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**THE UKRAINIAN COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT REVIVAL IN EASTERN GALICIA
IN THE 1920s (BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF THE NEWSPAPER “DILO”)**

Abstract. *The purpose of the research is to analyse the revival of the Ukrainian cooperative movement at the beginning of the 20s in the 20th century based on the publications of the daily Ukrainian periodical “Dilo”. The methodology of the research is based on the generally recognised principles of historicism, scientificity, authorial objectivity, and the use of source research methods, in particular, the method of internal criticism of sources. The scientific novelty consists in the analysis of publications in the daily periodical “Dilo” by participants in the cooperative movement regarding the formation and development of the Ukrainian cooperation after the final annexation of Eastern Galicia to Poland, the prospects and ways of its progress in the 20–30s of the 20th century. Conclusions. On the pages of the daily Ukrainian periodical “Dilo” there were published articles on the activities of cooperative associations in Eastern Galicia in the early 1920s. The Ukrainian cooperator A. Havrylko*

was a regular contributor. In his publications, he analyzed the reasons for the failures of the cooperative movement, pointed out the shortcomings of the leadership, criticized the economic policy of the Polish government, and identified ways to solve these issues. One of his main tasks was to conduct educational work among the population: to publish popular cooperative literature, specialized magazines, conduct courses, lectures, and conferences. The publication covered the activities of the Povit Association of Cooperatives, the People's Trade, and the Rural Landlord, which were intended to contribute to the growth of the Ukrainian peasantry welfare and its cultural level by improving agricultural culture of its members, uniting them in agricultural cooperatives, and preserving their economic interests. All authors emphasized that it was the cooperative movement that protected the Ukrainian peasants from exploitation by the Polish government and brought our nation closer to economic self-sufficiency. It is economic self-sufficiency that is a prerequisite for political independence.

Key words: cooperative movement, "Dilo", Eastern Galicia, Rural Farmer, Povit Association of Cooperatives, People's Trade.

ВІДРОДЖЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОГО КООПЕРАТИВНОГО РУХУ У СХІДНІЙ ГАЛИЧИНІ В 20-х рр. ХХ ст. (ЗА МАТЕРІАЛАМИ ГАЗЕТИ "ДІЛО")

Анотація: *Мета статті* – проаналізувати відродження українського кооперативного руху на початку 20-х рр. ХХ ст. на основі публікацій щоденної української газети "Діло". **Методологія дослідження** базується на загально визначених принципах історизму, науковості, авторської об'єктивності, застосування джерелознавчих методів, зокрема, методу внутрішньої критики джерел. **Наукова новизна** полягає в аналізі публікацій в щоденній газеті "Діло" безпосередніх учасників кооперативного руху щодо становлення та розвитку української кооперації після остаточного приєднання Східної Галичини до Польщі, перспективи та шляхи її поступу в 20 – 30-х рр. ХХ ст. **Висновки.** На сторінках щоденної української газети "Діло" періодично друкувалися статті щодо діяльності кооперативних установ у Східній Галичині на початку 20-х рр. ХХ ст. Постійним дописувачем був український кооператор А. Гаврилко. У своїх публікаціях він аналізував причини невдач кооперативного руху, вказував на недоліки керівництва, критикував економічну політику польського уряду, пропонував шляхи подолання цих проблем. Одним із основних завдань він вважав проведення освітньої роботи серед населення: видавати популярну кооперативну літературу, спеціалізовані часописи, проводити курси, лекції та конференції. У публікації висвітлювалася діяльність Повітового Союзу Кооперативів, Народної Торгівлі, Сільського Господаря, які мали на меті сприяти зростанню добробуту українського селянства і його культурного рівня шляхом вдосконалення сільськогосподарської культури членів, об'єднання в сільськогосподарські кооперативи та збереження їхніх господарських інтересів. Усі автори наголошували на тому, що саме кооперативний рух захищає українських селян від визисків з боку польського уряду та наближає до економічної самодостатності нашої нації. Саме економічна самодостатність є передумовою політичної незалежності.

Ключові слова: кооперативний рух, "Діло", Східна Галичина, Сільський Господар, Повітовий Союз Кооперативів, Народна Торгівля.

Problem Statement. The Western Ukrainian territory was included into the Polish Republic after the end of World War I. Social and national oppression was prevalent among the Ukrainian population. This area became an agricultural and raw material addition as a result of the Polish occupation policies, which restricted the growth of industry on purpose and caused agriculture to collapse. The cooperative movement, the origins of which date back to the end of the 19th century, was crucial in protecting the national and socioeconomic interests of the Ukrainians during times of political statelessness. The Ukrainian cooperative movement development in Eastern Galicia played primarily the role of a political and state initiative in the 1920s of the 20th century. The paramount goal was to improve the standard of living of the population radically, preserve the national traditions and raise the national consciousness. Cooperation became an effective tool of self-organization, contributed to the

consolidation of the Ukrainian population, and counteracted denationalization processes. There was formed the national production within the cooperative system, which provided a means of livelihood for a significant part of peasantry, restrained emigration flows and contributed to the formation of a domestic market for the Ukrainian goods.

The nowadays realities show that the economic independence and self-sufficiency of the nation are the condition for the state political independence. Hence, the study on the economic processes in the western Ukrainian lands, in particular the activities of diverse cooperative associations in the first third of the 20th century, contributes to the acquisition of experience in the economic progress of the state.

Review of Recent Research and Publications. The Ukrainian historians' interest has grown regarding the study on the economic processes in the western Ukrainian lands in the first half of the 20th century recently. There has been formed a qualitatively new approach to the analysis of the cooperative movement as a component of the national socio-economic and cultural life in modern Ukrainian historiography. There are numerous studies published by the Ukrainian scholars on the history of the Ukrainian cooperative movement. The scholars S. Heley (Heley, 2016), Z. Struk (Struk, 2000), R. Mateyko (Mateyko, 2001), and the others provided a comprehensive description of the Ukrainian cooperative movement progress at the end of the 19th and the beginning 20th centuries. This issue was also covered in the collective monographs "History of the Cooperative Movement", "History of Consumer Cooperatives of Ukraine", "Ukrainian Cooperators".

The theses written by Z. Struk (Struk, 2001), L. Rodionova (Rodionova, 2001), O. Shmilo (Shmilo, 2006), O. Pasitsávka (Pasitsávka, 2019), and the others are the focus of the study on various aspects of the cooperative movement in Eastern Galicia in the first third of the 20th century.

The prerequisites and process of creating credit institutions were highlighted by Z. Komarynska in the article "Banks and Banking in Western Ukraine" (Komarynska, 2000). The financial and credit system characteristics in the western Ukrainian lands were presented by O. Burunova (Burunova, 2012). The articles written by O. Medvid' (Medvid', 2021) focus on the study of the cooperative movement in Drohobych region.

We should mention the historian V. Futala among modern Ukrainian scholars, who in his article "The Economic and Cooperative Movement of Western Ukraine during the Interwar Period of the 20th Century: Modern Research and Interpretations" summed up the main scientific approaches to studying this issue, outlined the spectrum of research and the degree of their systematicity (Futala, 2011).

V. Tereshchenko's study on the historiographic discourse "The Western Ukrainian Cooperative Movement of the 20s–30s of the 20th Century in Modern Domestic Historiography" was a significant contribution. The scholar analyzed the trends in the Ukrainian historical science development on the issue, identified leading areas of research and pointed out the drawbacks (Tereshchenko, 2012). He focused on the institutional analysis of such associations activities as "Tsentrosoyuz", "Maslosoyuz", "Silskyi Hospodar", etc. K. Ostafin covered the agricultural activity and the Ukrainian cooperatives establishment in Eastern Galicia during the interwar period (Ostafin, Jasionek, Kaim, Miklar, 2021). R. Masyk analyzed the economic sectors of the region during the interwar period, in particular, characterized the development of agricultural and consumer Ukrainian cooperatives briefly (Masyk, 2023). The source potential of the newspaper "Dilo" as a source for the history of various aspects of the life of Ukrainian society in Eastern Galicia was analyzed by K. Kurylyshyn and M. Haliv (Kurylyshyn, 2022; Kurylyshyn, & Haliv, 2024; Kurylyshyn, & Haliv, 2025).

Modern Ukrainian historiography reinterprets the cooperative movement as a significant factor in the social, economic, and national life of the Ukrainians in the first third of the 20th century. However, there is no comprehensive study on the publications regarding cooperative topics on the pages of the daily Ukrainian periodical "Dilo" till nowadays.

The purpose of the research is to analyse the revival of the Ukrainian cooperative movement at the beginning of the 1920s based on the publications of the daily Ukrainian periodical "Dilo". The chronological boundaries of the study cover the year 1923, since it was then that the accession of Eastern Galicia to the Polish state was officially recognised. As a result, the government's economic policy changed and the Ukrainian cooperative movement in the region began operating under new conditions.

Problem Statement. In Western Ukrainian lands the cooperative movement was revived under new conditions after the Entente countries' final recognition of Poland's annexation of Eastern Galicia. There were diverse publications by direct participants in this process regarding the issues and prospects of the Ukrainian cooperation that appeared in the daily periodical "Dilo". In A. Havrylko's article "Congress of the Ukrainian Cooperators" (Havrylko, 1923a) it was mentioned that there was held the Regional Congress of Cooperators in Lviv on March 30 of 1923. The Congress of the Regional Revision Association was held on March 31. The plan and methods of further activity were adopted under the new realities at these congresses. The author noted that both experienced cooperators and young people, who presented new ideas regarding cooperative work, were present at the meetings. A. Havrylko emphasized indicated that it was the young workers, who spread the cooperative idea in the remote villages of the region. The Regional Congress of Cooperators adopted the resolution, which emphasized that "our cooperation, by its nature, is one of the means of the national emancipation, as for example, cooperation in Poznań region, among the Slovenes and the Finns. But our cooperation is neither party nor class" (Havrylko, 1923a).

There was published information on the further organisational work of the "Sil'skyi Hospodar" cooperative on the pages of the periodical "Dilo" on May 20. In particular, it was mentioned that the change in political circumstances required "the activities of the "Sil'skyi Hospodar" to be based on the self-help of the agricultural community of our population, on cooperatives, as the most appropriate form of uniting the peasant masses" (Sil's'kyi Hospodar, 1923). It was also emphasised that all members of the organisation had to support cultural and educational activity of the cooperative. Each cooperative had to allocate a certain quota for subscriptions to economic magazines and distribute them in the villages based on the income from the goods sale.

Regarding practical activities, it was determined that the rural cooperatives should carry out their tasks owing to the population self-help. It was noted that the activity of the Povit Association of Cooperatives "does not have to be based on material sacrifices, but may be based on self-financing" (Sil's'kyi Hospodar, 1923). Taking into consideration the leadership opinion, such a financial policy would contribute to the growth of importance of cooperatives and their transformation into effective centres of peasantry's economic life in Galician counties. It was stated that the paramount goal of the Povit Association of Cooperatives was to increase the well-being of the Ukrainian peasantry and its cultural level by improving the agricultural culture of its members, uniting them into agricultural cooperatives, and preserving their economic interests.

A. Havrylko, a regular writer on cooperative issues in the periodical "Dilo", published a piece of advice on May 27 "How to Organize Cooperatives in Povit" in order to activate the cooperative movement. According to the author, in areas where a cooperative was not

established, it was necessary to convene a meeting of peasants and invite local intelligentsia. There should be delivered speech on the programme of the cooperative's activity at the meeting. But also a lot depends on the representative of the cooperative: "The referent must be the face of the entire scope of cooperative affairs, be able to speak in an accessible manner, not bore with foreign phrases, and awaken mass energy with the liveliness of presentation. Inexperienced referents discourage discussion and work" (Havrylko, 1923b).

According to the author of the article, it was vital to establish primary cooperative organizations in those villages, where people were conscious and united. There were required only ten signatures in order to establish a cooperative, but in practice those cooperatives were effective when several dozens of people joined them. As a rule, it could be initiated by a lawyer, a teacher, a priest. Subsequently, District Committee of the organization should be established, which should include the representatives of all societies. In practice the cooperative life was active when Povit Association Cooperative was established. There should be included more than 10 cooperatives in order for such an association to operate productively. The Association's Charter is registered with the Commercial Court and, among other things, has the following provision: "The Association will spread cooperative ideas by means of literature, lectures, presentations, cooperative courses, schools for the education of cooperative members and their families..." (Havrylko, 1923b). A. Havrylko noted that only due to the selfless and daily work of the people the cooperative movement will improve and come closer to complete economic self-sufficiency.

The cooperative "Narodna Torhivlia" was a productive economic Ukrainian organization in Eastern Galicia at the beginning of the 20th century. Due to the change in the political and economic situation in the early 20s, reorganization of the cooperative took place. The above-mentioned news was published in the periodical "Dilo" on June 15 of 1923. The periodical's editorial office reported that the inaugural meeting of the Supervisory Board of "Narodna Torhivlia" took place on June 11. It should be noted that the Supervisory Board consisted of the representatives of cooperatives and individuals. Dr. Stepan Fedak was elected President of the Council, Roman Zubyk and Manuel Pavliuk as deputies, Hilary Chapelsky – a secretary, and Volodymyr Elektorovych became his Deputy. There were the following representatives in "Narodna Torhivlia" Board: Chief Director Mykola Zayachkivsky, his Deputy Yulian Pavlikovsky, Yevstakh Nahirnyi, Volodymyr Matskevych, Oleksandr Baryliak, Mykola Skrypka (Silsky Hospodar, 1923).

The editorial office of the daily Ukrainian periodical "Dilo" published the article "With our Own Hands or under the Enemy's Foot?" on September 21. It covered the issue on the organized sales of the agricultural products. The author of the publication emphasized that the organization of sales of rural products depended, first of all, on peasantry, and later on – political circumstances. Peasants would like to sell products to the Ukrainian institutions and receive money immediately. But cooperative institutions did not have such significant funds and could only take them as a loan from a bank at high interest, like trade intermediaries. Hence, in order to repay the loan, the goods would have to be sold only at high prices. At the same time, the Polish government introduced a higher tax for the Ukrainian cooperators than the Polish and Jewish intermediaries paid. It also affected the economic situation of the Galician cooperatives negatively (Havrylko, 1923c). It was also stated that intermediaries did not keep records of the goods, so the government could not control their profits. The Ukrainian cooperative institutions had to keep accurate records and pay 2% of each trade transaction (Havrylko, 1923c).

The author analyzed the difficulties of selling rural goods and pointed out that the Polish and Jewish cooperatives operated without intermediaries and used cheap bank credit. The Ukrainian cooperatives did not have such credit and would not have it due to the economic policy of the Polish government. Trade in agricultural products was a political matter. The government prohibited exports and lowered prices, but at the same time gave illegal permits to the Polish entrepreneurs and, thus, raised prices at the market. According to A. Havrylko, permission to export certain products, such as eggs, was a “bonus for trustworthiness or belonging to the Polish nation” (Havrylko, 1923c). The government provided state loans to some organizations for the purchase of grain, thus, putting them out of competition. The only way out of this situation was peasant cooperation “to be a force to be reckoned with by our neighbours, managing the fruits of our labour against our interests” (Havrylko, 1923d).

In the article “With our Own Hands”, September 23, V. Sadovsky discussed with the author of the previous article the problem of self-organization of peasantry and the activities of cooperative institutions in the field of grain procurement. In particular, he pointed out that according to the law of May 14 of 1923, all cooperative institutions paid the tax of not 2%, but only 0,5% (Sadovsky, 1923).

One way to solve the above-mentioned problem was cooperation, the viability of which consisted in the fact that it had to find ways and methods that corresponded to the current situation, cooperation had to unite peasantry. The author emphasized that for the corresponding work peasants had neither the means, nor the experience, nor the corresponding organization. Hence, “the viability of cooperation must actually be manifested in the fact that it must find ways and methods that correspond to the current situation, that it must find credit in the current situation, that it must unite the broad masses” (Sadovsky, 1923).

V. Sadovsky summarized that for more active cooperation between peasantry and cooperatives, organizations management should inform citizens and the press about relevant decisions, since this issue was of national importance (Sadovsky, 1923).

A. Havrylko published the article about the shortcomings of the organizational work of the Ukrainian cooperators. It was published on October 6 under the following title: “Shortcomings in Leadership’s and Members’ Activity of Cooperative Organization”. According to the author, one of the shortcomings of the cooperative movement was that leaders of institutions were not “conscious cooperators”, but the former state officials or teachers, who did not have the appropriate economic education and experience: “Such leaders of cooperatives often do not know what cooperation is, what the best system should be, what cooperation should strive for, they are afraid of the collective, they do not want its ownership at all” (Havrylko, 1923d). The author also criticized the leaders’ lack of understanding of the cooperative principles. Furthermore, the author emphasized that there were required small entry fees in order to establish a cooperative, and later on, as the organization strengthens, the annual fee could be increased. According to the author’s opinion, such kind of tactics would contribute to attracting new members to the cooperative organizations.

In the publication it was also stated that cooperatives management required selflessness among its members: additional monetary contributions, purchase of goods only in the cooperative, sale of products only through the organization. But in return, peasantry must also know about all the economic operations of the cooperative and have a full report. The limited trade had a pernicious effect on the situation of the cooperative. There had to be all the goods, which were necessary for a farm in the consumer stores, so that there was no need for peasants to go to the Polish or Jewish stores. The establishment of cooperative

associations and their joint activity was considered to be the cooperative movement strength by A. Havrylko.

A. Havrylko mentioned that not all peasants were cognizant of the purpose of cooperation, and courses, lectures, cooperative meetings were not held, and young people were not educated for cooperation. The author emphasized that “the lack of conscious activity kills the cooperative organization. Educational work for cooperation is the quest for its existence” (Havrylko, 1923d).

The next publication was called “Povit Associations of Cooperatives” and it was published on October 18. These were the abstracts from Ivan Fylypovych’s speech at a cooperative meeting held in Lviv on September 29, 1923. It provided some statistical data on the number of active cooperatives in Eastern Galicia. In particular, it was indicated that as of June 30, 1923, there were united 776 cooperatives by the Regional Association of Revision. But there were only 648 active organizations (Fylypovych, 1923). There was also some information about the activities of the Povit Associations. The longest-running Povit Association was in Zabolotiv, Sniatyn Povit, which included 18 cooperatives. There were 58 rural cooperatives and 4 cooperatives in the town, which were the part of the Povit Association in Stanislaviv. The association developed activities and spread its influence to Tovmach, Nadvirna, Bucha, and Kalush povits. Three organizers worked in the organizational department actively (Fylypovych, 1923). The Povit Association was registered in Drohobych, but was not actually established and did not carry out any work. In Stryi the Association consisted of 53 rural cooperatives and 5 town cooperatives. Trade and organizational departments were established there. The povit associations in Rudky, Zhovkva, Sokal, Yavoriv, Chortkiv were only formed organizationally, therefore, they did not conduct any active cooperative activities (Fylypovych, 1923).

The article, which was called “Cooperation and Devaluation” and was published in the periodical on October 20, covered the inflation issue and its impact on the cooperative movement. A. Havrylko pointed out that inflation and constant rise in prices forced the population to seek the economic protection in cooperative institutions. There were created favourable psychological conditions for the cooperation development at that time: “wherever there is devaluation, cooperatives are founded, and the public flocks to them” (Havrylko, 1923e). Under such conditions it is not difficult to establish a cooperative, even to enroll a significant number of members. But the overwhelming task of the organizers is to find capital, to develop the enterprise and retain depositors. The author pointed out that the above-mentioned may be partially avoided if the cooperators are offered daily interest on the loan. But most often, under such conditions, cooperatives “in which trading activity is not sufficiently lively, not comprehensive” lose profit (Havrylko, 1923e). The situation of cooperatives during periods of inflation was also negatively affected by the decrease in the quantity of goods, since “they often cannot buy the same quantity again with the cash received from the sale of a certain quantity of goods” (Havrylko, 1923e). Taking into account the above-mentioned situation, it is impossible for a consumer cooperative to survive, because it sold goods at low prices.

According to A. Havrylko, it was necessary to establish an appropriate “body that would monitor the growth of prices and that would inform all cooperatives of the region about the market situation every day by telegraph, telephone, or in some other way” in Lviv (Havrylko, 1923e). But not only the sale of goods, but also the joint sale of products was extremely complicated during the period of inflation. Peasants wanted money for their goods

immediately. The author pointed out that “for that you need capital, but where could you get it under the conditions above-mentioned situation” (Havrylko, 1923e). A. Havrylko emphasized that the cooperation was the best way to cope with the economic difficulties. We need to learn “from clever private entrepreneurs, let us adapt the methods of sales practised by them, let us learn from each other, let us inform the public in a timely manner about relations on the exchange, about all the ways of protecting ourselves against devaluation” (Havrylko, 1923e). The author believed that Lviv intelligentsia as well as intelligentsia in towns and villages should help peasants in this aspect.

The next publication was called: “Private Enterprise and Management of Cooperative” written by the same author and published on October 27. A. Havrylko carried out a comparative analysis on the activities of a private entrepreneur and a cooperative association. The author pointed out that an entrepreneur had all the income from his business for his own needs. Hence, he invested more money in the development of production: “A private owner invests his knowledge, all his creative energy, of course, in the enterprise” (Havrylko, 1923f). Therefore, enterprise modernization occurred faster and more efficiently. A member of a cooperative institution, as the author of the publication wrote, worked “not so much for himself, but rather to a greater extent for the public”, and, consequently, had no incentive for profitable work (Havrylko, 1923f).

In the article A. Havrylko pointed out bureaucracy that affected the situation of the Ukrainian cooperative organizations negatively. If a private owner decided to modernize an enterprise and purchase new equipment, then in cooperatives such issues were resolved by the Supervisory Board, general meeting, separate commission, regional association, Povit Association, Revision Association, etc. The author mentioned the following: “By the time the matter goes through all those formalities, it is necessary to convene a meeting and a new general meeting to introduce an even newer, even more expensive arrangement, because the one that has been discussed is outdated” (Havrylko, 1923f). As it was stated in the publication, bureaucracy is one of the main reasons for the inability of the Ukrainian cooperatives to compete with private business and the Polish economic institutions.

According to A. Havrylko, it was also necessary to have “a certain level of cooperative consciousness and at least some knowledge of the basics of organization, conditions of merchanthood or production” in order to work more efficiently (Havrylko, 1923f). Consequently, the author once again emphasized the need to conduct educational work among the population. Each cooperative should publish popular cooperative literature, specialized magazines, and hold courses, lectures, and conferences.

A. Havrylko pointed out the drastic need to unite the artisans into the cooperative associations in another article, which was published on October 31 under the title “Cooperation and Artisans”. The cooperation could provide assistance to the artisans in purchasing equipment and raw materials, profitable sales of products, and improving production in accordance with the market needs. The cooperatives could provide the artisans with the premises and even establish craft workshops if it was vital. He claimed that each cooperative worked to ensure that the Ukrainian artisans have work, since the cooperative movement worked under the slogan “One buys his his native goods sold by native producers”. It was assumed that cooperatives would take orders for artisans from their members, remote regions, and even foreign firms. The author of the article emphasized that goods were supplied to artisans by intermediaries at inflated prices: “A tailor pays twice as much for cloth, a shoemaker for leather, a blacksmith for iron and coal, etc.” (Havrylko, 1923g). It

was offered to buy this product directly from the factories with the same discounts as the intermediary. Also, artisans lost money on the sale of their products, since they did not sell it themselves at the market, but resold it to the intermediaries: “The cities and towns are full of foreign vaults with the products of our artisans, at the auctions and fairs there are countless resellers of these products” (Havrylko, 1923g). A. Havrylko noted that by not organizing the sale of artisanal goods, cooperatives do harm to the Ukrainian craftsmanship, because each intermediary makes good money on the product, and the artisan loses: “Our people perish for the benefit of foreign, hostile groups, and even now, in a time of unprecedented development of the cooperation, we are unable to defend our artisans from the destructive intermediary” (Havrylko, 1923g).

The author pointed out that cooperative institutions could be contributed to the improvement of handicrafts. The cooperatives could send their craftsmen to study in towns and abroad jointly, as well as supply the artisans with the samples of products that were popular on the market.

It was also offered to establish a cooperative association for all artisans in povit. The primary task should be to raise the necessary funds and establish cooperation with the raw materials producers. Subsequently, work was planned to establish joint sales of goods and campaign for the Ukrainians to order products only from their artisans, in accordance with the renowned cooperative slogan.

In the Economic News section there was published an appeal from the leadership of the “Silskyi Hospodar” (“Rural Farmer”) to the peasants of Kolomyia region on November 13. It stated that the Polish Economic Society had organized a herd of pedigree cattle in the region. The cooperators appealed to the population with an offer to establish their own cooperatives more actively and not to give their products to the Polish organizations. It was stated that there was no need to wait for help from the government, but to start organizational work themselves: “Our people spend an extraordinary amount of money over the past few years of the continued inactivity of the Ukrainian agricultural organizations, because, already lagging behind in terms of agricultural culture, they are falling even further behind, allowing themselves to be destroyed by anyone who wants to” (Pid uvahu nashym khliborobam, 1923). It was offered to develop plans for the revival of cooperative organization in Kolomyia and to involve specialists in it.

The management of the “Silskyi Hospodar” responded immediately to the comments about the sale of grain, which had been written about in previous issues of the periodical and in other cooperative publications. Volodymyr Choliy from Perehinsk gave a piece of advice on how to establish a temporary centre of the “Silskyi Hospodar” in Lviv, which would elect temporary district committees of 3 people. They were to compile lists of those peasants, who offered products for sale and a list of goods. This information was transferred to the governing body, and it, accordingly, was engaged in sales: “The entire paperwork is based on accurate statistics by districts, villages and regional centre” (Pid uvahu nashym khliborobam, 1923). All people in district committees should be elected, not appointed.

Regularly there were published notices about meetings of various cooperative institutions members, advertisements of the Ukrainian cooperatives, etc. in the issues of the daily periodical “Dilo”.

Conclusions. On the pages of the daily Ukrainian periodical “Dilo” there were published articles on the activities of cooperative associations in Eastern Galicia in the early 1920s. The Ukrainian cooperator A. Havrylko was a regular contributor. In his publications,

he analyzed the reasons for the failures of the cooperative movement, pointed out the shortcomings of the leadership, criticized the economic policy of the Polish government, and identified ways to solve these issues. One of his main tasks was to conduct educational work among the population: to publish popular cooperative literature, specialized magazines, conduct courses, lectures, and conferences. The publication covered the activities of the Povit Association of Cooperatives, the People's Trade, and the Rural Landlord, which were intended to contribute to the growth of the Ukrainian peasantry welfare and its cultural level by improving agricultural culture of its members, uniting them in agricultural cooperatives, and preserving their economic interests. All authors emphasized that it was the cooperative movement that protected the Ukrainian peasants from exploitation by the Polish government and brought our nation closer to economic self-sufficiency. It is economic self-sufficiency that is a prerequisite for political independence.

The prospects of the future research is to carry out the analysis on the publications concerning the situation of the Ukrainian cooperation in Eastern Galicia based on materials from the "Economic and Cooperative Periodical".

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