NATALIA KOBRYNSKA – FOUNDER OF THE ORGANIZED UKRAINIAN WOMEN’S MOVEMENT IN WESTERN UKRAINE

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Among the constellation of public figures of Western Ukraine in the late nineteenth – early twentieth century, Natalia Ozerkevych-Kobrynska, one of the most interesting, well-known and well-researched historical figures, occupies an important place.

Both then and today, her amendment is considered not only an active defender of women’s rights in Ukraine, but also the founder of the organized Ukrainian women’s movement in the western Ukrainian lands of Austria-Hungary.

Natalia Kobrynska devoted her entire conscious life to the introduction of gender equality in Ukrainian society and the awakening of self-awareness in women [1]. Natalia Kobrynska put her goal into practice through the establishment of a book publishing house and a series of appeals to the Austrian parliament in the late 19th century, in which she justified the need to establish women’s gymnasiums and give women the right to study in higher education institutions on an equal footing with men. The constant refusals of the authorities did not stop the woman, she raised these issues again at the first opportunity [3].

Natalia Kobrynska was one of the first in Western Ukraine to actively spread the idea of gender equality. An educated woman from an intelligent family, widowed, she focused on the problem of introducing the idea of equality between men and women in all spheres of society. She sought to create in the private and public spheres of society quite favorable conditions for political, economic and domestic emancipation of women. It was quite important for her to develop a sense of self-worth in women [2].

The persistence, efficiency and oratory talent of Natalia Kobrynska led to her creation, to the period we are studying, in 1884 in Stanislav «Society of Russian Women» and leadership in the late nineteenth – early twentieth century first the first, and later a large women’s association, whose members actively fought for their rights [5].

However, the fact that Natalia Kobrynska, like other members of the Ukrainian women’s movement on both sides of the Dnieper, considered the women’s movement in Ukraine to be part of the Ukrainian national movement, highlights the presence of representatives of the latter, such as her friend Ivan Franko [3].

As in the case of her colleagues from Naddniprianshchyna, in particular Olena Pchilka, Natalia Kobrynska believed that there was no better way to convey her ideas to the public, including women, than the printed word. Therefore, the public figure and writer began to spread the idea of gender equality by creating literary works. For example, in
1893 Natalia Kobrynska organized her own publishing house called «Women’s Library» [1].

During the first years, from 1893 to 1896, Natalia Kobrynska’s publishing activity, three issues of the magazine «Nasha Dolya» were published. This almanac published works by women authors, literary reviews, articles on the development of both Ukrainian and other women’s movements, letters to the Austrian authorities on women’s education, including higher education and the creation of kindergartens, both in cities and rural areas [7].

Another evidence of her leadership in the Ukrainian women’s movement in Western Ukraine and perseverance in the struggle for women’s rights were the program materials she published in the almanac «Our Fate». These are «Women’s Affairs in Galicia» (1893), «Aspiration of the Women’s Movement» (1895) and «Movement of Women’s Societies» (1896) [3].

Like her colleagues in Dnieper Ukraine, in particular Olena Pchilka, with whom they were good friends, Natalia Kobylyanska wrote letters to the Austrian parliament asking to allow women to study at the university on a par with men and to establish classical women’s gymnasiums in Galicia [4].

In her quest to unite all women in Western Ukraine, regardless of nationality, under the slogan of fighting for their rights, Natalia Kobrynska decides to hold a women’s council. To do this, she places in Polish and Ukrainian in the almanac an invitation for all willing women to come to the city of Stryi to the Chamber (1891) [3].

The fact that the leader of the Ukrainian women’s movement in Western Ukraine – Natalia Kobrynska was a supporter of national ideas is indicated by the appeal published by her in 1892 in «Nasha Dolya» about the creation of women’s societies specializing in the organization and activities of kindergartens [1]. She called for their creation all over the country, both for orphans and for children who had parents, in order to raise them in the Ukrainian national spirit [2].

In the 90s of the XIX – early XX centuries at the level of the liberal-democratic current of the women’s movement, the social-democratic one also acted. Natalia Kobrynska was a supporter of the liberal current, questioning the idea of the important role of socialism in a woman’s life, which seems to simplify a woman’s life, she believed that both under capitalism and possible socialism a woman could not escape the double burden (family and professional). activity). She noted that the problem of overloading women in society needed to be addressed in a different way, which she saw as breaking down gender stereotypes about the secondary role of women in society. The destruction of the patriarchal foundations of society and the establishment of democratic principles, in her opinion, was the key to gender equality [6].

So, studying such an issue as the life and work (period from 1890 to 1917) of a prominent public figure, organizer of the first women’s organization in Western Ukraine, one of the leaders of the Ukrainian women’s movement – Natalia Kobrynska, we came to the conclusion that this is an outstanding personality, which has made a significant contribution not only to the fight against women’s political disenfranchisement in society, but also contributed to the development of the Ukrainian national cause.

References:


ВПЛИВ ПАНДЕМІЇ COVID-19 НА ВЗАЄМОВІДНОСИНИ США ТА ІРАНУ

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COVID-19 негативно вплинув на розвиток американсько-іранських відносин, які особливо загострилися після того, як США в січні вбили командира Корпусу ісламської революційної гвардії генерала Кассема Солеймані.

Іран був однією з перших країн за межами Китаю, які повідомили про зараження COVID-19. Іран − це місце серйозної економічної та медичної кризи, спричинене пандемією коронавірусу. Ембарго, введене США, лише посилює нестабільні умови життя іранців.

Human Rights Watch, міжнародна, неурядова, неприбуткова організація, яка займається захистом прав людини видала звіт, як санкції вплинули на систему охорони здоров’я Ірану та його здатність боротися з вірусом [1].

Незважаючи на категоричні заперечення чиновників США, все більша кількість незалежних звітів свідчить, що санкції США призвели до недекларованого ембарго на медичні засоби. Санкції перешкоджають Ірану купувати необхідні фармацевтичні та медичні препарати [1].

Хоч продукти харчування, медикаменти та медичне обладнання знаходяться поза межами санкцій, уряд США часто попереджає підприємства та банки уникати будь-якої торгівлі з Іраном, ускладнюючи при цьому навіть їх законні угоди. Як наслідок, ті хто порушує санкції, може побачити свої американські активи заблоковані або втратити можливість перекупити гроші через американську банківську систему [2]. США санкціонувало транспортування, необхідне для доставки продуктів харчування та поставок у країну [3].

Платіжний механізм INSTEX (Instrument in Support of Trade Exchanges) був розроблений у січні 2019 року як механізм, що дозволяє торгувати між Європою та Іраном, зберігаючи умови ЄС щодо ядерної програми Ірану, з якої США вийшли в травні 2018 року), але політика США щодо санкцій перешкоджала його використанню [3]. Американські санкції означають, що країна зараз значною мірою відрізана від міжнародної фінансової системи та має мало іноземної валюти для придбання імпорту, включаючи медичні засоби [2]. Хоча це не зашкодило в кінці березня Франції,