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**«НАРОДНИЙ ВЧИТЕЛЬ» (1916 – 1918)  
Й. БАЛАБАНА НА ТЛІ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИХ ЧАСОПИСІВ  
І ВЧИТЕЛЬСЬКИХ ТОВАРИСТВ ГАЛИЧИНИ**

*Органи державної влади Австрії та освіти великого значення надавали народному шкільництву. Під час Першої світової війни, незважаючи на труднощі, побачили світ нові педагогічні часописи, серед них «Народний учитель» («Nauczyciel Ludowy»). Часопис виходив у Львові упродовж 1916 – 1918 рр. Його видавав і редагував Й. Балабан – львівський вчитель і освітній діяч. Щомісячник висвітлював проблеми народних вчителів, підвищення їх кваліфікації.*

**Ключові слова:** Галичина, педагогічні часописи, вчительські товариства, Й. Балабан, «Nauczyciel Ludowy» («Народний учитель»).

**Introduction.** Pedagogical periodicals were already published in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Initially, most of them were of a general nature and subsequently underwent differentiation along with the development and specialization of pedagogical sciences [10, 16], [11, 20 – 61]. They were created to meet different needs and reading interests of individuals and groups of teachers or people interested in education, hence their diverse content and diversity of issues undertaken by the editorial teams. Pedagogical periodicals would also seek to promote pedagogical knowledge among parents, improve the skills of teachers and inform about educational activities [13, 79].

In Galicia, interest in pedagogy and publishing periodicals related to this topic appeared in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The region gained autonomy in 1867, which created favourable conditions for the development of various areas of social life, including education. The cultural level of broad social circles was raised, which entailed a development of the education systems in the Polish and Ukrainian languages [14, 197].

Discussion began on the concept of schools and teaching, theory and practice of teaching. A variety of views on this subject and the popularization of pedagogical knowledge appeared in the press, particularly in specialist journals. These included «School», «Museum» and, since the beginning of

the 20<sup>th</sup> century «Pedagogical Movement», «Pedagogical Journal» or «School Reform» [13, 81]. According to the press statistics in Galicia, more and more titles appeared as time went by. For example, in the years 1881 – 18 titles, 1890 – 10 titles, 1900 – 17 titles, and in 1910. – 1 title. Most were ephemeral and only appeared for a year or two. Educational periodicals, like all other publications, were subject to the Austrian press law (Act of 17 December 1862). This law was in force until the end of the annexation. Before beginning to issue a periodical, the publisher was obliged to inform the security authorities of his intentions. The duties of the printer included providing the prosecutor's office with an obligatory copy of the issue before distribution. In larger cities, prosecutor's offices appointed special officials to be the «*judicial police on private matters*», and newspapers published in violation of the regulations were confiscated [21, 11, 14 – 15].

In the years 1900 – 1914, the Polish pedagogical periodical press was enriched by 21 titles. Seven of them were issued in Krakow, also 7 in Warsaw, 4 in Lviv, Poznań and Sambor and one in Stanisławów. As demonstrated here, most periodicals of this type were issued under the Austrian rule [10, 35], [22, 40 – 46].

Of the three partitions, the Austrian rule offered the best conditions for the development of pedagogical writings, but only since the establishment of the Galician autonomy – only «Parish School», of which we have almost no records, had appeared before that. The official «School Circular» was published in 1868 – 1870, and the first major educational periodical «School» appeared in 1868. Issued by the Lviv bookseller Karol Wilde, it was acquired three years later by the Polish Pedagogical Association. For 15 years, it was the only periodical undertaking pedagogical issues. It was only in 1883 that the «Teacher's Voice» was founded in Kołomyja and the «Museum» periodical in Lviv by the Society of Teachers of Higher Education. Further development of educational magazines happened in the 1890s, when over a dozen new titles appeared. Some of the periodicals were in opposition to the official policy of the educational authorities, for example «Elementary State Education», published in the years 1891 – 1893. The development of magazines in Galicia continued uninterrupted until 1914 and they continued to be issued during the First World War. What is more, new titles were created, for example «Teacher», «Polish School», «Teachers' Voice», «Polish Educational Society» and «Elementary State School Teacher», which will be described in more detail below [18, 80 – 81].

**Elementary State Education.** There was an increase in the number of teachers, especially elementary school teachers who, despite unfavourable economic situation, increasingly reached for journals which improved their professional development. A total of 60 pedagogical periodicals were

published in the area of Galicia in the years 1867 – 1918, 34 of them in Lviv [14, 198 – 199].

The articles concerning general education of the Constitution of 1867 contained many liberal principles such as secularism, universality. Schools were obligatory and free of charge. The 1873 Law for Schools stipulated that the elementary state school is compulsory for all children 6 to 12 years old. In practice, the curriculum in elementary state schools in the city differed from those in the countryside. The program for children in rural areas was overloaded with information on farming, that for city children – with information on various crafts and trade [20, 17 – 19]. The difficult economic situation in Galicia affected the level and organization of education, especially in rural areas. Most schools were one-schools, which determined the low level of elementary education. The literacy rate steadily increased, but was still low in comparison with other countries of the Austrian monarchy. In 1880, over 80% of the Galicia population were illiterate, and only 60% of children attended schools [16, 167].

According to the Constitution of 1867, the subjects of the Habsburg monarchy had the right to education in their mother tongue. The School Law of 1869 made changes in the organization of the education system, establishing elementary state schools and determining the status of elementary state school teachers. It provided detailed regulations on the staff preparation system and criteria for admission to the profession. Aspirants to the profession had to meet a number of physical, moral and mental requirements, and the legislators asserted their influence on the choice and level of teaching staff. This did not give the elementary state school Teachers a high social status, but provided them with stability and relatively favourable employment conditions. The right to confer permanent jobs belonged to the National School Board. Each teacher had to take an oath, pledging allegiance and obedience to political authorities, acquiring the status of a public official and the corresponding official responsibility. According to the School Law, an elementary state school teacher worked 30 hours per week and could have a maximum of 80 students under their care. An important benefit for the teachers was the right to a pension and provisions for their immediate family members in the case of the teacher's demise [32, 55 – 76].

**Teachers' organizations.** Teachers manifested their will to organize by forming associations, apart from self-improvement and issuing periodicals. The first was the 1869 Pedagogical Association from Lviv, which comprised persons interested in education and especially teachers of various types of schools. It was founded by pedagogical activists Bronisław Trzaskowski and Zygmunt Sawczyński and a Lviv bookseller Karol Wild. It should be noted that the Pedagogical Society had little to do with the physical and social situation of teachers and folk education. The latter group of teachers was represented

by the «People's Education» periodical created in 1891, which concerned itself with the training of elementary state school teachers, their financial situation and the analysis of the status of this type of education. In 1903, the *Association of Elementary State Education Teachers* was formed alongside the Krakow branch of the Education Society. Two years later it was transformed into the National Union of Elementary State School Teachers. Activists and members presented their views on the pages of the «Voice of the Elementary State School Teachers» and the «Pedagogical Movement» and also in the local Lviv «Teachers' Gazette» [15, 22 – 26]. For teachers working in schools with Ukrainian as the language of instruction, the «School Pedagogical Writings», issued in the years 1875 – 1879, was of greatest importance, along with «Teachers' Voice» published in Kołomyja in the years 1883 – 1893 [14, 203].

The «Voice of the Elementary State School Teachers», which began to appear in 1906 and was edited by Stanisław Zaleski was the press organ of the National Union of Elementary State School Teachers in Galicia. The periodical preached professional solidarity across national boundaries, emphasizing the good principles of coexistence with Ruthenians [20, 24].

The question of Elementary State School Education in Galicia is undoubtedly noteworthy. It was a matter of concern for the Elementary State School Society, one of the largest organizations in Galicia, founded in 1891. In 1910 it could boast 257 teachers' associations (14 in the Lviv area), which comprised almost 30 thousand people. One of the associations of the Society operated in Drohobycz. The aim was to spread education among the people, based on Polish national and religious principles. Both Krakow and Lviv aspired to playing a leading role in the Elementary State School Society. Lviv was home its eastern section and six general meetings were held there – the last in 1917 [6, 176 – 182].

During this period, there were also proposals related to the necessity for the elementary state school teachers to organize themselves, and even in the journal «School» in 1892 there appeared a draft of such an association, interestingly designed as a joint stock company engaged in the trade in textbooks and school supplies. Other concepts of elementary state school teachers' associations involved forming one association for this professional group, regardless of nationality [19, 266, 269].

The issue of elementary state school education became the concern of the National Union of Elementary State School Teachers in Galicia, created in 1905. Moreover, at the first Congress of Delegates Józef Bałaban declared two resolutions – one expressing solidarity for fighting for the creation of Polish education in the Russian zone, and the other expressing sympathy for students struggling against Germanization under Prussian rule [20, 24]. He was then elected to the Supreme National Board. Bałaban often represented the National Union of Elementary State School Teachers. For example. He

participated in the jubilee congress of the Society of Teachers of Higher Education on 30 May 1909 and in the delegation to the Pedagogical Congress in Lviv in 1909 [28, 132], [9, 89]. He also took an active part in the mass demonstration of elementary state school teachers fighting for the improvement of their living conditions in Lviv on 17 February 1907. The next such rally was held in 1912, gathering approximately 11 thousand union members (the earlier demonstration – approx. 7 thousand). Bałaban became a rally presidium member. The National Union of Elementary State School Teachers gathered approximately three-quarters of elementary state school teachers in Galicia, and Józef Bałaban was counted among its most important activists.

In the Lviv environment, along with Julian Smulikowski, Bałaban was ranked among the leaders of the National Union [28, 118 – 119, 131, 133]; [20, 26 – 28, 32 – 33]. He was known for his critical statements about school reality and reflections on the direction of educational reforms. He published articles on these issues in the «Elementary State School Education», the «Voice of Elementary State School Teachers» and, eventually, «Elementary State School Teacher» which he edited himself [28, 133].

During World War I, on November 5, 1916, Józef Bałaban took part in the first legal congress of teachers from the Polish Kingdom (approx. 40 local teaching organizations from the Russian annexation territory). This congress was attended by representatives of Union of Polish Elementary State School Teachers in Galicia. Participants treated the congress as a symbol of all teachers from the Polish lands uniting, regardless of district divisions. Jozef Bałaban was one of the dozen members of the presidium of the congress, which adopted a number of resolutions on the future of Polish schools and the management of professional movements of teachers [9, 94 – 95].

**A profile of Józef Bałaban.** The abovementioned Józef Bałaban, publisher of «State Elementary School Teacher» and educational activist, was a very well known person, though not much information has survived until today about his private life. He tied his fate to Lviv, where he worked as a history teacher. He was the author of a textbook with multiple issues, entitled: *The history of Poland, a coursebook for mature youth and adults*. He served as director of the Tadeusz Kościuszko 7<sup>th</sup> National Gymnasium and was also president of the «Fireside Circle» n. 1921, Bałaban became a member of the Provisional Council of the City of Lviv. Since 1924, he was a member of the board of the Sickness Insurance Fund chosen from the list of the United Professional Association. On May 2, 1923 he was awarded the Order of the Rebirth of Poland. He died on October 6, 1927 [7, 111, 256, 375], [26, 32]. It should be noted that Józef Bałaban engaged in the activities of the Polish Motherland, which was the largest publisher of books for the people. Its curators were the subsequent speakers of the National Sejm and Bałaban was the administrator of this association [33, 197].

Józef Bałaban was recognized as outstanding educator and teaching theorist, next to Władysław Spasowski or Henryk Rowid, who worked for the good of Polish schools and also was a spokesperson in the interest of teachers [19, 214].

In addition to newspaper articles, Józef Bałaban also published more extensive writings on education. One of them is *A few reflections on education laws*, published in Lviv in 1905. Bałaban criticized, among others, the «caste» division of schools into higher and lower (urban and rural) and the work overload of state elementary school teachers, emphasizing the fact that work with children is, after all, exhausting. He paid attention to overcrowding in the elementary state schools, which badly affected the quality of education, and as a teacher who taught various subjects, analyzed textbooks [2, 1 – 20]. The next printed work by Józef Bałaban is his speech delivered at a meeting of the Scientific and Social Association of Lviv on 28 January 1910. It was entitled *From the history of elementary state education in Galicia*. The author emphasized and justified the importance of education of the people in the life of the nation. The task of teaching is not only to combat illiteracy, but also the education of a student for life in the society. He stated that the situation in elementary state education in Galicia was not satisfactory, mainly due to a lack of successful system solutions [4, 1 – 14]. Also in 1910, Bałaban released a brochure: *What reform does elementary state education need?* It is a published speech of Józef Bałaban made at the meeting of the Lviv «Fireside Circle» of the National Elementary State School Teachers' Union on 22 September 1909. He stressed the importance and mission of the teaching profession, especially the shortcomings of the education system and the large number of illiterates. He stressed the importance of elementary schools and the necessity of putting high demands on teachers working in these schools, as reality showed that many of them did not meet high standards, so proper training of teachers should also be ensured by teacher training seminars. On the other hand, elementary state school teachers were categorized as «*secondary citizens of the country*». Many critical words were given by Bałaban to textbooks, as he considered them to be a weak point of the Galician education [1, 1 – 32]. It is worth noting that in articles which Józef Bałaban published at the end of his life, already in independent Poland, he continues to disclose his views about the neglect of education, stating ironically that if the state authorities cannot cope with this task, perhaps education should be entrusted to the Church [19, 129].

Józef Bałaban began publishing «Elementary State School Teacher» at a time when teachers, readers of pedagogical periodicals, as well as members of the developing Galician teachers' union movement, became more and more aware of their situation and rights. In teaching we can also see the process of developing national awareness and independence [12, 83 – 84].

The position of elementary state school teachers in Galicia was very difficult in every respect. Wages were low, regulated according to the standard «inter-class» classification system. The «Teachers' Voice», repeatedly described the misery in the ranks of elementary state school teachers, which was the source of all kinds of demoralization. However, the profession was dominated by noble individuals, working with dedication and highly valuing their mission. Others were passive «*drawn into the yoke of heavy duty*» [20, 20 – 21].

Elementary state school teachers were ranked among the so-called «plebeian teachers», while teachers of secondary schools and universities were the highest in the hierarchy – the «nobility of the teaching profession». Nationalization of the teaching profession in Galicia, caused state elementary school teachers to become state officials subordinated to political power. The National School Council prohibited state elementary school teachers from taking up functions not related to the performance of their duties of school, for example activities in municipalities, courts and churches. The legislation replaced the term «social group of teachers» with «teaching officials». According to legal regulations, a teacher should be the epitome of all Christian virtues, and regard his duties as «sacred», giving an example to others. Teachers should be religious, moral, with excellent social skills, as well as kind, patient and fair. Of course, they had to present a high level development of mind and intellect, knowledge of teaching methods, talents from different fields of knowledge, but without going beyond the pages of the textbooks. Teachers owed their loyalty to the Austrian State. These high demands in time caused protests of teachers who were increasingly aware of the role of their profession, burdened with high expectations and underestimated in terms of social position and humble and living conditions caused by low pay [17, 209 – 220]. Bronisław Trzaskowski emphasized that teachers' duties are heavy and difficult because they are «*in educational works the deputies of parents, their emissaries*» In addition to official demands placed upon teachers, Trzaskowski underlined the virtue of humility and the need to learn from older, more experienced fellow teachers [34, 45 – 46]. It should be noted that elementary state school teachers had significant achievements in the field of spreading education, far beyond the minimum mandated by the National School Council. They often expanded the obligatory curriculum to include Polish literature, history and geography, spreading the «national spirit» [16, 180].

«Elementary State School Teacher» – a periodical published just before Poland regained its independence during the First World War – was counted among pedagogical periodicals issued by a private person, which also included «The Teachers' Voice» (edited by J. Holender and J. Kawalec) «School Newspaper» by Stanislaw Rosoła, or «Teacher» issued by Helena Strażyńska. In addition to private publishers, pedagogical periodicals were issued by

associations and teachers' organizations, cultural and educational societies and administration, whether secular or ecclesiastical [18, 142].

The «Elementary State School Teacher» undertook similar problems as «Teachers' Newspaper» issued in Lviv in 1899 – 1904. The prior periodical, edited and published by Józef Bałaban, mainly undertook the problems of elementary state schools, published articles on methods of teaching various subjects and dedicated a lot of space to matters of education in Lviv, but also nationwide and abroad. It addressed the issues of the teaching profession, elementary state education reform and teacher training seminars, presented a program of professional education, contained a literature review, and also published biographies of famous Poles [14, 210].

The first issue of «Elementary State School Teacher» appeared in January 1916. It was published regularly every month in 1916, 1917, and until June 1918. After that date it appears to have had only one issue – combined as No. 7 – 12, covering the period from July to December. Each of the issues counted 16 pages, but the last – combined had 32 pages. The magazine format was not big – its dimensions were 23.4 x 15.5 cm, consistently throughout the period of issuance. In 1916, the publisher numbered the pages within a given number – from 1 to 16. A change was made in the next two years: 1917 and 1918, when there was a continuous numbering within the year's issues. The vignette depicted a fragment of an idyllic landscape and a scene where a man in a hat, probably a teacher, was talking to a small group of villagers, and giving them a book. The Vignette remained unchanged since the beginning of the publication of the periodical, up to the May 1917 number. After this time, the publisher gave up the vignette. The editor's name, «Bałaban Józef» was highlighted in clearly visible, bold print.

Each issue of «Elementary State School Teacher» in 1916 and 1917 began with a quote from the third part of «Forefathers' Eve» by Adam Mickiewicz: *«I want to lift him up and make him happy / I want the whole world to be surprised»*. Beginning with the first issue of 1918. Each number began with the quotation from the 3<sup>rd</sup> volume of «Letters» by Hugo Kołłątaj *«Who wants a fair enlightenment of the people, should not oppose the enlightenment of their teachers because the half-taught cause everywhere the greatest problems»*.

The publisher made possible the purchase of an annual subscription of the periodical at: 4 Crowns in 1916, 6 Crowns in 1917, and 8 crowns in 1918. Each time the price increased, the publisher justified it with rising costs of paper and printing, sometimes caused war-time difficulties. The editing team resided in Lviv, invariably at 14, Zaścianek Street. The publisher used the services of various printers. For a long time, up to number 2 in 1918, the periodical was printed by «Udziałowa» at 20, Kopernika Street. Then numbers 3, 4, and 5 in 1918 were printed by Jakubowski and Company at 11, Piekarska



Street, and the number 6 and combined 7 – 12 of 1918 – by «Prasa» at 4, Sokoła Street.

In the first issue of «Elementary State School Teacher» from 1916 Józef Bałaban, under the pseudonym «Elementary State School Teacher's Writer» published an editorial, announcing what issues will be dealt with by the periodical. He wrote, for example, that: «*The issue of education of the people, the issue of education of the broad masses of the nation, is an issue quite open in all organizations, whether state or national*» [...] «*no nation, no state has solved the problem of education of the nation, educate of the people, and it is even less solved by us, who do not have our own state*». He added that the condition of education in Galicia presented quite badly, and the previous 50 years had been wasted concerning the development of education. Thus the new magazine would try to help the cause of education of society, which until then had not been successful [5, 1 – 3]. It is worth noting that at the end of the first issue an article From the Editor was published, where Józef Bałaban informed about the adopted system of consecutive numbers, and also referred to the current situation. He wrote: «*The ongoing current war, precipitated many teachers and teachers from their positions, paper and printing prices have gone up incredibly, post offices are not functioning properly*». Still, the magazine would be issued, as work for the good of education should not be discontinued [3, 16].

In the «Elementary State School Teacher» the editor and publisher in one person wrote most of the articles. He always published more or less extensive articles in the text. The problems he was concerned with were vital for the Galician elementary state school teachers, i.e. the level of education, professional preparation of teachers, schooling supervision or need for reform. It may also be presumed that the unsigned texts were also most likely written by Józef Bałaban. Later issues often featured articles devoted to particular events, e.g. the idea of the Legions, celebrations of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Association of Polish Teachers, or the death of Emperor Franz Joseph. Other information was also included, like teaching German and agriculture in elementary state schools, education under the Austrian occupation and in the Polish Kingdom, the reform of teacher training seminars. In contrast, education issues were usually the subject of T.K. Broniec's articles. A dozen issues in the years 1916 – 1917 featured a publication entitled «Tales of an old teacher», signed Józef Sądecznanin, and devoted to personal experiences and observations. Tomasz Kokuszka signed a series of articles called «The School and the Book», published in several episodes in 1917. Signed Seweryn Udziela was the author of article «The Teacher Citizen» in the tenth issue of 1917, where he described his own memories and observations. Bronisław Sokalski wrote an article «They Otherwise», concerning education in the Radom lands and the Biłgoraj province, published in the fifth edition of 1918.

It is worth mentioning a very interesting «Appeal on the collection of materials for war folklore», which asked the reader to complete a questionnaire on folk omens and predictions related to the ongoing war and customs of war, songs, drawings, advice or soldier's dialect. Replies were to be sent to the board of the Polish Military Archive in Krakow, located in the building of the Academy of Arts and Sciences [24, 110 – 112]. Attention should also be given to the article by an unknown author, «The project of the future system of education in Poland», as it concerns the possibility of regaining independence by Poland [30, 10 – 12].

Also valuable is a list of 14 titles of pedagogical and educational periodical existing at the time. They included the periodicals' subject matter, characteristics and conditions of subscription. It is a very valuable list as it offers a complete overview of periodicals appearing in the time of war [8, 43 – 46].

Each issue of «Elementary State School Teacher» contained «Biographies and profiles», which constituted a permanent section which portrayed social and educational activists, teachers, and other famous Poles. It always included a photograph of the person, to whom the article was devoted.

Another regular column in the «Elementary State School Teacher» was occupied by the section «References», where short reviews were published presenting publications on education and schooling, while the course of the war was discussed in the «Review of popular legion publications» [31, 14 – 16]. Lists of books which were being published at that moment or recommended for teachers to read were also included. Another fixed feature of the periodical was the «Chronicle» which contained current information, e.g., in the first issue of 1916, concerning illiterates in the military. From time to time editorial staff reported on the death of distinguished teachers and people involved in education, as well as information on public speeches and lectures.

Sometimes the editors informed the readers about the correspondence they had received, and encouraged readers to write to them. The most typical letters contained words of support and greetings.

The «Elementary State School Teacher» occasionally had problems with censorship. For example in the third issue of 1916 the publisher reported: «No. 2 of the «Elementary State School Teacher» was confiscated by the Royal-Imperial Prosecutor, hence the delay in shipping. After the removal of unsatisfactory paragraphs, the issue was immediately sent out to our honourable subscribers» [25, 15]. The effect of censorship – white spaces – can be seen in e.g. issue 4 of 1916, also in the editorial by Józef Bałaban, as well as in issue 12, also from 1916, in the article «Administration and organization of state elementary education in Galicia» [23, No. 1, 2 – 3], [4, 5 – 6], [8, 5 – 6], [12, 5].

With time – from No. 11 in 1916 – notices began to appear, albeit irregularly, at the bottom of the last page, advertising usually (usually) textbooks and other books, maps, issued laws on education, or magazines. The most

surprising advertisement appeared on the last page in issue 8 of 1917. It reads: «Lady and Gentleman teachers, interested organizing cheap repair (resoling) of footwear – and earning a few hundred Crowns a month, – are kindly requested to provide their address». A company from Przemyśl thus intended to propagate the excellent shoe soles «Ideal». This work for teachers would involve collecting 10 pairs of shoes to resole and transferring them to the company, and in addition to the payment the teacher in question could count on free resoling of one pair of shoes for themselves.

In the last, combined number 7 – 12 (July – December) 1918, at the end of the issue, Józef Bałaban included extensive information about the failure to continue issuing the periodical. He wrote: «*The year 1918 has become the fatal year for our periodical and it has prevented that periodical's continued existence*». Subsequent numbers that year were published with a considerable delay, due to fading paper stocks and lack of printers in Lviv, who were drafted to the Austrian army. In addition, the «Elementary State School Teacher» editor was bedridden for two months. As a result of the Ukrainian invasion, the house, where the editorial staff resided was fired at so much that it became damaged beyond use. In the bombarded city there was no electricity and water, therefore printing machines did not operate. Thus, with great regret, the publisher was forced to suspend publishing the journal, hoping that in a free Poland he would be able to continue his work [26, 128].

«Elementary State School Teacher» is an example of how the concern for matters of education was expressed on the pages of periodicals, despite the difficult war years. It had its customers and subscribers, spreading information and news, and publishing materials useful for teachers of not only elementary state schools.

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**Дановская Ева. «Народный учитель» (1916 – 1918) И. Балабана на фоне педагогических журналов и учительских обществ Галичины.** Органы государственной власти Австрии и образования большое значение уделяли народному школьничеству. Во время Первой мировой войны, несмотря на трудности, увидели свет новые педагогические журналы, среди них «Народный учитель» («Nauczyciel Ludowy»). Журнал выходил во Львове в течение 1916 – 1918 гг. Его издавал и редактировал И. Балабан – львовский учитель и образовательный деятель. Ежемесячный освещал проблемы народных учителей, повышение их квалификации.

**Ключевые слова:** Галичина, педагогические журналы, учительские общества, И. Балабан, «Народный учитель».

**Danowska Ewa. Józef Balaban's «The State Elementary School Teachers» (1916 – 1918) in comparison with other pedagogical periodicals and teaching associations in Galicia.** The State Elementary education was very important to both the Austrian governmental and educational authorities.

The World War I period saw, in spite of difficulties, the creation of new titles, such as «The Elementary State School Teacher» («Nauczyciel Ludowy»). This periodical was published and edited by Józef Bałaban, a Lviv teacher and educational activist, in the years 1916 – 1918. The periodical dealt with issues concerning elementary state school teachers and the improvement of their qualifications.

**Key words:** Galicia, pedagogical periodicals, teachers' organizations, Józef Bałaban, «The Elementary State School Teacher».

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