



Football rivalry in the multiethnic stanislavian province 1920-1939

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Abstract: The aim of the study was to present the sport of football in the multinational society of the Stanisław Province in the years 1920-1939. The territory of the Stanislavian Province was located in the south-eastern part of the Second Republic of Poland. The sports clubs and associations of the Stanislav Voivodeship with a football section were part of the Lviv Regional Football Association (OZPN), and from 1934 they were part of the Stanislavov OZPN. The Stanislavovskiy OZPN included, among others, the Stanislavovskiy and Pokuckiy sub-districts. The development of organisational structures had a positive impact on the development of sport in the area. Football developed among the Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish populations living in the Stanislav region. Sports clubs and associations active among the Polish, Jewish and Ukrainian populations (from 1930) took part in the competitions of the Lviv OZPN and later the Stanislav OZPN league. The 1920s and 1930s saw an increase in the number of clubs and associations with a football section. The increase in the number of clubs contributed to a rise in the level of football in the Stanislav province. The best football teams in the Stanislavian province were Reвера Stanisław, Pogoń Stryj and Strzelec-Górka Stanisław. These teams competed for promotion to the national league. Their sporting successes included the Stanisław team reaching the final of the Polish Cup competition and the Strzelec-Górka Stanisław team reaching the semi-finals of the Polish Junior Championship in 1939.

Keywords: Poland, Stanislavow Voivodship, interwar period, sport, football

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INTRODUCTION

The Stanisław Region was created on 23 September 1920. The final caesura is September 1939, when the German aggression against Poland occurred on 1 September 1939, followed by the Soviet Union's aggression against Poland on 17 September 1939. As a result of these actions, the area of the South-Eastern Borderlands of the Second Polish Republic, including the Stanisław Province, was occupied by the Soviet Union. Stanisław Province was located in the south-eastern part of the Second Polish Republic. The south-eastern border of the province (with Romania) and the southern border of the province (with Czechoslovakia) was the state border. To the northeast, Stanisław Voivodeship bordered the Ternopil Voivodeship, while to the northwest it bordered the Lviv Voivodeship. Stanisław Voivodeship had an area of 16,894 km² and a population of 1,480,300 (according to the 1931 census) [1]. The Stanisław Voivodeship comprised the following districts [in polish]: doliński, horodeński, kałuski, kołomyjski, kosowski, nadwórniański, rohatyński, stanisławowski, stryjski, śniatyński, tłumacki, żydaczowski [2]. The province's urban population accounted for 19.9 %. Its society was multi-ethnic. The population of the Stanisław Voivodeship was of Polish nationality - 22.4 % (332,175 population); of Ukrainian nationality - 68.9 % (1,019,248); of Jewish nationality - 7.4 % (109,378); of other nationalities - 1.3 %. Stanisław Province was one of the border provinces in Poland where the percentage of Polish population was not high. For example, in the Tarnopol Voivodeship the percentage of Polish population was 49.3 %, while in the Lviv Voivodeship it was 57.7 % [1]. As A. Ostanek: "nearly 80 % of the inhabitants of the region (the south-eastern provinces of the Second Polish Republic), throughout the interwar period, were connected with agriculture. (...) Although the south-eastern provinces were not the best developed, they were nevertheless an important part of Poland from the agricultural point of view" [6]. The following types of industry were active on the territory of the Stanisław Voivodeship: mineral, metal, chemical textile, paper, leather, wood, food, clothing, printing and construction. In 1938, there were 900 industrial establishments on the territory of Stanisław Voivodeship, which accounted for 19.5% of the total number of establishments in Eastern Lesser Poland (4,615 establishments). It is worth noting that in the Ternopil Voivodeship, which was comparable in terms of area and population, there were 23.1 % (1,065) establishments [6].

In the Stanisław Voivodeship, sports activities were carried out by clubs, sports and social associations, active among the Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish populations. It should be noted that these activities took place mainly in the urban environment, but also in the countryside [3-7]. As far as the state of research is concerned, there is no scientific study that would comprehensively deal with the issue of football in the Stanisław Province in the years 1920-1939. Największe znaczenie poznawcze posiada publikacja Stanisława Zaborniaka [7].

The beginnings of football in the Stanisław Region lie in the period before the outbreak of the First World War. Football was played by junior high school students. The first sports clubs, which had football sections, were formed in the years 1907-1908. In 1907 the Stryj Sports Club (KS) Pogoń Stryj was established, and in 1908 the Stanisław Sports Club (SKS) Rewera Stanisław was founded [7-10]. Sports clubs with sports teams were established among the Ukrainian population. One of the first was the Ukrainian Sports Club (UKS) Skala Stryj, which was registered in 1913. [7,11]. Clubs and sports societies running football sections were established among the Jewish population, including the Jewish Sports Club (ŻKS) Hakoach Stanisław, which was founded in 1908. Among the footballers of Hakoach Stanisław, prominent in this period were Schatzberger, Kirschenblatt, Wortman, Reich, Arnold and Falk [13].

On the initiative of Cracovia Krakow activists, it was established in Lviv in 1911. Polish Football Association (ZPPN) [8, 12]. The ZPPN, which had autonomy, operated within the structures of the Austrian Football Association (AZPN). The first Galician championship was played in 1913. The Rewera Stanisław football team was included in

the Class B competition [8,12]. The Stryj KS Pogoń Stryj team was also a member of the ZPPN. The aim of the article was to assess the sporting rivalry in football in the Stanislawow Province in the years 1920-1939. The article poses the following research questions:

1. What was the organisational and sporting level of football in the Stanislaw province?
2. What conditions influenced the formation of the level of football in the Stanislaw Province?
3. Which teams should be counted among the best in the Stanislaw Voivodeship, as well as among the best among the Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish populations?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The following research methods were used in the preparation of this article: analysis of historical sources, synthesis, induction, deduction, and the comparative method. The comparative method proved to be extremely useful in determining the state and structure of football within the scope of the neighbouring provinces of Lviv and Ternopil, as well as in relation to the Volyn Voivodeship (which did not border the Stanislaw Voivodeship). The article was prepared on the basis of primary and secondary sources. In terms of primary sources, the following were used: archival sources, printed sources and press sources. Among the press sources, the source search of periodicals proved to be extremely valuable: 'Kurier Stanislawowski', "Sport News", "Podkarpackie Echo Sportowe", "Przegląd Sportowy". 'Sport News', which is a weekly, was published in Stanislawow in 1933-1937 and 1939. "Podkarpackie Echo Sportowe" was also published in Stanislawow (weekly) in 1938. The primary sources have not yet been used to the extent of the state of knowledge in relation to the issues of the article.

FINDINGS

Sports clubs, societies, sports and social organisations carrying out sports activities, among the Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish population, were active in the Stanislaw Voivodeship in 1920-1939. Clubs, sports and social societies were active in the following sports: horse riding, sports games, cycling, water sports, winter sports, shooting, gliding, tennis, table tennis, among others. Women took an active part in the sports movement. There were no women's football sections or teams in the clubs and sports societies of the Stanislaw Region.

After the end of the First World War and the regaining of independence by the Republic of Poland, among other things, opportunities arose for the free formation and development of sport. On 20-21 December 1919, the founding congress of the Polish Football Association (PZPN) was held. The congress participants formed five district sports associations: Kraków, Lviv, Poznań and Warsaw [14]. The district associations were obliged to organise and conduct Class A, Class B and Class C football sports competitions. The best teams from the district competitions competed for the Polish championship. The Polish championship was established for the first time in 1921, with Cracovia Kraków becoming the best team. This system of sports competition in football lasted until 1927, when a national league was established. Fourteen teams took part in the first season of the league (state league). The champion of Poland was Wisła Kraków [15].

The football sections of sports clubs, sports and social societies from the area of Stanislaw Province were part of the Lviv Regional Football Association (LOZPN). In addition to the area of the Stanislaw Voivodeship, the Lviv OZPN was active in the Lviv and Ternopil Voivodeships, and in 1928-1930 in the Volyn Voivodeship. It is worth noting, as the 1st Polish Sports Yearbook informs, the Lviv OZPN covered most of the Lviv voivodeship with its activities - up to the line of the right side of the San, together with the

districts of Jarosław and Przeworsk. Part of the Lviv Voivodeship - located on the left side of the San River, with the exception of the Yaroslavl and Przeworsk districts - was part of the Kraków OZPN [16]. In the first half of the 1920s in the Lviv district, the number of clubs and footballers increased quite significantly; including in 1921. - 7 clubs and 44 players; in 1922. - 28 clubs and 391 players; in 1923. - 44 clubs and 1,068 players; in 1924. - 59 clubs and 1,730 players; in 1925. - 94 clubs and 2,720 footballers [12]. In terms of the number of sports clubs and footballers, the Kraków OZPN was more numerous. In terms of sports infrastructure - in terms of the number of sports pitches (fenced) - the Lviv district had the most pitches (33), followed by Lviv and Silesia (17 each). In 1930, after the separation of the Volyn OZPN, the Lviv OZPN had 69 clubs and 4,177 players [17]. In 1930, the Lviv OZPN had 102 members of the District Referees' College. In the 1920s, Hojnacki (1920-1921), Laskownicki (1922), Nieduszyński (1922-1923), and Tadeusz Dregiewicz (from 1924) held the position of president of the Lviv Regional Association.

In the first half of the 1920s, the Lviv OZPN included the following clubs and sports societies from the Lviv province: Jewish Gymnastic Society (ŻTG) Razes L Kolomyja, Polish Sports Club (PKS) Bystrzyca Nadwórna, SKS Bystrzyca Stanisław, SKS Rewera Stanisław, OKS Sokół Stanisław, SKS Victoria Stanisław, KS Stanisławowia Stanisław, ŻKS Admira Stanisław, ŻKS Hakoach Stanisław, ŻKS Judea Stanisław, Stryj KS Pogoń Stryj, Towarzystwo Gimnastyczno-Sportowe (TGS) Hakoach Stryj, SPN Sokół Sniatyn [12]. In the years 1921-1927, sports clubs and societies active among the Ukrainian population boycotted sports competitions held within the framework of the Lviv Regional Association. It was not until 1928, that the first society to join the Lviv OZPN, and at the same time the PZPN, was the Ukrainian Sports Club (USK) Ukraine Lviv [11,15]. On January 22, 1928, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the USK Ukraine Lviv was held. The meeting was convened due to the resignation of Dr. Savchak as club president. In addition to electing the board of directors, the second, very important issue on the agenda was the discussion of the USK Ukraine's accession to the Lviv OZPN. The club made the following demands regarding the accession to the Lviv Regional Football Association: to include Ukraine Lviv in class A football competitions; to allow the use of the Ukrainian language in correspondence with the Lviv Regional Football Association; to allow football competitions with Ukrainian clubs that do not belong to the Association [62]. During the years of the boycott of the games - for political reasons - by the clubs of the Ukrainian population, the football sections of the following clubs and societies were active: UKS Skala Stryj, UTS Prołom Stanisław, Sokił Bohorodczany, UKS Probij Rohatyn, Buj-Tur Stanisław [7,11].

In the 1926 season, none of the teams from the Stanisław Province played in Class A of the Lviv OZPN. To class B were included: SKS Rewera Stanisław, OKS 'Sokół' Stanisław, ŻKS Hakoach Stanisław, Stryj KS Pogoń Stryj; to class C were included: TGS Hakoach Stryj, SKS Bystrzyca Stanisław, PKS Bystrzyca Nadwórna, KS Pokucie Horodeńka, SKS Victoria Stanisław, Stanisławow Sports Society Stanisław, ŻKS Admira Stanisław, Towarzystwo Gimnastyczne (TG) 'Sokół' Sniatyn, ŻTG Kolomyja, KS Stanisławowia Stanisław [16]. In terms of the development of football organisational structures in the Stanisław Province - as part of the Stanisławow OZPN, a Stanisławow sub-district was established in 1928. The function of secretary of the sub-district was performed by A. Worobkiewicz. The sub-district Delegation of the District College of Referees was also located in Stanisławow [17,18].

In the 1920s two teams from Stanisławowskiy voivodship played in the highest division of the Lviv Regional Football Federation - class A: SKS Rewera Stanisław (6 seasons), Stryjskiy KS Pogoń Stryj (4 seasons) and ŻKS Hakoach Stanisław (1 season). The most successful teams from the Stanisław Voivodeship in that period were in the 1928 season. Rewera Stanisław won the Class A (2nd group) competition, while Pogoń Stryj took 2nd place. Rewera Stanisław's players faced the winner of the Class A (1st group) championship, Polonia Przemyśl, in the deciding game for a place in the national league promotion playoffs. The title of the best team from Class A and participation in the playoffs for promotion to the state league were decided only in the third match, which was

won by Polonia Przemyśl (4:2) [8]. Three teams from the Stanislaw Province played in Class A of the Lviv Regional Association in the 1929 season: Pogoń Stryj, Rewera Stanislaw and Hakoach Stanislaw. In addition to those mentioned, the outstanding football teams in the B class competition were: Strzelec Górka Stanislaw, Stanislawowia Stanislaw, TG 'Sokol' Stanislaw [8].

As of 1930, the Lviv OZPN included teams from the Stanislawow province: Military Sports Club (WKS) 49 pp. Kolomyja, ŻKS Hasmonea Kolomyja, PKS Bystrzyca Nadwórna, ŻKS Hakoach Nadwórna, Ukrainskie Towarzystwo Sportowe (UTS) Beskid Nadwórna, SKS Rewera Stanislaw, ŻKS Hakoach Stanislaw, UTS Prołom Stanislaw, SKS Górka Stanislaw, SKS Stanislawowia Stanislaw, KS Jedność Stanislaw, Workers' Sports Club (RKS) TUR Stanislaw, ŻKS Admira Stanislaw, KS Strzelec Stanislaw, Kolejowe Przysposobienie Wojskowe (KPW) Ruch Stanislaw, Stryjeński KS Stryj, KPW Stryjanka Stryj, Żydowskie Towarzystwo Gimnastyczno-Sportowe (ŻTGŚ) Dror Stryj, TGS Hakoach Stryj [19]. In 1931-1933, football teams from the Stanislaw Province continued to participate in the Lviv OZPN competition. Sporting competition in a strong district, where, among others, three teams: Pogoń Lviv, Czarni Lviv and Hasmonea Lviv, in 1927-1928 participated in the highest class of competition - the national league, promoted the improvement of the sporting level of teams from the Stanislawow Region. The 1931 championship title went to Rewera Stanislaw, with Pogoń Stryja taking second place. The players of Rewera Stanislaw were given the opportunity to take part in a competition for promotion to the national league. In the following season (1932), Rewera's team took second place. Rewera and Pogoń Stryi footballers took part in the Class A competition in the 1933 football season. [8]. The best teams in Class B (in the Stanislaw sub-district) in 1931 were Strzelec Górka Stanislaw, in 1932-1933 Stanislawowia Stanislaw [8].

A breakthrough in the development of football organisational structures in the Stanislawow Province was the formation of the Stanislawow OZPN in March 1934 [20]. The association's headquarters were located in Stanislawow at 3 Maja St. The first board of the Stanislawow OZPN consisted of: Lt. Col. Z. Adamczyk (president), Lt. Col. Cieślak, R. Rubin (vice-presidents), E. Klammer (secretary), A. Misztal (treasurer), A. Worobkiewicz (union captain), K. Kubok (deputy secretary), J. Schmerzler (host), F. Dreher (chronicler), J. Jasielski (chairman of the Department of Games and Discipline). The following were elected to the Audit Committee: J. Ćwienko, J. Serafini, W. Tataara (members) and B. Brzezinski and J. Fischler [21]. Territorially, Stanislawowski OZPN encompassed the area of Stanislawowski Voivodeship (without Stryi district) and districts of Ternopil Voivodeship (Chortkiv, Buczacz). The establishment of the Stanislawowski OZPN had a positive impact on the development of football in the Stanislaw Voivodeship. The main asset was the organisation of the competition system - in terms of Class A, Class B and Class C. Every year - the best team from the district competed in a bar competition for the state league. The organisation of the new district had a positive impact on the financial state of the clubs and sports associations participating in the league competition, due to shorter travel times to away matches. The district was able to field teams in the President's Cup competition.

An important element in the development of football in the Stanislaw region was the refereeing staff. As the 'Sport News' reported, the Football Referees' Sub-Collegium organised courses for football referees in order to "increase the refereeing staff as much as possible every year" [22]. Courses for football referees were organised in various cities of the province, including Kalusz, Kolomyia and Stanislaw. Within the activities of the Department of Games and Discipline (WGiD), a commission was established to qualify sports facilities (pitches) for Class A, Class B and Class C matches conducted by the Stanislaw OZPN, among others, at the WGiD meetings on 30 May 1934, 4 July 1934 and 8 August 1934, were qualified to play in Class A, B and C: sports fields of WKS 49 pp. in Kolomyia, the Municipal Savings Bank (MKO) in Stanislaw; qualified for Class B and C sports fields of KS Strzelec in Brosznów, the District Committee for Physical Education and Military Organisation (PKWiPW) in Kalusz, UTS Beskid Nadwórna and TG 'Sokol' in

Kolomyia; qualified the sports fields of PKWFiPW in Horodenka, TG 'Sokol' in Ottynia and KS Strzelec Foresta in Strymba [23-25] for Class C matches.

According to the Sports Yearbook of 1934, the following clubs and sports societies were the first to be included in the Stanislavov OZPN: ŻKS Admira Stanislav, SKS Baworów Kopyczyńce, Sok. KS Belvedere Stanislav, UTS Beskid Nadwórna, PKS Bystrzyca Nadwórna and SKS Bystrzyca Stanislav [22]. It should be noted that a significant number of clubs from the Stanislav region (as of 1933 and for some of the teams mentioned in 1934) were active within the Lviv OZPN: ŻTGS Dror Stryj, ŻTG Dror Kolomyja, SKS Gorka Stanislav ('Sokol' II), KS Groedlów Skole, ŻKS Hakoach Stanislav, ŻKS Hakoach Nadwórna, ŻTGS Hakoach Stryj, ŻKS Hakoach Kolomyja, KS Jedność Stanislav, Makkabi Stanislav, Military-Civilian Sports Club (WCKS) Pogoń Stryj, UTS Prołom Stanislav, SKS Strzelec Raz Dwa Trzy Stanislav, SKS Rewera Stanislav, KPW Ruch Stanislav, UTS Skała Stryj, SKS Stanislavovia Stanislav, SKKS Stryjanka Stryj, KS Strzelec Broszniów, Sport Section (SS) Society of Workers' Universities) TUR Stryj, KS TUR Kolomyja (see. photo no. 1), WCKS 49 pp. Kolomyja [26].

The Games and Discipline Department of the Stanislavskiy OZPN, at a meeting on 25 April 1934, among other things, took decisions concerning the system of league games of Class A, Class B and Class C in the 1934 season. In 1934 no team will be relegated to Class B; the reserves of the teams playing in Class A will form a separate group of matches; the reserves of the teams playing in Class B in Stanislav will form a separate group; the reserves of the Class B teams in Kolomyia (Photo 1) and the reserve team of Bystrzyca in Nadwórna will play league matches (the points gained by these teams do not affect the final results of the games; no team will be relegated from Class B, but three teams will be promoted; the Class C games will be divided into four groups: I group - Stanislavov, II - Kolomyja, Horodenka, III - Kalusz, Broszniow, Rypne, IV - Nadwórna; 2 best teams from four groups enter the final games for promotion to class B; 3 best teams of the final games of class C, are promoted to class B [22]. The presented competition system, with changes, survived until September 1939 (the outbreak of World War II). As reported in the 'Sport News' magazine, some clubs from the Ternopil sub-district (Ternopil province) moved to the Stanislav region. These were the following teams: KS Strzelec Czortków, KS Strzelec Jagielnica, KS Baworów Kopyczyńce, ŻKS Trumpeldor Kopyczyńce [27]. As of 16 May 1934, the Stanislavsky OZPN had 35 clubs.

In the 1934 season, only 3 teams participated in class A of the Stanislavovsky OZPN: Rever Stanislavov, Strzelc Gorki Stanislavov and Stanislavov. The title of champion of class A and at the same time the best team in the Stanislavov OZPN in 1934 was won by the team of Revera Stanislavov [24,25]. In the championship of class B of the Stanislavski OZPN the footballers of SKS Strzelec Raz Dwa Trzy Stanislav won, the vice-champion title went to WCKS 49 pp. Kolomyja [28]. Both teams were promoted to Class B (see Table 1).



Photo 1. KS TUR Kolomyja football team, August 1934. Source: Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe [in Polish] (State Digital Archives), sygn. 1-S-2115.

Table 1. Final table of the championship of class B of the Stanislawski OZPN in the season of 1934.

Place	Team name	Number of matches	Number of points won	Number of points lost	Goal ratio
1	Strzelec Raz Dwa Trzy	12	21	3	41:15
2	WCKS 49 pp. Kołomyja	12	18	6	34:13
3	ŻKS Admira Stanisławów	12	13	11	21:21
4	PKS Bystrzyca Nadwórna	12	12	12	18:19
5	UTS Prołom Stanisławów	12	10	14	23:33
6	ŻKS Hakoach Stanisławów	12	8	16	17:24
7	ŻTG Dror Kołomyja	12	2	22	10:37

Source: „Wiadomości Sportowe” 1934, nr 41 [in Polish]

In the final competition - in the 1934 season. - (the best teams from each group of class C) for entry to class B, the following teams took part: Belweder Stanislawov, Sport Club of Oil Mining (KSZN) Rypne, TG ‘Sokol’ Ottynia, PKS Bystrzyca Stanislawov, Hasmonia Kolomyja [29]. The Stanislawsky OZPN strove to include teams from the Stryi district. At the congress of the Lviv OZPN, on 21 January 1935, it was decided that the Stryj sub-district (sub-district) should remain in the existing district - Lviv [30]. On 16-17 February 1935, the General Congress of the Polish Football Association was to be held. In terms of the motions for the congress, the editors of the Sports Review wrote: *‘Stanislawov demands the incorporation of Stryj, Zydaczow and Khodorow into the Stanislawski OZPN’*. [31]. During the congress of the Polish Football Association, a decision was adopted *‘to allocate the Stryi district to the Stanislawsky District’* [32]. Activists of Stryj sports clubs reacted negatively to this decision. It is worth noting that a year earlier (1934), ‘the Board of the PZPN, recognising the motives put forward by the Stryj district clubs, left them with the Sub-Carpathian sub-district of the Lviv OZPN, to which Zagłębie Naftowe and Sambor still belong’ [32]. A strong asset in the ‘hands’ of Stryj activists were the financial issues of sports activities: *‘The incorporation of Stanislawov is tantamount to a significant increase in travel distances, and thus in expenditure items. A journey from Skole to Nadwórna, for example, would require a six-hour drive, with a change of train twice; while to Lviv (with six connections per day) one travels 2 hours, to Sambor 2 hours 20 minutes. To Drohobych and Boryslav the distances are so minimal that even B and C class clubs can afford the journeys’* [32]. The second argument of the activists of the clubs from the Stryi District, were sporting considerations. They believed that the Stanislawsky District of the PZPN had been created artificially in order to keep clubs whose level was not ‘adequate’ in a higher class. As far as this issue is concerned, one has to disagree with these views. The creation of a ‘new’ district unleashed new possibilities, especially in terms of the development of organisational structures, the sporting level, as well as increasing the number of teams in the championship games of the Stanislawski OZPN. The solution to the problem came at the end of May and the beginning of June 1935. The ‘Przegląd Sportowy’ published an article entitled *‘LOZPN retreats and promises to persuade Stryj to obey’*, in excerpts of which we read: *‘The meeting of the full Board of the Lviv OZPN, held in the presence of Eng Przeworski, passed a resolution stating that the failure to acknowledge the suspension of Stryj clubs by the PUSPN was only to express protest against the resolution of the General Assembly of the PUSPN excluding the Stryj district from the Lviv OZPN, and was not meant to oppose the PUSPN. At the same time, the LOZPN undertook to influence the Stryj clubs to comply with the resolution of the General Assembly of the PZPN and its further instructions, at the same time assuring the Stryj sub-district that the Board of the PZPN would make a formal request at the General Assembly of the PZPN to reincorporate Stryj into Lviv’* [33]. The clubs of the Stryi sub-district (covering two districts of the Stanislaw Voivodeship: Stryi and Zhydachiv) did not agree to be attached to the Stanislaw Voivodeship Football Association [34]. The following clubs and societies belonged to the Stryj sub-district: WCKS Pogoń Stryj, SKKS Stryjanka Stryj, ŻTG Dror Stryj, RKS TUR Stryj, ŻKS Hakoach Stryj, KS Groedłów Skole, KS Strzelec Żydaczów, KS Strzelec Żurawno. In number 12 of ‘Wiadomości

Sportowe' of 17 June 1935, it was reported: '*Pogoń Stryjsky, following the settlement of a dispute between PZPN and LOZPN, has been included in the Lviv District League, and begins its championship games next Sunday*' [35]. It should be noted that Pogoń Stryi had participated only once in class A of the Stanislawski OZPN, in the 1936 season. In the 1935, 1937/1938, and 1938/1939 seasons it played in the district league of the Lwowski OZPN [8].

In the 1935 season, 5 teams competed in the highest class of the Stanislawski OZPN competition - class A: Rewera Stanislaw, Strzelec Gorka Stanislaw, Stanislawowia Stanislaw, Strzelec Raz Dwa Trzy Stanislaw, WKS 49 pp. Kolomyja. The champion of the competition was the team of Rewera Stanislawów [36]. In class B, 9 teams competed, from the following towns: Chortkiv, Kolomyja, Nadwórna, Rypne, Stanislawiv. The champion was the team of the factory club - KSZN Rypne, gaining promotion to Class A [37]. In the individual groups of Class C, the best teams were: KS Świt-Strzelec Monasterzyska (group I), UTS Beskid Nadwórna (group III), ŻKS Hasmonia Kolomyja (group V). In group VI of class C, the footballers of KS Strzelec Rohatyn won, ahead of KS Strzelec Żurawno and KS Strzelec Żydaczów [38].

On 24 October 1936, the General Assembly of Delegates of the Stanislawski OZPN was held. One of the points of the assembly was the election of the district board, which consisted of M. Fischler (president), Markiewicz (vice-president), B. Liśkiewicz (secretary), F. Toroniewicz (treasurer), Z. Boltuch, M. Presser, L. Trauner (board members). The following were appointed to the Audit Committee: Z. Flus, Packer, W. Weintraub. The Game and Discipline Department consisted of J. Markiewicz (chairman), F. Mazurek (vice-chairman), W. Jaeger (secretary), A. Petrów (referee clerk), S. Gottesman (deputy referee clerk) [39]. Within the Stanislawovskiy OZPN, the Stanislawovskiy sub-district was active. In April 1937, the Stanislawovskiy OZPN, on the initiative and at the request of the activists of the Kolomyia clubs, proceeded to organise a football sub-district, covering the territorial area of the Kolomyia, Kosiv, Horodyn and Sniatyn districts. To this end, an organising committee was set up, consisting of Capt. Jasinski, Prof. Mula and MA Oehleberg [40]. On September 18, 1937, the General Assembly of the Pokutsk sub-district of the Stanislawskiy OZPN was held. The assembly was attended by activists of sports clubs and societies: WCKS Pokucie Kolomyja, Dror Kolomyja, Hasmonia Kolomyja, Yehuda Kolomyja, Rybnica Kosiv, Hapoel Kolomyja, Hakoach Zabloy, Makkabi Horodenka, Makkabi Kosiv. During the meeting, the Rules of Procedure of the Pokutsk Sub-District were adopted and the sub-district authorities were elected. This body was composed of: Stafiej (President, Pokuttya), Major Picheta (Pokuttya), Lieutenant Caban (Pokuttya), Schäter (Hasmonia), Feuerstein (Dror). Members of the Review Committee became: Rares (Dror), MA Reisman (Yehuda), Sgt. Gold (Pokucie) [41].

As of 15 August 1937, the clubs from the Stryi district passed to the Sub-Carpathian sub-district of the Lviv OZPN [40]. In this respect, the PZPN made a recommendation to transfer the clubs to the Stanislawsky OZPN. A resolution of the General Assembly of the PZPN was in force in this matter. Another disputed territory in relation to the Lviv OZPN and the Stanislawovskiy OZPN was the Chortkiv district. The PZPN decided that clubs from, among others, the Chortkiv district, wishing to become members of the PZPN, should apply to join the Stanislawovskiy OZPN [42]. The area of Stanislawovskiy OZPN, as well as the Department of Judicial Affairs (WSS) - as of August 1939 - was the following districts: Borszczovskiy, Buchacki, Chortkovskiy, Zaleszczyckiy (Ternopil province), Doliniański, Horodynskiy, Kaluski, Kolomyyskiy, Kopyczynskiy, Kosovskiy, Nadwórniański, Rochatyński, Sniatyński, Stanislawovskiy, tłumacki, and Żydaczowski (Stanislawov province) [43].

The champion of the Stanislawski ZPN in the 1936 season was Pogon Stryi (see Table 2) [44]. The district champion was determined by an extra match between Pogoń Stryj and Strzelc-Górka, which was played on a neutral sports pitch in Kalusz. The match ended in a convincing 4-0 victory for Pogoń Stryj. Legaszewski (Pogoń, 11 goals) was the top scorer in Class A, ahead of Rozlachowski (Rypne, 9 goals) and Duczakowski, Schuman

(both Strzelce-Górka) and Rudziak (Rewer) with 7 goals each. The best teams in the district were: in the seasons of 1936/1937, 1937/1938 - Rewera Stanislaw, while in 1938/1939 - Strzelec Górka Stanislaw [11]. Starting from the 1936/1937 season, there were 8 teams playing in the Class A competition. After the autumn round of the 1936/1937 season, Pogoń Stryj resigned from the league competition.

In the 1937/1938 season the following teams played in class A matches of Stanislaw District: Rewera Stanislaw, KSZN Rypne, Strzelec Gorka Stanislaw, Strzelec Raz Dwa Trzy (RDT) Stanislaw, KS Strzelec Broszniów, WCKS Pokucie Kolomyja, Bystrzyca Nadwórna, UTS Prołom Stanislaw [45]. In the next season - 1938/1939, in the Class A games participated: Strzelec Gorka Stanislaw, Rewera Stanislaw, KSZN Rypne, Potash Salt Exploitation Society (TESP) Kalusz, Strzelec RDT Stanislaw, Strzelec Broszniów, WCKS Pokucie Kolomyja, Bystrzyca Nadwórna [46]. For the first time two factory clubs took part in the highest class of the Stanislawski OZPN competition: KSZN Rypne and TESP Kalusz.

Teams active among the Jewish population actively participated in league games in the Stanislawovsky OZPN. They were very active in the games of class B and class C of Stanislaw OZPN. In the structures of the Pokuttya sub-district, Jewish teams made up the majority of teams. They were not very successful in sports, unlike in the Lviv province, where Hasmonia Lviv was very strong, or in the Tarnopol province - where the Yehuda Tarnopol team was among the best. Among the teams active among the Ukrainian population and participating in league competitions are: UTS Prołom Stanislaw, UTS Beskid Nadwórna, UTS Skała Stryj, UTS Zorza Kalusz, Beskid Kosów, UTS Łuh Kolomyja [11]. The team playing in class A of the Stanislawski OZPN was UTS Prołom Stanislaw. It is worth noting that not all Ukrainian teams belonged to the Stanislawov OZPN, but participated in the competition of the Ukrainian Sports Association (UZS) in Poland. Among them, the following should be mentioned: Sokił Stanislaw, Ukraina Pasieczna, Roksolana Rohatyn, Hortica Żydaczów, Sokił Rohatyn, Kalina Żurawno, Sokił Żydaczów, Dniester Mikolajów, Berkut Pasieczna, Czajka Kalusz, Sokił Kolomyja, Sokił Ottynia [11].

The best football teams from the Stanislaw Province competed in the barage games for promotion to the state league. In the years 1931, 1934-1935, 1937-1938, Rewera Stanislaw took part in these games, in 1936. - Pogoń Stryj, in 1939. - Strzelec Gorka Stanislaw [15]. The most successful players in these competitions were Rewera Stanislaw in 1934 (see Table 3).

Rewera's players, competing against the champions of the Lviv (Czarni), Volyn (Police KS) and Lublin (WKS 7 pp. Legionów) districts, took first place, gaining promotion to the next round of the competition. At this stage of the competition, Rewera's players faced a team from Śląsk Świętochłowice, losing in a two-match encounter (0:5; 1:0) (see photo 2).



Photo 2. Śląsk Świętochłowice-Rewera Stanisławów football match in Świętochłowice, 18 November 1934; Rewera Stanisławów football team. Source: Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe [in Polish] (State Digital Archives), sygn. 1-S-2416-1.

Table 2. Final table of the championship of class A of the Stanisławski OZPN in the season of 1936.

Place	Team name	Number of matches	Number of points won	Number of points lost	Goal ratio
1	Pogoń Stryj	12	19	5	34:8
2	Strzelec-Górka	12	19	5	27:12
3	KSZN Rypne	12	17	7	23:10
4	Rewera Stanisławów	12	14	10	28:20
5	Pokucie Kołomyja	12	9	15	17:23
6	Strzelec RDT	12	3	21	12:34
7	Stanisławowia	12	3	21	8:40

Source: „Wiadomości Sportowe” 1936, nr 14; „Wiadomości Sportowe 1936, nr 15. [in Polish]

Table 3 Final table of the state league entry games for the 1934 season (1st round of bargaining).

Place	Team name	Number of matches	Number of points won	Number of points lost	Goal ratio
1	Rewera Stanisławów	6	9	3	12:7
2	Czarni Lwów	6	8	4	15:5
3	Policyjny KS Łuck	6	4	8	9:13
4	WKS 7 pp. Legionów Chełm	6	3	9	5:12

Source: „Wiadomości Sportowe” 1934, nr 44 [in Polish]

In 1936, Polish football was enriched by a new form of competition - the Polish Cup (a prize funded by the President of the Republic of Poland Ignacy Mościcki), in which representatives of 14 football districts and 2 representatives of the state league participated. In the inaugural appearance in the competition in 1936, Stanisławov defeated Lviv [47]. The match took place at the sports stadium of the Municipal Savings Bank (MKO) in Stanisławov, with 3,000 fans in attendance. The Stanisławov team featured Ogonowski (Pogoń Stryj), Herman - reserve (Revera), Gabara (Pogoń), Ficek (Rypne), Schäffer (Revera), Jończy (Revera), Tomaszewski (Rypne), Schuman (Strzelec-Górka), Rudziak (Revera), Zasławski (Pogoń), Jaworski (Strzelec-Górka), Hrabal (Rypne). In the next match, played on 2 August 1936, Stanisławov faced the B League team. The match took place at the MKO stadium, with more than 3,500 spectators in attendance. The match ended with a score of 2:2, which should be considered a success for Stanisławov [48]. In a repeat match, the B League team beat Stanisławov 5:1 [49]. The following year (1937), the Stanisławov team defeated the Lviv team (2:1) in the first round, only to lose to the Krakow team (1:4) in the competition to advance to the semi-finals [50, 51]. In the next edition (1938) of the Polish Cup, the Stanisław team defeated Wolyn (3:2), only to lose to Krakow (0:2) in the next round [15,52]. The best result in the Polish Cup competition was recorded by Stanisław footballers in 1939. In the first round they defeated the Lublin team (3:1). The match took place in Stanisławov, at the MKO sports stadium, with 3,000 fans in attendance [53]. The Stanisławov team featured Pindus, (Herman), Wenzel, Jaworski, Schäffer, Jończy, Nitka, Maruniewicz, Nowak, Czyżyk, Zasławski, Rudziak. In the quarter-final match, played in Stanisław, on 29 June 1939, they beat the team from Lviv (5:2). Stanisławov was represented by the following players: Sliwinski (Revera), Wenzel (Revera), Jaworski (Strzelec-Górka), Nitka (Revera), Jończy (Revera), Schäffer (Revera), Rudziak (Revera), Nowak (Revera), Zasławski (Revera), Cichy (TESP Kalusz), Hrabal (Rypne) [54]. The semi-final match was played on 6 August 1939 in Vilnius, where Stanisławov defeated the Vilnius team (1:0). The final match between the teams of Stanisław and Poznań - by decision of the Polish Football Association - was to be played on 5 November 1939 in Stanisław [43]. Due to the outbreak of World War II and the invasion of Poland, Germany and the Soviet Union in September 1939, the match did not take place. The results obtained by the Stanisławov teams in the Polish Cup could testify to the growing level of football in the Stanisławov province.

Another event aimed at developing football was the Polish Junior Championships, preceded by the selection of the best junior team in the district. In 1936, 5 teams entered the Stanislawski OZPN championship: Revera (2 teams), Strzelec-Górka, Strzelec Raz Dwa Trzy and Pokucie Kolomyja. In the final match, the Revera team beat Pokucie (2:0). Revera's juniors advanced to the Polish Championships, which were to be held in Sieraków [55]. The Polish junior championships were held in Sieraków, from 17-27 August 1936, as part of a camp for juniors. In the quarter-final match, Revera lost to Wisła Kraków (2:4). In the consolation tournament (for teams that dropped out in the quarter-finals), Revera won WKS Grodno (3:0); tied with Brygada Częstochowa (2:2) and lost to Polonia Warsaw (0:1) [56,57]. Revera's team finished in sixth place. The next Polish junior camp championship was held from 16 August to 4 September 1937 in Kozienice. Revera's juniors were the representative of the Stanislawski OZPN. In the group games, Revera, among others, defeated Śmigły Wilno (2:0); lost to Pogoń Lviv (1:4) [58,59]. Lack of source materials does not allow to state in which place the Revera footballers were classified. The following year (1938), the junior championship of the Stanislawski OZPN was won by the Strzelc-Górki team [60]. From 23-30 June 1939, a training camp for juniors and forwards of the Stanislawski OZPN was held for the first time in the Stanislawski province in Dolina. Two teams of juniors of Strzelc-Górki, one team of Strzelc Brosznów and Bystrzyca Nadwórna were qualified for the camp. Bystrzyca's juniors did not come to the camp. During the training camp, the final competition of the junior championship of the Stanislawski OZPN was played, in which the team of Strzelc-Górki won [54]. The main trainer at the sports camp was PZPN coach M. Spojda. The organisation of a training camp for the best teams of the Stanislawski OZPN should be evaluated very positively. It raised the sporting level of the juniors, which resulted in a result at the Polish junior championships, where only in the semi-final of the competition, Strzelec-Górka Stanislaw succumbed to WKS Lutsk (1:2) [61]. In order to popularise the sport of football, Stanislawski OZPN organised events called 'District Day'. In 1934, events on the occasion of the 'District Day' were held in Kalusz, Kolomyja and Nadwórna, among others [27].

SUMMARY

The interwar period saw an increase in the level of football in the Ternopil province. In terms of organisation - until March 1934, clubs and sports associations running a football section were part of the Lviv OZPN. In 1928, within the structures of the Lviv Regional Football Association, the Stanislaw Region was created. The creation of the Stanislawov sub-district had a positive impact on the development of the sport in the Stanislawov province, including the fact that the Stanislawov sub-district ran Class B and Class C competitions. A special impulse for the formation and development of football in the Stanislaw Voivodeship was the establishment of the Stanislaw Voivodeship Football Association in March 1934. The Sub-Collegium of Football Referees was active within the Stanislawovskiy OZPN. The 1920s and 1930s saw an increase in the number of clubs and associations running a football section. Football teams developed not only in the two main towns of the province, Stanislawov and Stryi, but also in district towns such as: Dolina, Horodenka, Kalusz, Kolomyja, Kosiv, Nadwórna, Rohatyn, Sniatyn, Translator, Żydaczów. It should be noted that not all provinces had OZPN structures. The Novgorod and Ternopil provinces did not have district structures. Football developed among the Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish population of the Stanislaw Voivodeship. The football sections of Jewish clubs and societies were very numerous, of which the highest level was represented by, among others, ŻKS Admira Stanisławów, ŻKS Hakoach Stanisławów and ŻTG Dror Kołomyja. Clubs and societies, active among the Ukrainian population boycotted - for political reasons - the league games. The first club to join the Lviv association was Ukraine Lviv in 1928. Teams from the Ukrainian population of the Stanislaw region took part in Lviv association games, and later in Stanislaw Association games. Among them, UTS Prołom

Stanisław presented the highest sporting level. Some of the teams took part in UZS competitions in Poland. The best football teams that also took part in the competition for promotion to the state league were Reverta Stanisław, Pogoń Stryj and Strzelec-Górka Stanisław. The results of the Stanisław team in the President's Cup competition (promotion to the final of the all-Polish competition), or the promotion of the Strzelec-Górka Stanisław team to the semi-finals of the Polish Junior Championships in 1939, testify to the growing level of football in the Stanisław Region.

At the end of the 1930s, factory clubs (operating at industrial plants) gained increasing importance in the Stanisławów Voivodeship football competition. In the 1938/1939 season, KSZN Rypne and TESP Kałusz took part in the top division of the Stanisławowski OZPN. Sports clubs in a more favorable financial situation (including factory clubs) were becoming increasingly important in sports competitions.

When comparing the state and level of football in Stanisławów Voivodeship with the neighboring voivodeships of Lviv and Tarnopol, it should be noted that this level was lower than in Lviv Voivodeship, where there were football teams participating in the state league (Pogoń Lwów, Czarni Lwów, Hasmonea Lwów). Compared to the Ternopil region, the status and level of football in the Stanisław region was much higher, both in terms of organization and sporting achievements [63].

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