi Region], Fond [Fund] 10 (Police authorities of the city Chernivtsi), Opys [Description] 1, Sprava [Case] 137 (Directions of the Ministry of Police in Vienna on the establishment of a police oversight of the societies' operations, existing in Bukovina, 1864).

spiritual orders. Among the various general associations that emerged in Bukovina, there were defined three main groups: charitable, generally useful organizations and associations for entertainment.

A considerable distance of the Bukovina region from administrative and cultural centers of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy contributed to the establishment of such associations that would directly meet the socio-cultural needs of all segments of the population. The public organizations, which were together named as "generally useful", included a large group of professional, scientific, literary and artistic unions. In most cases, the purpose of their activities was the national-cultural and professional development. Among the associations of this type the following ones were of particular interest: "The Society for the Promotion of Scientific Education in Chernivtsi" (1869)¹¹, "A Friend of the people" (1883), the overall objective of which was to support all scientific and cultural initiatives in the region, the creation of scientific clubs, local history museum and libraries, study of multinational Bukovina culture, improving the financial conditions of the population, including rural residents¹².

The most numerous group in a public organizations movement of Bukovina in the second half of the nineteenth century were interethnic professional societies of self-help, which brought together the representatives of one occupation and were aimed at social and professional protection of their members. Such organizations were represented by: "The Association of doctors in Chernivtsi" (1869), "The Association of volunteer firefighters in Chernivtsi" (1869), which later reformed into a regional union, "The County agricultural organization in Radauti" (1870), "The first Bukovinian association of postmen and clerks" (1870), "The Bukovina land teachers' Society" (1870)¹³, the teaching union "Postup (Progress)". (See Table no. 1, in the end of the article).

Since 1873 the union "Postup (Progress)" published its own periodical "The Bukovina educational leaflets" ("Bukowiner Pädagogische Blätter"), on the pages of which there were published various materials on the activities of the union, particularly in the field of physical education of the land population¹⁴,

¹¹ *Statuten der Gesellschaft zur Förderung wissenschaftlicher Bildung in Czernowitz*, Czernowitz, 1869. 23 S.

¹² *Festenburg Rückblick auf die Wirksamkeit des Vereins für Landeskultur und Landeskunde im Herzogtum Bukowina*, in „Mitteilungen des Vereins für Landeskultur und Landeskunde im Herzogtum Bukowina“, Vol. 1, Heft 1, Czernowitz, 1857. P. 25.

¹³ *Bericht über den Bukowiner Landes-Lehrer Verein für 1879*, in „Czernowitzer Presse“, Mai 24, 1880, S. 2.

¹⁴ *Гимнастическіи игры для дѣтей* [Gymnastic games for children], in "Bukowiner

they analyzed the latest and innovative techniques for the time^{15,16}, girls' physical education^{17,18}, the issues of daily regime and nutrition¹⁹ etc. Thus, the process of promoting physical education among the younger generation was considered by teaching unions as the methodical assistance to the organization that singled out body development of children and young people as one of their main sphere of activities.

The aesthetics of motion and music education have always been the point of interest for the regional population. In 1862 "The Society for music art promotion" was founded in Chernivtsi. In the eighties of the XIX century two more artistic organizations were formed which fostered choral and church music. On the initiative of the members of the "Music Society", in 1877, the construction of a concert hall (currently – the building of the Chernivtsi Philharmonic) was completed. It became the cultural center of Bukovina²⁰. Totally this group combined 13 societies, including those, whose one of the main activity directions was determined as spiritual perfection through regular exercise, which included the moves to the music.

The researcher of German NGOs movement of the region S. Osachuk notes that these musical associations became the force that maintained inter-ethnic friendly relations, and, in turn, cherished national spirit, as far as each ethnic group of the land capital had its own singing or literary society.

Pädagogische Blätter", Czernowitz, 1876, Nr.17, S. 268-269.

¹⁵ Андрюк П. *Яких средств може учитель уживати, щоби утримати добру карність межи шкільною молодіжкою перед і по науці і поза школою?* [What measures can a teacher take to ensure the children's obedience before and after classes and beyond school?], in "Bukowiner Pädagogische Blätter", Czernowitz, 1895, nr. 2, p. 26-27.

¹⁶ Галицький Л. *Ціль цьлого вихованя молодъжи є отвертый и чесный характеръ* [The objective of youth upbringing is an open and honest character], in "Bukowiner Pädagogische Blätter", Czernowitz, 1880, nr. 4 and 5, p. 23-26.

¹⁷ Кримська І. *Уваги і гадки о домашнім вихованю дівчат* [Observations and reflections on the girls' domestic education], in "Bukowiner Pädagogische Blätter", Czernowitz, 1898, nr. 20, p. 311-313.

¹⁸ Мірепка К. *Наука про здоровле в дівочих школах* [Education about health in schools for girls], in "Bukowiner Schule", 1909, 2, vol. VI, p. 75-77.

¹⁹ Євстафієвич Д. *Про потребу плеканя здоровля в народній школі* [On the need of health care in public schools], in "Bukowiner Pädagogische Blätter", Czernowitz, 1900, nr. 11, p. 178-180.

²⁰ Демочко В., Коцур А. *До історії виникнення площі Філармонії в Чернівцях* [On the history of the origin of Philharmonic square in Chernivtsi], in *Буковина – мій рідний край*, Чернівці, 1997, p. 91-92.

The first Ruthenian literary and dramatic society in Chernivtsi was founded on January 22, 1884, by I. Worobkiewicz. It aimed at fostering “national Rus stuff” with the means of singing, dramatization and, what is really important, folk games and music.

So Bukovina professional organizations, literary-scientific and artistic (cultural) associations, without aiming at promotion physical education of children and youth, in their own way affected the level of the methodical provisions of the process, presented and distributed gaming and dancing experience of people in the region.

One of the first apolitical and “without national” (literal translation – Y. T.) physical education and sports organization was “The General gymnastic society in Chernivtsi” (“Allgemeine Turnverein in Czernowitz”), which in 1867 grouped all Bukovina supporters of a healthy lifestyle. The popularity of classes among the population of the province is witnessed by the fact that gymnastic society continued its functioning even in the days of the World War I. Unfortunately, only the financial reports of the association authorities for that period were preserved in the State archive of Chernivtsi region.

A healthy mind in a healthy body was taken care of at this time in “The Chernivtsi skaters society” (1873), and “The First Bukovinian cycling club” founded in 1886-1887. Such unions emerged in the region from time to time – in 1879 and 1888, though A. Andreichuk (the researcher of physical education and sport in Bukovina in the Austrian period) calls ice-skating an exotic sport for Bukovina.

Active interest in a healthy lifestyle, the natural and climatic conditions, the general tendency of the development and promotion of physical culture and sport contributed to the cultivation of such sports as mountain climbing and hiking. This is confirmed by the fact of the establishment of a sports club “Österreichischer Touristenklub” in Chernivtsi in 1883.

Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century we observe the tendency of diversification of kinds of sports that developed in the province. Thus, in 1896 in Chernivtsi there was established a tennis club – “Lawn-tennis club”, in 1902 – a fencing club “Chernfehtklub”. Subsequently, the club becomes a kind of martial arts center and in 1908 there were competitions in different kinds of wrestling and boxing²¹.

The third group of associations were the societies that saw their main

²¹ Андрійчук А. *Історія фізкультури і спорту на Буковині в австрійський період (1774-1914 рр.)* [History of Physical Education and Sport in Bukovina in the Austrian period (1774-1914)], in “Час”, 1994, № 43, с. 6.

purpose in secular communication and leisure. These were the “Casino-Societies” that combined men without national and status distinction. Related societies emerged in the region in the sixties of the XIX century, in Chernivtsi in 1860 and 1877; Suceava and Radauti during 1861-1862. A dozen of recreational associations were opened in seven cities of the region during 1868-1881. Sports club “Casino-bowling”, founded in 1881, systematically held competitions in bowling²². It should be noted that the regional press supported the need for the establishment of such institutions. Beside them, the social elite of the region spent time in shooting associations (“Schutzenvereine”) acting on the territory of the county: beside the capital of the duchy (79 permanent members in 1879), in Câmpulung Moldovenesc (since 1868), Radauti (since 1871), Dornavatra (since 1883), Suceava (1886)²³.

Of course, shooting associations’ activity was mostly entertaining, because contemporary interpretation of the term “exercising” or “sport” meant, above all, rest and entertainment. However, we cannot help highlighting their role in the development of public organizations that were taking care of different aspects of physical education of children and young people. Shooting unions were among the first ones to engage in competitive activities, international cooperation with adjacent organizations, promotion of their own sport, creating a network of shooting galleries. Although the provisions of the associations’ regulations did not restrict sex, age, education, financial status, these organizations were of a closed type. The above defined directions of their activity had a narrow audience – wealthy adult male representatives.

Over time the regulations of shooting associations were edited that concerned the rights and duties of their members, the amount of money contributions, etc. The new areas of operation were determined, such as sport hunting. However, the idea to encourage at least gymnasia school youth to mass and systematic training in sports shooting was considered only in the papers.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN BUKOVINA: NATIONALLY BIASED ORGANIZATIONS

The second half of the nineteenth century is defined by systematic

²² *Hauptbericht und Statistik über das Herzogthum Bukowina für die Periode vom Jarhe 1862-1871*, Lemberg, 1872, 576 S.

²³ *Vierundfünfziger Jahres-Bericht des Schutzencorps-Rathes an die Generalversammlung des Bürgerlichen uniformirten Schutzencorps in Czernowitz*, Czernowitz, 1880, S. 14.

attempts of uniting on a national basis. The opportunities for the establishment of national cultural and educational organizations were widely used by the Romanian community²⁴. On May 1, 1862, the first purely national “Association of the Romanian culture and language in Bukovina” was founded in Chernivtsi. That’s when 183 members entered this union; later the number increased to 221 persons. Referring to the A. Mihayesa’s materials we can state that the main objectives of the association were determined by cultural orientation, i. e. making familiar with and the study of the Romanian language, literature and culture in general. Particularly considerable attention was paid to the work in this direction with the younger generation²⁵. The researchers of the Bukovina history (I. Dugan, I. Dutchak, V. Muzhychok, S. Osachuk etc.) emphasize that the Romanian community knowingly defined physical culture as the future weapon in resolving national issues. Although it was still far to the organization of the society whose founding idea would be physical education of all strata of the population, almost all national organizations indirectly contributed to physical education and sports activities, especially among the younger generation.

The foundation of the NGO of promoting Ukrainian literature “*Ruska Besida*” in 1869 was the “respond” of the Ukrainian community to the appearance of the Romanian union. The regulations of “*Ruska Besida*” stated that their main task was the expansion of education and welfare of the Ukrainian people in Bukovina. A member of the first Ukrainian society according to the provisions of the statute could be every literate “*Rusyn*” (the term identified the Ukrainians and the Russians – Y. T.). According to the researchers of the local history D. Kwitkowskyi, T. Brynzan and A. Zhukovski, the emergence of the Ukrainian Bukovinian organization caused a backlash among some of the Romanians. This resulted in a large number of attempts to discredit the activity of the society, which caused the increased alienation of its members and was the reason for the deceleration of the organization activity.

One of the main directions of the activities of “*Ruska Besida*” was the rise of the local Ukrainians’ social life, namely the recognition of the need for such

²⁴ Mihai Androhovici (coord.), *Enciclopedia educației fizice și sportului din România, județul Suceava: origini, tradiții, cronologie* [Encyclopedia of Physical Education and Sport in Romania, Suceava County: origins, traditions, chronology], Gura Humorului, Editura Terra design, 2008, pp. 10-11, 45

²⁵ Міхаєса О. *Перше румунське національне товариство на Буковині* [The first Romanian National Society in Bukovina], in “*Буковинський історико-етнографічний вісник*”, вип.1, Чернівці, 1996, р. 47.

work as the promotion of the organization. To achieve the objective, they used different means: organizing public lectures and conversations, economic, industrial and ethnographic exhibitions, reading rooms, etc.^{26,27}. Also it presupposed the opening of libraries, museums, and publishing activity. Also great attention was paid to organizing mass events of physical culture and sports focus – entertainments and games, strolls, etc.²⁸.

“*Ruska Besida*” conducted powerful propaganda work on the pages of its own calendar, which was published at the expense of this public organization. The editors used various methods of informing the province’s population about the importance of sticking to the rules of a healthy lifestyle, the needs for physical training and sport for children and youth, new types of physical activity and more. The “educating and funny” part of the calendar in 1881 presented the rules of healthy living called “Wise sayings of Mykyta Perekrutyvyaz” in a humorous but very accessible form. One of these statements clearly outlined: “I do not care how I live as long as I am healthy”²⁹.

Bukovinian-Ruthenian society Calendar in 1890 presented a preview of “the books needed for each literal Rusyn” including the statute of the Ukrainian physical culture and sports society “*Sokol*” (Falcon)³⁰.

It is impossible to avoid highlighting the importance of creating reading rooms in the activity of the society “*Ruska Besida*”, as far as a reading room became the center of education and culture for the Ukrainian people³¹. Beside education, it created conditions for the introduction of various novelties: S. Kravchuk, a resident

²⁶ *Вашківці* [Vashkivtsi], in “*Руська Бесіда*”, Чернівці, 1894, Ч. 21, травень 20, с. 3.

²⁷ *В Станівцях малих отворено читальню “Р. Бесіду”* [The reading room of “*Ruska Besida*” opened in Stanivtsi], in “*Ruska Besida*”, Чернівці, 1898, Ч. 7, липень 8, с. 7-8.

²⁸ *Статут філії товариства “Руська Бесіда”* [Statute of the branch of the society “*Ruska Besida*”], Чернівці, 1909. 8 с.

²⁹ *Буковинський православний календар на 1892* [Bukovina Orthodox calendar for 1892], Чернівці, “*Руська Бесіда*”, XIX. 101 с.

³⁰ *Книжки потрібні для кожного писемного русина* [Books required for each literal Rusyn], in „*Буковинсько-православний календар на звичайний рок 1890*”, Чернівці, “*Руська Бесіда*”, XVII.

³¹ Deržavnyj Archiv Ćerniveckoї Oblasti [State Archive of Chernivtsi Region], Fond [Fund] 3 (Land authorities of Bukovina), Opys [Description] 1, Sprava [Case] 10950. *Оперативные донесения Черновицкой дирекции полиции о ходе собраний филиала украинского общества “Руська Бесіда”*. [Operational reports of Chernivtsi Directorate of the Police on the meetings of the branch of the Ukrainian society „*Ruska Besida*”], 1910-1914. 6 л.

of the village Lashkivka in Kitsman district, writes in the letters to his relatives that in autumn, 1890, chess were brought to the reading room. The game attracted the interest of observers, especially brothers S. and I. Chornoguz (15 and 17 years old), who went to the city book shops for more information and brought thematic brochures to a local reading room of "Ruska Besida"³².

The reason for the slow creation of the network of Ukrainian folk reading rooms in Bukovina (during 25 years of the NGOs movement in the region there were only 46 reading rooms, and in 1902 – 64) were: innkeepers' and clergy's hostility; concerns of local authorities about spreading revolutionary and national liberation ideas in the reading rooms and possible unrest; the lack of nationally conscious leaders, relevant literature and the inertia of the majority of the peasantry. In the villages, there were even less people who had the experience of physical culture activity and the desire to make it public was even smaller³³.

The idea of the education for the Ukrainians, protection and promotion of the Ukrainian language favored the creation of the society "Prosvita" (Enlightenment) in Galicia (1868), the main purpose of which was defined as helping people in material and political life, spreading national culture through their own publications, etc.³⁴. Subsequently the educational movement spread to Bukovina. But at first "Prosvita" united mostly older urban population, and the younger generation and the peasantry remained aloof of its activity³⁵.

The idea of the unity of "Galician Rus" (ethnic Ukrainian lands which were a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy: Bukovina, Galicia and Transcarpathia – Y. T., O. T.) with "Great Russia" intensified in the last quarter of the XIX century. The proponents of the theory of a united Russia from the Carpathians to Kamchatka were known figures of that time – V. Volian, D. Zubrytskyi, Y. Holovatskyi, N. Kupchanko, K. Kozarkevych and others³⁶. To coordinate this

³² Новини [News], in "Русска правда", 1890, вересень 15, с. 3.

³³ Ботушанський В. Антиалкогольний рух на Буковині у 70-из рр. XIX – на початку XX ст. [Prohibitionist Movement at Bukovyna in 1870s and at the Beginning of 20th Century], in Україна-Європа-Світ. Міжнародний збірник наукових праць. Серія: Історія, міжнародні відносини, Вип. 5. У 2 ч.: Україна-Європа-Світ: історико-політичні та гуманітарні аспекти розвитку, Тернопіль: Вид-во ТНПУ ім. В. Гнатюка, 2011, Ч. 2, с. 39-49.

³⁴ Кубійович В. *Енциклопедія українознавства* [Encyclopedia of Ukrainian studies], Львів, 1996, Т. 6, с. 2005-2400.

³⁵ Грушевський М. *Ілюстрована історія України* [Illustrated history of Ukraine], Київ, 1990. 524 с.

³⁶ Андрусак М. *Нариси з історії галицького москвофільства* [Sketches on the history

movement in villages the centers of “The M. Kachkovskiy Society” were formed³⁷.

Any manifestations of the Ukrainian national life caused active hostility, whether it was a general meeting or a mass entertainment event for youth. Fighting Russophilism required unity of the community, involving broad layers of Ukrainian peasants to their own organization. So, rural youth required a new idea to meet national needs. This need was one of the preconditions for the birth of the “Sich” movement in the province.

Following the Romanians and Ukrainians in 1867 “The Society of fraternal assistance” was established by the Polish, and two years later its Polish “Athenaeum” started to function³⁸. The purpose of establishing the Polish reading rooms did not differ from the relevant Ukrainian and Romanian unions: support for the national language and culture, development of education etc.

Almost simultaneously with the Romanians, Poles and Ukrainian the modernization of national life led to the uniting of the Bukovinian Germans. Mainly urban residents participated in the first political and public associations of the Germans: the majority of societies founded by officials and intellectuals were either nationally mixed or limited by city boundaries. The appearance of the society “The German reading room in Chernivtsi” (“Deutsche Lessehalle in Czernowitz”) in 1871 is defined in studies of local history scholars as the first attempt of the Germans to unite in a national organization³⁹.

On October 8, 1871, there was held the first founding general meeting of the German reading room at which the board was elected: head, cashier, secretary and other members. Interestingly, the purpose of the existence of the society was uniting Germans for communication and creating conditions for reading newspapers and books. Moreover, the events organized by the society had to be mass⁴⁰.

of Galician Russophilism], Львів: Просвіта, 1935. 78 с.

³⁷ Левицький К. *Історія політичної думки галицьких українців 1848-1914* [History of the political thought of the Galician Ukrainians], Львів, Друкарня о. о. Василян у Жовкві, 1926. 432 с.

³⁸ Філіпчук В. *Деякі аспекти історії поляків та українсько-польських стосунків на Буковині* [Some aspects of history of Poles and Ukrainian-Polish relations in Bukovina] in „Буковинський журнал”, 1998, Ч. 1. с. 92.

³⁹ Осачук С. *Німці Буковини. Історія товариського руху (друга половина XIX – початок XX ст.)* [Germans of Bukovina. History of the society movement (the second half of the XIX - early XX centuries)], Чернівці: Золоті литаври, 2002. 288 с.

⁴⁰ Deržavnyj Archiv Černiveckoi Oblasti [State Archive of Chernivtsi Region], Fond [Fund] 3 (Land authorities of Bukovina), Opys [Description] 2, Sprava [Case] 22002.

Nationally conscious circles of Chernivtsi Jews joined the association “Chernivtsi Jewish reading room” (1887), which proclaimed its main focus of activity in preserving national consciousness among the Jews, their spiritual and literary education etc.

It must be emphasized that in this period (1862–1872) there appeared a definition in the names of the societies – Romanian, German, Russian and more. This fact is reflected in the founding documents of the association – statutes. In addition, the content of these national organizations included folk and moving games, organization of mass physical culture and sports events of national character, local history walks and more.

STUDENTS’ ORGANIZATIONS, MILITARISTIC UNIONS AND CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

A powerful center of social life of the representatives of the younger generation in Bukovina was established in October 4, 1875, and it was named “k. k. Franz-Josephs-Universität in Czernowitz”. Its opening favored the immigration of scholars and faculty members. This led to the emergence of public and political activists, who, after a certain time, became the leaders of the national movements of different ethnicities of the land. The foundation of Chernivtsi University was an integrating factor, without national colors, in the development of the society movement. Besides, the institution was set up like a German alma mater, where a corporate movement was an integral part.

At the end of October, at the initiative of the rector of the institution, Professor K. Tomashchuk, “The Academic reading room” was formed, which was intended to educate its members spiritually enriched, faithful citizens to the Kaiser and the empire, who recognized the equal rights of all nations and religions. The statute did not provide any national preferences, but they recognized the leading role of the German culture and language⁴¹.

The growing number of students in the first years of the university functioning was the cause of emergence of a number of student unions: the international conservative association “Austria” (1875), academic corps “Gothia”

Переписка с уездными управами по вопросам организации и надзора за деятельностью обществ [Correspondence with county governments on the organization and supervision of the societies’ activities]. 1898-1903. 66 л.

⁴¹ *Statuten der Akademischen Lesehalle an der k. k. Franz-Josephs-Universität zu Czernowitz*, Czernowitz, 1889. 16 S.

(1876), "Alemania" (1877), the academic society of naturalists (1877), mathematicians and physicists (1881), the Society of pharmacists (1885), "Humanitas" (1900), whose participants were students of all nationalities.

Students were the most active participants of the national movement, they often assumed the leading element in the national social life. So at the same time there appear student unions with clearly defined national restrictions. Among them, the Romanian society "Arboroasa" (1875), whose members were 44 of 54 Romanian university students, "Junimea", in which, for almost five years of existence, there were 85 members, and "Bucovina" (1880).

Bright representatives of student life were the Ukrainian National Academic Society "Union" (1875), the Polish Catholic academic association "Ognisko" (1876)⁴², the German Academic Society "Dacia" (1876). Like the Viennese Zionist society "Kadimah" (Forward) a corporation of Jewish students "Hasmonaea" was founded in the capital of the duchy in 1892, which opposed the German assimilation of Jews⁴³.

It should be noted that the statutory provisions of these organizations in defining their common goals or objectives pointed the protection of young people against denationalization. So, as the researchers of the regional history state, the national movement of different ethnic groups in Bukovina led to failures in education of non-national citizens of Austria-Hungary.

Based on the analysis of the legislative acts, the archival sources, reports, the materials of periodicals, we determine the milestone of the organizations movement in the sphere of physical culture its organizational stage (1867–1899) – the stage of approval the state legal framework regulating organizations movement in the country, including Bukovina; quantitative and qualitative growth of "generally useful" international and national organizations of the region of various directions: charitable, professional, arts, entertainment, physical culture, sports and more. A large network of such organizations provided social demands of all segments of the population in Bukovina.

The political situation in Europe in the early twentieth century was reflected in the organizations movement in the Bukovina region. At this time various societies of militaristic character began to function. The Polish "Sokol" (Falcon) (1892) and the gymnastic Ukrainian Union "Sich" (1904) became both

⁴² Biedrzycki E. *Historia polakow na Bukowinie* [The History of Poles in Bukovina]. Krakow: Nakladem Uniwersytety Jagiellonskiego, 1973. 261 s.

⁴³ Broszat M. *Von der Kulturnation zur Volksgruppe. Die nationale Stellung der Juden in der Bukowina im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert*, in „Historische Zeitschrift“, №200/3, 1965. S. 585.

the units of voluntary fire protection in rural areas and well-organized centers of national movement. The activity of "Sokol" developed in several major areas – namely promoting gymnastic and sporting activities among all members of the Polish community, mostly young people, including schoolchildren, and the development of tourism, local history, Polish culture and education⁴⁴.

Bukovinian "Sich" movement started in 1902 when the first firefighting and gymnastic organization "Sich" was established in the town Kitsman. Next to the firefighting activity, one of the main objectives of "Sich" was education of the national dignity, patriotism among wide circles of the Ukrainian peasantry. An important part of this was given to the physical strengthening of the body through mobility training, endurance, coordination of collective actions, self-organization.

"Sich" ideas quickly and widely spread on the territory of the region. In 1904 organization "Sich" was founded in the city Chernivtsi, which became the coordination center of the "Sich" movement in Bukovina. According to its statute, it was purely gymnastic and to achieve its goals it undertook certain obligations: a) to keep the gymnastic organization and conduct gymnastics classes for both members and students of the society; b) to support its own library with systematic subscriptions and publishing professional works, brochures, periodicals.

Physical culture and sports activity of the organization was provided by relevant statutory requirements – namely, the organization of physical training classes with the elements of firefighting, archery, horse riding, swimming, rowing, wrestling, cycling, dancing, etc.

98 "Sich" organizations were active in the province in the middle of the year 1909. "The Union of Sich" systematically observed the activity of its branches, estimating the number of new members, sports events conducted for particular time period, the effectiveness of propaganda among the population of their settlements, the presence of girls. Consequently, 25 of the above-defined associations were rated very successful, the work of 37 was evaluated as "good", 16 of them singled out certain problems that had to be coped with. Only 10 organizations existed on paper only⁴⁵.

⁴⁴ *Дробни вісти. Читальня польська* [Small news. Polish reading room] in „Буковина”, Чернівці, 1886, Ч.1, 1 січня, с. 4.

⁴⁵ Гуйванюк М. *Діяльність галицьких та буковинських "Січей" у справі фізичної підготовки української молоді* [Activity of Galician and Bukovinian "Sich" associations in the field of physical preparation of young Ukrainians], in *Питання історії України. Зб. наук. статей*, Чернівці: Золоті литаври, 2001. Т.4, с. 81-85.

The first official sports association of the Bukovina Germans became "The German Football Club" (1903). The organizing group, composed of 20-30 activists, tried to develop football as a team sport game, and this goal was clear from the name of the organization. Almost immediately the range of interests of the members expanded and, by mutual agreement, they identified the following areas of the activity, such as the development of gymnastics, tourism and leisure organization in the open air.

In 1909 at the initiative of the school inspector Professor R. Kaindl and social activist J. Rudolf the reformed company received a new name - "The German gymnastics and sports association "Jahn" in Chernivtsi" ("Deutscher Turn- und Sportverein "Jahn" in Czernowitz"). The theme was the statement, based on the principles of F. Jahn: "Sports and gymnastics, not for records, but for the physical and spiritual education"⁴⁶.

The board of the association took care of the harmonious development of its members and planned various activities - gymnastics, soccer, tennis, swimming, winter sports and more. On the basis of the association there were organized women, girls and youth teams. Experts of the football section promoted football, developed various provisions on competition, studied innovations and developed guidelines for training teams, also conducted demonstration trainings and games. The society determined harmonious education of children and youth as one of the main objectives of the gymnastic direction. The above mentioned objectives were reached by means of tourism, gaming and entertainment, lessons of music and its use in the classroom. The branches of the society emerged in the settlements of the region; the most powerful were created in Storozhinets and Radauti.

Continuing cooperation with schools, the organization "Jan" planned to establish with the assistance of "The Austrian imperial unions of conscript youth" a scout corpus to improve the quality of work with the younger generation. After all, the society's charter in 1913 in the section "Types of membership" stipulates that "the extraordinary members" are students under 18 years old⁴⁷.

In the early decades of the twentieth century youth organizations acting on the basis of the Baden-Powell theory launched their activities in the province. In

⁴⁶ Hodel A. *Einiges aus der Geschichte des Turn- und Sportverein "Jahn" in Czernowitz*, Czernowitz, 1928, S. 5.

⁴⁷ Кожолянюк Г. *Етнографія Буковини [в 3-х томах]* [Ethnography of Bukovina (in 3 volumes)], Чернівці: Золоті литаври.

1913 the German youth of the land was involved in the overall Austrian Scout Movement. In May 1913 a branch of “The Austrian wandering bird” opened in Bukovina – the association which developed youth tourism, brought up a “sense of beauty in nature” and made it possible to discover their country, region, and nation.

Bukovinian youth caught the Plast idea which was widespread in the western Ukrainian lands. In the early 1914 Chernivtsi University students, the most active members of the “Sich” and “The Students’ Union” started broad propaganda work among school youth. Soon the group of “Plast” fans began functioning. In late March of that year there were meetings, which resulted in the founding of the Second Bukovina Regiment of the Ukrainian Plast named after Ivan Bohun. The first instructors of the Plast organizations were Bukovina reserve officers of the Austro-Hungarian army.

The rapid spreading of the Plast in the region led to the network of circles with a great number of members: in June 1914 they numbered about 800 people. One reason for this spreading was the lack of organizations whose members could be representatives of the Ukrainian gymnasium youth of the region⁴⁸. The representatives of the pre-war Bukovina Scout organization kept closely in touch with the Galician *plastuns*: actively participated in two Plast congresses, received thematic literature, shared their experience in organizing events, campaigning among children and youth etc.

Researcher of western Ukrainian Plast B. Savchuk, when comparing Plast activity in the West Ukrainian lands, stated that indistinct pro-military direction in Bukovina was one of distinguishing features in the formation of the organization⁴⁹.

Another group of organizations operating in the territory of the duchy and taking care of various aspects of the comprehensive education of children and youth in the study period were national-religious societies, mostly catholic ones: “Christian-German Youth Union in Gurahumora”, “Catholic-German Youth Union in Radauti”, “Catholic-German Youth Union in Chernivtsi”. They determined their main goal to be spiritual wellbeing of the Christian youth, organizing mutual support, the rise of national consciousness, a system of self-education, providing conditions for playing music and sports⁵⁰.

⁴⁸ Квітковський Д., Бринзан Т., Жуковський А. *Буковина: її сучасне і минуле* [Bukovina: its present days and past], Париж-Філядельфія-Детройт, 1956. 955 с.

⁴⁹ Савчук Б. *Український Пласт. 1911-1939* [Ukrainian Plast. 1911-1939], Івано-Франківськ “Лілея-НВ”, 1996. 264 с.

⁵⁰ Deržavnyj Archiv Černiveckoї Oblasti [State Archive of Chernivtsi Region], Fond

The beginning of the twentieth century is characterized with well formed understanding of the needs of female comprehensive upbringing, including physical education. Development of sport and a healthy lifestyle became one of the fundamental objectives of the society “German Catholic Girls Youth” (“Deutsches-katholisch Mädchenjungend in Radautz”) (1913)⁵¹.

Singling out unities of military and applied character, sports associations on a national basis, as well as women’s (girls’) unions, from a total amount of public societies led to the separation of the third – socio-integration period of the development of physical education in a society movement of the land. Accordingly, it covered the years 1900–1914.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the physical education of the younger generation in Bukovina in the second half of the XIX – early XX century is defined as one of the key tasks of various NGOs of the land, especially firefighting-gymnastic, physical culture and sports, scouting, anti-alcohol societies and others.

Though a large number of artistic, educational, trade unions, religious societies didn’t consider physical education of children and youth to be their main objective, they affected the organization of their body education more or less. The spheres of these organizations’ interests were: the financing of sports activities of educational institutions and other public associations, creating a network of sports facilities, promotion of physical culture and sports, including activities for children and youth, healthy lifestyles, new types of physical activity, methodological support of physical culture and sports, international cooperation with relevant organizations, presentation and distribution of motor experience of the people in the region.

[Fund] 3 (Land authorities of Bukovina), Opys [Description] 2, Sprava [Case] 28207. Переписка с Гурагуморским уездным управлением об утверждении устава немецкого общества “Дойч-Кристлихз югендбунд” г. Гурагумора. Устав [Correspondence with Gurahumora county government on the approval of the regulations of the German society “Deutsch-Christliches Jugendbund”. Gurahumora. Regulations], 1911-1912. 15 л.

⁵¹ Гнатчук О. *Українські жіночі організації на Буковині (80-ті рр. XIX – 30-ті рр. XX ст.)* [Ukrainian female organizations of Bukovina (80-s of the XIX – 30-s of the XX centuries)], Чернівці: Рута, 2004. 211 с.

Table no. 1. Public and physical culture-sport organizations of the region in the period under study

Name of the organization and the year of establishment	Type and kind of the organization
„Schützenvereine“ (Shooting unities) in Czernowitz (1842) Câmpulung (1868) Czernowitz (1879) Radautz (1871) Dornavatra (1883) Suceava (1886)	Entertainment unities / shooting
“Die Gesellschaft der Landeskultur im Herzogtum Bukowina” (“The Society of land culture in the Duchy of Bukovina”) (1851)	Generally useful / artistic
“Franz-Josef-Verein in Czernowitz” (“The Franz Josef Society”) (1856)	Charitable
“Der Kaiserin Elisabeth-Verein in Czernowitz” (“The Society of empress Elizabeth”) (1857)	Charitable
“Kasino-Vereine” (Casino-societies) in Czernowitz (1860 and 1877) Suceava (1861) Radautz (1862)	Entertainment unities / casino
“Vereins zur Förderung der Tonkunst in der Bukowina” (“The Society for music art promotion”) (1862)	Generally useful / artistic
“Societatea pentru Cultura și Limba Română în Bucovina” (“Association for the Romanian culture and language in Bukovina”) (1862)	Generally useful / artistic
“Der Kronprinz Rudolf-Verein in Czernowitz” (“The Society of heir Rudolf”) (1866)	Charitable
“Allgemeine Turnverein in Czernowitz” (“The General gymnastic society in Chernivtsi”) (1867)	Generally useful / gymnastic
“Towarzystwo bratniej pomocy” (“The Society of fraternal assistance”) (1867)	Charitable
“Gesellschaft zur Förderung wissenschaftlicher Bildung in Czernowitz” (“The Society for the Promotion of Scientific Education in Chernivtsi”) (1869)	Generally useful /literary-scientific
ТОВАРИСТВО “Руська Бесіда” (“The “Ruska Besida” society) (1869)	Generally useful /literary-scientific
“Czytelnia” (Polish “Reading room”) (1869)	Generally useful /literary-scientific
“Ärzte-Verein in Czernowitz” (“The Association of medics in Chernivtsi”) (1869)	Generally useful / professional
“Gesellschaft Freiwilligen Feuerwehr” (“The Association of volunteer firefighters in Chernivtsi”) (1869)	Generally useful / professional

“Societatea sectorului agricol din Radauți” (“The County agricultural society in Radauti”) (1870)	Generally useful / professional
“Erste bukowinischen Gesellschaft Briefträger und Mitarbeiter” (“The first Bukovinian association of postmen and clerks”) (1870)	Generally useful / professional
“Bukowiner Landes-Lehrer Verein” (“The Bukovina land teachers’ Society”) (1870)	Generally useful / professional
“Postup” (the teaching union “Progress”) (1870)	Generally useful / professional
“Deutsche Lessehalle in Czernowitz” (“The German reading room in Chernivtsi”) (1871)	Generally useful / educational
“Asociatia Vânătorilor Districtul Rădăuți” (“Hunters Association in the District Radauti)(1872)	Generally useful / sports
“Schlittschuhlaufen-Verein in Czernowitz” (“Chernivtsi skaters society”) (1873)	Generally useful / sports
“Arboroasa” (“The Tree”) (1875)	Generally useful / academic
Українське товариство “Союз” (the Ukrainian National Academic Society “Union”) (1875)	Generally useful / academic
“Академічна читальня” (“Academic reading room”) (1875)	Generally useful / academic
“Austria” (the international conservative association “Österreich”) (1875)	Generally useful / academic
“Ognisko” (the Polish Catholic academic association “Fire”) (1876)	Generally useful / academic
“Gothia” (Academic corpus “Gothia”) (1876)	Generally useful / academic
Die wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft der Naturforscher (The academic society of naturalists) (1877)	Generally useful / academic
“Товариство ім. М. Качковського” (“M. Kachkovskyi society”) (1876)	Generally useful / educational
Akademische Gesellschaft “Dacia” (Academic society “Dacia”) (1876)	Generally useful / academic
“Glücksspiele-Bowling” (“Casino-bowling”) (1881)	Entertainment unities
“Die Gesellschaft der Mathematiker und Physiker” (The society of mathematicians and physicists) (1881)	Generally useful / academic
“Österreichischer Touristenklub” (“Austrian Tourist Club”) (1883)	Generally useful / sports
“Товариш народу” (“A Friend of the people”) (1883)	Generally useful / educational

“Gesellschaft der Apotheker” (“the Society of pharmacists”) (1885)	Generally useful / professional
“Erste Bukovina Radfahrer Club” (“The First Bukovinian cycling club”) (1886)	Generally useful / sports
“Перше руське літературно-драматичне товариство в Чернівцях” (“The first Ruthenian literary and dramatic society in Chernivtsi”) (1884)	Generally useful /literary-scientific
“Czernowitz Juden Lesehalle” (“Chernivtsi Jewish reading room”) (1887)	Generally useful / educational
Studentenverbindung “Humanitas” (students’ society “Humanity”) (1900)	Generally useful / academic
“Sokol” (Polish “Falcon”) (1892)	Generally useful /firefighting-gymnastic
“Gymnasten-Unterstützungs Vereinldliche-Sportklub Hagviruh” (Gymnastic-supporting sports club Hagviruh) (1896)	Generally useful / sports
Societatea Culturală a Muncitorilor “Avântul” (“Workers Cultural Society “Momentum”) (1899)	Generally useful / artistic
Societatea Vânătorilor din Județul Radauți “Dr. Gh. Nedeci” (Hunters’ society in County Radauți “Dr. Gh. Nedeci”) (1900)	Generally useful / sports
“Chernfechtclub” (Fencing club) (1902)	Generally useful / sports
“Deutsch Fußballclub” (“German football club”) (1903)	Generally useful / sports
“Січ” (Ukrainian gymnastic union “Sich”) (1904)	Generally useful /firefighting-gymnastic
Societatea “Frăția” (Society “Brotherhood”) (1909)	Generally useful / sports
Clubul de Sport din Bilca (Sport Club in Bilca)	Generally useful / sports
“Deutscher Turn- und Sportverein “Jahn” in Czernowitz” (“The German gymnastics and sports association “Jan” in Chernivtsi”) (1909)	Generally useful /firefighting-gymnastic
Clubul HLA (Club HLA) (1912)	Generally useful / sports
“Österreichische Wandervogel” (“The Austrian wandering bird”) (1913)	Generally useful /scout
“Deutsch-Christliches Jugendbund in Gurahumora” (“Christian-German Youth Union in Gurahumora”) (1913), “Deutsch-Christliches Jugendbund in Radautz” (“Catholic-German Youth Union in Radautz”) (1913), “Deutsch-Christliches Jugendbund in Czernowitz” (“Catholic-German Youth Union in Chernivtsi”) (1913)	Generally useful / educational
“Deutsches-katholisch Mädchenjungend in Radautz” (“German Catholic Girls Youth in Radautz”) (1913)	Generally useful / female
“Пласт” (“Plast”) (1914)	Generally useful /scout