Specialists from Galicia, who were forced to leave their native places due to the historical situation, left a noticeable mark in the history of higher pedagogical education in Ukraine in the 1920s. One of them was zoologist Fedor Pavlovich Priymak. The first steps in the study of the professional path of this figure were made by the modern historian O.M. Zavalnyk [1]. However, the pedagogical and teaching work of this figure, connected with the Kamyanets-Podilskiy Institute of Public Education (IPE), has not been fully clarified yet, which makes it necessary to continue the research work. Filling this gap will make it possible to more fully present the biography of the teacher, in particular his professional component, to fully and more clearly clarify his role in the educational processes of the 1920s.

Fedir Priymak was born on March 23, 1876 in the village of Maly Khodachkiv, Ternopil County, Galicia [2]. During 1891-1898 he was educated at the Ternopil gymnasium. Then he served two years in the military in Vienna, with the 3rd Cavalry Rifle Regiment. After completing his military service he remained in the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and entered the University of Vienna, Department of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, graduating in 1904. The following year he became a student of the Faculty of Philosophy at Lviv University, brilliantly passing exams in science, physics and mathematics [3]. Here he began research in anatomy, prepared works on professors B. Gatchek and J. Nusbaum-Gilyarovich, who worked at the universities of Vienna and Lviv, respectively. According to the results of the research, he later published 5 articles in Lviv and foreign scientific journals [4]. This testified to the considerable potential of the Ukrainian scientist, but his scientific progress was suddenly corrected.

In 1913, F.P. Priymak stopped working with scientists at Lviv University. In his autobiography, written in 1921, he explained this act as follows: «I was enslaved due to the malicious attitude of Polish professors at the University of Lviv towards Ukrainian adherents of science, I severed ties..., and thus two years with my scientific work» (оригінал: «Був приневольним через злісне відношення [польських. - Авт.] професорів львівського університету до українських адептів науки, я порвав зв'язки..., а тим самим два роки із своєю науковою роботою») [5]. Later, the young teacher accepted an offer to take the position of a teacher at a Ukrainian gymnasium in Kolomyia and write a textbook on zoology for secondary schools.
Responsible for this task, he prepared a manuscript of the textbook, which received a favorable review of the Local History School District in Lviv and was submitted for publication [6]. However, due to the beginning of the First World War, the textbook was never published.

From the first days of the war, 38-year-old Fedor Pavlovich was mobilized into the Austrian army. He took part in the hostilities in October 1914 and was taken prisoner by the Russians and taken to Tashkent (now the capital of Uzbekistan), where he stayed for more than three years. Here he found time for scientific research, in particular. He became acquainted with the local flora and fauna. In the spring of 1918 he returned to Kolomyia, where he organized support for the Ukrainian People's Republic, took part in the crowd "Saints of Statehood and Peace" (over 30 thousand people) in support of the UPR government in connection with the signing of the Brest Peace [8; 9].

In October 1920, Fedor Pavlovich, by coincidence, was in Kharkov. Unfortunately, we were unable to find out the reason for his stay in Slobozhanshchyna. It is known only that in Kharkiv he immediately began working as the head of the subdivision of pedagogical schools of the department of training of educators at the People's Committee of Education of the USSR [10]. As a specialist in natural sciences, the People's Commissar of the Republic sent him to the Kamyanets-Podilsky IPE on March 1, 1921 to teach [11].

The institution to which he arrived later received a new structure: instead of socio-historical (social-humanitarian) and physics and mathematics faculties, Commissioner Ch. Chaly by his order of May 18, 1921 formed a new unit - the Faculty of Vocational Education [12]. On November 1, the second faculty of social education started working, and the teaching staff included an employee seconded from the capital of the USSR. According to the current curriculum, Fedir Priymak, as a part-time employee of the Department of Zoology, taught a lecture course of the same name [13].

Soon he took the position of private associate professor, took up the individual theme of research work. For unknown reasons, he was not a member of the Research Department of History and Economics of Podillya and the Scientific Society at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, as well as the subject commission of pedagogical and production cycles (possibly due to short scientific and pedagogical experience). He treated zoology very responsibly, making great efforts to train high-quality teachers and helping to increase the authority of the university in the region and the republic.

His pedagogical career in Kamyanets-Podilskiy IPE did not last long. Already on July 7, 1921 Ukrgolovprofos NKO USSR with its decision №1089 approved 69 teachers for Kamyanets-Podilsky IPE [14], but in this list Fedor Priymak was not listed, the teacher himself assumed that his name was not included in the document due to the fact that earlier the same body approved him as a private associate professor at the Department of Zoology. But in fact, as subsequent events have shown, the reason for this was something else - he was not perceived as a trustworthy citizen. In the face of senior educators and scholars, the Bolsheviks saw great danger to the communist government. Of particular concern were the authoritative figures of the Ukrainian national liberation movement, who worked on scientific and scientific-pedagogical work [15]. Therefore, after the adoption of the resolution of the Presidium of the Cheka of December 19, 1921 “On administrative deportation in the province of members of the RSDSR” decided to apply this decision to scientists, doctors, who allowed themselves to publicly criticize the Soviet government [16].
In June 1922, the Kamenets-Podolskiy Commission for the Purification of Soviet Institutions from an Unworthy Element decided to dismiss 82 people [17]. This list also includes teachers of local IPE, in particular: F. Receiver, P. Klepatsky, librarian M. Yasinsky, as unreliable [18]. Unfortunately, due to lack of sources, we were unable to investigate the further fate of the scientist. It is known that in the reports and other documents of the IPE, since 1922, his name is no longer listed.

Thus, the representative of the Ukrainian scientific and pedagogical intelligentsia Fedir Priymak, working in 1921-1922 in the Kamyane Podilskiy IPE, left a noticeable mark in the history of regional higher pedagogical education in Soviet Ukraine. The completion of his work at the Institute of Public Education is associated with the cleaning of universities in the border area from anti-Soviet elements, including some people from Galicia.

The search for historical sources in order to shed light on all the unexplained components of the scientist's biography remains an urgent task.

References:
[8] There only, sheet 10а.