

### 3. Panel discussions

## EXPERIENCE ECONOMY: TRAVEL, TRIPS AND EVENTS

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### THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESORT AND RECREATIONAL TOURISM OF THE CARPATHIANS (EARLY XX CENTURY)

***Abstract.** During the studied period, the Carpathian region developed a system of mass public medical education, which covered all areas of the health care system (sanitary and hygienic segment, health and physical education, etc.), which was constantly evolving and improving. These areas of work were a real contribution to the preservation of the gene pool of the Ukrainian people.*

*There were certain preconditions and factors for this: the democratic nature of the domestic policy of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, reforming education and health care systems and creation of a legal framework for public associations became an important basis for self-organization of Ukrainians, development of the Ukrainian national movement, Ukrainian medical societies, the birth of Ukrainian science, the emergence of a cohort of prominent figures in the medical field (I. Horbachevskyi, Ye. Ozarkevych, S. Okunevska-Morachevska, Ya. Okunevskyi etc.), institutionalization of Ukrainian public medical care in the form of medical, scientific, charitable and other public initiatives, as well as educational and cultural-educational, youth, women's, professional societies (Ukrainian Pedagogical Society «Ridna Shkola» (UPT), «Prosvita», Mutual assistance of Ukrainian teachers (VPUV), «Plast», Catholic Action of Ukrainian Youth (KAUM) «Orly», the Union of Ukrainian Women, the Society of Holiday Homes (TVO), the Ukrainian Society for the Care of Children and Youth (UKTODOM) and others. The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church (UGCC), its leaders and personally Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytskyi played an important role in the development of the health of Ukrainians by means of the health and recreational*

*potential of the Carpathians. The created system of treatment-and-prophylactic, consultative and improving establishments used the resort-recreational potential of the Carpathians. It testified to the importance of organizing public medical care for Ukrainians, where the least vulnerable layers of Ukrainians (children, participants in the national liberation struggle of Ukrainians, the disabled, widows, orphans, peasants) could receive free (or for symbolic payment) teachers, students, etc.). An effective means and form of health care in Galicia was the rehabilitation of children and adults in public institutions that performed health, medical, educational, pedagogical, spiritual functions.*

**Key words:** *Ukrainian public associations, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, rehabilitation, recreational potential of the Carpathians, children, adults.*

**Relevance of the research topic.** The relevance of the topic raised in the title of the article is caused by a number of socio-political, socio-economic, cultural, educational, scientific and theoretical factors. They are expressed in scientific, theoretical and practical areas, as well as in the national and state dimensions. The scientific and theoretical aspect of the relevance of the researched problem is determined by the need of a thorough comprehension of the history of formation and development of the public health system (late XIX century – 1939), which were little known, silenced or presented subjectively. This requires a careful study of patterns, principles, contents, methods, forms of medical care for children and adults through the prism of various fields of knowledge (history, medicine, pedagogy) (history of pedagogy, andragogy, social pedagogy, guardianship pedagogy), based on interdisciplinary approach. In modern conditions, the historical experience of Ukrainian public organizations in Galicia, the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church (UGCC) in the late XIX century – the 30s of the XX century, which developed effective original forms and methods of mass health education and care of children and adults in the area of healthcare preservation, is actualized.

**Formulation of the problem.** Based on a comprehensive analysis of socio-cultural and other processes in the Carpathian region in the late XIX and early XX centuries, we traced the development of public medical care for children and adults and analyzed the resort and recreational potential of the Carpathians, and highlighted the healthcare experience of children and adults in Galicia.

There were certain preconditions and factors for this: the democratic nature of the domestic policy of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, reforming education and health care systems and creation of a legal framework for public associations became an important basis for self-organization of Ukrainians, development of the Ukrainian national movement, Ukrainian medical societies, the birth of Ukrainian science, the emergence of a cohort of prominent figures in the medical field (I. Horbachevskyi, Ye. Ozarkevych, S. Okunevska-Morachevska, Ya. Okunevskyi etc.), institutionalization of Ukrainian public medical care in the form of medical, scientific, charitable and

other public initiatives, as well as educational and cultural-educational, youth, women's, professional societies (Ukrainian Pedagogical Society «Ridna Shkola» (UPT), «Prosvita», Mutual assistance of Ukrainian teachers (VPUV), «Plast», Catholic Action of Ukrainian Youth (KAUM) «Orly», the Union of Ukrainian Women, the Society of Holiday Homes (TVO), the Ukrainian Society for the Care of Children and Youth (UKTODOM) and others. The Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church (UGCC), its leaders and personally Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytskyi played an important role in the development of the health of Ukrainians by means of the health and recreational potential of the Carpathians. In this article, we will try to summarize some of the results of this large-scale activity of public associations and the UGCC.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** It is important to note that during the studied period, scientists focused on current health issues of Galicia population during the Second Commonwealth of Poland. In particular, Polish researchers M. Grodetsky (Grodecki M., 1934) wrote about the fight against infectious diseases and tuberculosis. T. Hilyarovych (Hilarowicz T., 1926) analyzed the state policy of the Second Commonwealth of Poland in the field of health care organization, the state medical service from the perspective of «sanitary law» and outlined promising areas of medicine on «Polish lands». Some sources, representing written scientific works, outline the emergence of a new direction in the development of medicine of that time – the formation and development of medical and spa business. We single out the achievements of Ukrainian scientists, for example, Yevhen Ozarkevych (Ozarkevych Ye., 2005), who thoroughly analyzed the «climatic stations» for the recovery and prevention of diseases in Hutsulshchyna and Boykivshchyna (Dora, Zhabie, Kosmach, Pidlyute) and provided important practical recommendations for the development of resort business in Galicia). We emphasize the achievements of Polish scientists: a famous doctor and government official, balneologist, economist M. Kasprzak (Kacprzak M., 1928) and S. Leszczycki (Leszczycki S., 1938; Leszczycki S., 1939).

Their work is devoted to the resort and recreational potential of the Carpathians, taking into account the economic side of the spa and sanatorium business. In order to develop medical tourism we worked out the description of the healing properties of mineral waters in the Carpathian «climatic stations», information on sanatorium treatment, economic and commercial forecast for the development of resort business in Galicia. Unfortunately, modern authors have not studied this problem deeply and comprehensively in the historical aspect.

**Presenting main material.** Ukrainian public associations of the late XIX – early XX centuries created a system of public medical care. You can find more information about in our other publication (Bilavych I., 2015). In addition to traveling and camping, the means and form of health care in Galicia was the rehabilitation of children and adults in «homes», «zhyvtsi» and other public institutions that performed health and medical functions. Ukrainian public societies made a significant

contribution to the organization of recreation for their members, as well as ensuring the recovery (usually of urban children) in the mountains. The construction of «houses» had to overcome various financial and legal difficulties. Noteworthy is the «public feat» carried out by the Mutual Aid of Ukrainian Teachers: the construction of «houses» in Vorokhta in 1914–1928 and in Cherche in 1929–1935 marked a bright page in the history of the development of public medical care in the region. Teachers who belonged to the society were able to raise more than 200,000 zlotys for the construction of two «houses» (the contribution of VPUV members reached 20zlotys) (Zvidomlennia z diialnomyi Tov-va «Vzaimna Pomich Ukrainskoho Vchytelstva» za 1937 rik, 1938, p. 97; Zvidomlennia z diialnomyi Tov-va «Vzaimna Pomich Ukrainskoho Vchytelstva» za 1938 rik, 1939, p. 140–143; Tyzhden Ukrainskoi Dytny, 1925; Tovarystvo «Vakatsiini Oseli», 1930).

Despite that the «houses» did not offer special medical treatment, but here one could get better, be treated in the early stages of the disease, undergo physical and psychological rehabilitation, strengthen the body and relax. Those interested could just have a great time among the beautiful mountains, in pleasant company, with interesting leisure.

These health-improving and medical establishments also became important centers of Ukrainian culture: in the summer they organized self-education courses for teachers and numerous various lectures, friendly meetings, etc. (Vakatsiini oseli dlia ukrainskoi molodi, 1934; Zvidomlennia z diialnomyi Tov-va «Vzaimna Pomich Ukrainskoho Vchytelstva» za 1937 rik, 1938, p. 97; Zvidomlennia z diialnomyi Tov-va «Vzaimna Pomich Ukrainskoho Vchytelstva» za 1938 rik, 1939, p. 140–143; Tyzhden Ukrainskoi Dytny, 1925; Tovarystvo «Vakatsiini Oseli», 1930).

For a long time, the Teachers' Community had similar projects to build its own house, but the small number of companies became an obstacle: the Stanislav branch built the Makovytsia «villa» in Yamne, and the Ternopil branch in Rozhanka (the Carpathians). For 10 years The Society of Writers and Journalists actively called on the public through the press to provide assistance in the construction of a sanatorium in Yamnytsia, but it was not successful: fundraising could not be completed (Vakatsiini oseli dlia ukrainskoi molodi, 1934; Dalekyi O., 1938a).

The «zhyvets» (sanatorium) in Cherche (Rohatyn region, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast) was important for the recovery and recreation of Ukrainian Sich riflemen, Ukrainian intelligentsia, clergymen, etc.

In the article «Zhyvets Cherche» (Kurovets I., 1930), published in the «Dilo» magazine (July 5, 1930), the famous physician and public figure Ivan Kurovets describes his journey on June 29, 1930 to the «Ukrainian zhyvets Cherche». He notes the therapeutic value of hydrogen sulfide water (sulfite-sulfate-hydrocarbonate-calcium water with a hydrogen sulfide content of 30–60 mg/l). It was used for fonts, as well as peat bogs (mud), which contain dozens of therapeutic components

(including biologically active substances, trace elements, impurities of hydrogen sulfide, which give them a specific therapeutic effect). Well-known doctors and scientists, balneologists worked here.

As a scientist, I. Kurovets, who was personally convinced of the «healthy power» of the «zhyvets» in Cherche («tasted water from all sources, drank about 8–10 glasses»). The author of the article also warns against «wild treatment», emphasizes that medical water should be consumed «only on prescription» and gives recommendations for the implementation of sanatorium care and medical care (Kurovets I., 1930). It is important to emphasize that I. Kurovets, given the numerous positive reviews of patients who were completely satisfied with the treatment and conditions of stay in the sanatorium, advised to expand its infrastructure, to look for other wells, to explore the healing water and the surrounding peat bogs (mud). I. Kurovets' advice on the long-term development of «zhyvets» established the almost 80-year existence of the sanatorium, which is continuing to develop today. He also remarked on the construction of a «pavilion» for sick (wealthy) Jews, which would attract additional investment (Kurovets I., 1930).

A separate page in the history of the formation and development of health care was written by the Ukrainian institutions, the Greek Catholic clergy, particularly Metropolitan A. Sheptytsky. It is primarily about creating a system of medical care and rehabilitation of children by organizing summer holidays, in particular in the summer «pivoseli» in Korshevo, Milovan (Ivano-Frankivsk region), where they held an action of rehabilitation, rehabilitation of preschoolers and students (Vakatsiini oseli dlia ukrainskoi molodi, 1934; Dalekyi O., 1938a; Dalekyi O., 1938b; Malytska K., 1922; Ozarkevych Ye., 2005; Tyzhden Ukrainskoi Dytyny, 1925; Tovarystvo «Vakatsiini Oseli», 1930; etc.). According to the magazine «Dilo» in 1938, for 34 years about 100-140 children each summer gained strength, health and learned about the peculiarities of rural life and work in Mylovanie and Korshevo (Dalekyi O., 1938b). The ideologues of TVO, UKTODOM, UPT «Ridna Shkola» saw the educational, upbringing and health-improving purpose of children's stay in summer «homes» not only in «ruddy faces of children, weight gain», but also in national-patriotic upbringing of urban children (Vakatsiini oseli dlia ukrainskoi molodi, 1934; Dalekyi O., 1938a; Dalekyi O., 1938b; Malytska K., 1922; Ozarkevych Ye., 2005; Tyzhden Ukrainskoi Dytyny, 1925; Tovarystvo «Vakatsiini Oseli», 1930; etc.).

The ideologists of Ukrainian scouting used, among other things, the recreational and health potential of the Carpathians to create their educational concept. Travelling and camping are the basic principles of scouting, its «alpha and omega». They underlie the system of Plast education, have universal tasks and meanings: contribute to approaching with nature; provide the acquisition of new knowledge, skills and abilities in various Plast activities; perform important cognitive and moral and aesthetic functions, form a love of nature, skills of nature management without harming the environment, etc. The ideologists of the Plast idea well understood the pedagogical

significance of the camping: O. Tysovskiy noted that the Plast camps are planned and meaningful stay in the nature, that usually lasts from one to three weeks (Tysovskiy O., 1921); I. Boberskyi (Boberskyi I., 1923) emphasized that camps create the best conditions for hardening and preparing young people for life, give strength and experience to serve the Motherland.

The results of the analysis of archival materials, periodicals, and works of leading figures of Plast allow us to conclude that the camp served as an example of «public education», which ensured the implementation of the leading conceptual principle of Ukrainian scouting – «education through the coexistence with nature». The success of camping was brought by the theoretical knowledge of children and youth acquired during Plast «tests» and examinations of «skills», in particular, the ability to set up a tent, to equip it; cooking, building a fire, cartography, orientation, signaling, knitting and rescue skills were important as well.

By the way, it should be noted that a certain percentage of articles in the «Ukrainian Youth» magazine was devoted to travelling and camping. For those who plan to travel there were practical recommendations and advice on how to pack a shoulder bag, what to take with them on the road trip, how to «camp» combining recreation with educational work, arranging lectures for the population, concerts for the peasantry, etc. (Vakatsiinoselidliaukrainskoimolodi, 1934; Molodyptryboti, 1936; Tovarystvo «Vakatsiini Oseli», 1930).

The «Nine Commandments of Traveling Plast Members» – a unique monument of Ukrainian ecological and pedagogical concept– deserves a particular attention. It was argued that travelling is not intended for racing, but for «cognition of God's nature» (Vakatsiinoselidliaukrainskoimolodi, 1934; Tysovskiy O., 192; Franko P., 1937). The «commandments», in particular, required: «Do not despise nature. Do not pluck flowers unnecessarily ... Do not scatter any paper, any vegetable waste» (Franko P., 1937).

An outstanding page in the development of not only the resort and medical business, but also the spiritual and cultural life of Ukrainians was inscribed by the «house» in Pidlyute. Pidlyute tract is located in the picturesque place of the mountain range Gorgany in the Ukrainian Carpathians (near the village of Osmoloda, Rozhnyativ district, Ivano-Frankivsk region) along the river Limnytsia. The development of this resort is closely connected with the history of the Greek Catholic metropolis. It became known during the time of Metropolitan A. Angelovych, who fled from Lviv from Napoleon's troops to his lands located a few kilometers from Pidlyute (today – a tract of Angels). In the 1840s, A. Angelovych's successor, Metropolitan Cardinal M. Levytsky, was cured of rheumatism in Podlyute. Bishop of Lviv Sylvester Sembratovych also drew attention to the healing air of these lands and sulfur-iodide mineral springs. This is how the «Cedar Chambers» for rest and treatment were built. There were three mineral springs in Podlyute; three small pools under the symbolic names of Sylvester, Andrew and Titus (Boberskyi I., 1923; Dzerovych Yu., 1926) were equipped here.

Aristocrats from all over the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, and later the Second Commonwealth of Poland, came to the tract for a rest and treatment. A narrow-gauge road was built to facilitate the delivery of people and goods.

The Greek Catholic Church owned hunting grounds around the tract. One of the most famous tenants of these lands in the XX century was a famous hunter Graf Paul Palfy von Erdod (Palfy, Graf von Erdod). However, during the Great War, this health resort was destroyed by troops during the Brusilov Offensive. After returning from exile in Siberia, Andrei Sheptytsky decided to rebuild this «house». In front of the «cedar chamber» a stone grotto was built, on top of which stood a massive stone cross (in Soviet times, atheistic authorities installed a sculpture of a deer instead of it). Here, in the grotto, Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky personally confessed the laity, and in the local church he conducted services. There were «holiday homes» near the residence (until 1939). A recreation pavilion with central heating was built here, which had 31 guest rooms. In addition to swimming pools, there was a shooting range, a dance floor, tennis courts, a reading room, and a dance hall. It was possible to go fishing and organize tourist excursions to the surrounding mountain peaks (Grof, Igrovets, Vysoka, Popadya, Syvulya, the highest peak Gorgany, 1836 meters high) by building mountain roads – «rails» (path for riding).

In Pidlyute, patients with rheumatism, gynecological diseases, diseases of the nervous system, tuberculosis of the bones and anemia were treated with the help of hydrogen sulfide sources. The chemical composition of the local water was similar to Truskavets water. Thus, the residence of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky became a famous resort, where every year, according to various sources, from 120 to 350 people recovered. Well-known doctors worked in Pidlyute and treatment was available not only for clergymen (Boberskyi I., 1923; Dzerovych Yu., 1926).

In the late 1970s, under unknown circumstances, the entire complex (known as Shcherbytsky's cottage), where party leaders of Soviet Ukraine and even the Soviet Union were treated, completely burned down. The building was rebuilt in the late 1980s, and in 1999 it was legally returned to the Ivano-Frankivsk Eparchy of the UGCC. Today, in a three-story house, there is a spiritual retreat and recreation center, which accommodates 40 people. There is a dining room and a spacious gazebo. There is a great and urgent need to restore the traditions and experience of the «Pidlyute phenomenon» during, to use the unrealized recreational and healing potential of the Ukrainian Carpathians, including the healing air of Gorgany and therapeutic sulfur-iodide mineral springs of Pidlyute. In our opinion, a serious state program should be created to restore the «potential of Pidlyute», attract investment, conduct a broad advertising campaign, and study the experience of treatment and rehabilitation of patients in the early XX century. The creation of the museum «Pidlyute», its announcement as a spiritual and recreational center, the creation of an exhibition hall «Andrei Sheptytsky as a patron and spiritual guardian of Pidlyute», seem appropriate. Restoring the Pidlyute phenomenon is an important task not only in the field of healthcare, but also in the development of domestic tourism.

**Conclusions.** During the studied period, the Carpathian region developed a system of mass public medical education, which covered all areas of the health care system (sanitary and hygienic segment, health and physical education, etc.), which is constantly evolving and improving. These areas of work were a real contribution to the preservation of the gene pool of the Ukrainian people. The created system of treatment-and-prophylactic, consultative and improving establishments used the resort-recreational potential of the Carpathians. It testified to the importance of organizing public medical care for Ukrainians, where the least vulnerable layers of Ukrainians (children, participants in the national liberation struggle of Ukrainians, the disabled, widows, orphans, peasants, Ukrainians) could receive free (or for symbolic payment) treatment. An effective means and form of health care in Galicia was the rehabilitation of children and adults in «homes», «zhyvtsi» and other public institutions that performed health, medical, educational, pedagogical, spiritual functions. Ukrainian civil societies and the UGCC have made a significant contribution to the organization of recreation for their members, as well as to the provision of rehabilitation (usually for urban children) in mountainous areas.

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