

Kizlova A. A.,
Doctor of Historical Sciences,
Associate Professor at the Department of History
National Technical University of Ukraine
«Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute»

PERSONNEL OF THE POWER PLANT OF KYIV DORMITION CAVES LAVRA IN THE FACE OF WAR (1914–1921)

In early 20th cent., Kyiv Dormition Caves Lavra was a self-sufficient institution with its own libraries, hospitals, hotels and tenement houses, farming lands, and a wide range of various household enterprises. Independently operated oil power plant was the important part of its life since 1911. It provided the needs not only of various departments of Lavra, but also of external permanent users [For example: 1; 2]. In 1920, one of its chief engineers V. Ivanov took his vows in Lavra [10, арк. 25]. However, the place of the plant in activity of brethren is scantily examined.

The aim of this paper is to find out and interpret key features of the behaviour of Spiritual Council (supreme administrative authority of Lavra consisting of archimandrites and hegumens) regarding the personnel management of mentioned power plant in face of the Great War and Ukrainian War of Independence.

The staff of the Lavra power plant consisted of novices and monks from the housekeeping unit, engineering technicians, and workers [1, c. 93; 3, арк. 302 зб., 361 зб., 431, 636]. No critical staff turnover or staff reductions were observed in 1916–1922 [3, арк. 537, 658–658 зб., 720, 727, 847–848 зб.; 8, арк. 1–10 зб.; 11, арк. 22 зб.; 12, арк. 8–8 зб.]. The first reduction of a half of equipment mechanics and their assistants occurred in May 1918 due to lack of oil [1, c. 93]. Both fired workers received appropriate monetary compensation [3, арк. 744–749]. However, on July 13, 1918, equipment mechanic N. Gimpel stated that he had not yet received his pood (about 16 kg) of potatoes, and undertook to continue to pay for his former official housing as much as he would have paid as a third-party tenant. He was allowed to occupy the apartment for free until September 1, 1918 and was given potatoes [3, арк. 757–758]. Another assistant driver was fired and replaced as a novice due to a drop in the power plant's efficiency in March 1919 [3, арк. 847–848 зб.]. For the first time, a novice was appointed to the position of assistant driver instead of a laic person in October 1918 by the chief V. Ivanov [3, арк. 799–799 зб.].

Among the secular workers, senior equipment mechanic V. Volyntsev, his assistant N. Gimpel and fitter I. Dubov-Yakushenko were subject to conscription into the active army [3, арк. 399–399 зб.].

On August 24 1915 the head of the power plant S. Botianovkiy appealed to the Spiritual Council with a written request to take care of their release from mobilization. His report provides a detailed explanation of the Lavra's contribution to the development of the military department (lighting of searchlights of the Nicholas bridge across Dnipro, arsenal workshop, material quartermaster's warehouse, headquarters of a fortress, telegraph and aviation troops, barracks of prisoners, military infirmaries, soldier's bakery, for an artesian well, the sewerage, etc.) [4, арк. 204–204 зб.; 8, арк. 399–401 зб.]. The petition to the Chief of Kyiv Military District was filed on behalf of the Metropolitan of Kyiv as the abbot of Lavra on August 26 [3, арк. 402 зб.; 4, арк. 258 зб. – 259]. Two months after the Minister of War allowed the conscription of Volyntsev, Gimpel, and Dubov to be postponed until January 1, 1916 [3, арк. 402], there was a need to apply for such permission in advance for assistant equipment mechanic I. Borysenko in case he was found fit for service by the medical commission [3, арк. 403–403 зб.]. Later, the Spiritual Council updated its petition on the eve of each new conscription. During this period, the Lavra agreed to carry out work for military institutions (including urgent) on the condition that Volyntsev, Gimpel, and Dubov would be released from conscription [3, арк. 405–405 зб.; 409–410 зб.; 421; 438–440; 448; 455–456 зб.; 493].

However, for the third time, on March, 31 1916, the answer was that further postponement is no longer possible, because the power plant of Lavra is not an enterprise that works for state defence [3, арк. 484]. On April 20, 1916, the Spiritual Council considered the need to register that the power plant was working for state defence by filling in the documents under item 40 of the Instructions for County and City Committees on Conscripts Postponement and provide information in appropriate form about each conscript separately [3, арк. 493a – 493a зб.]. S. Botyanovsky insisted that it was urgent to take samples of those documents, to request a certificate from Kyiv Military District that Lavra power plant operates for the needs of military department (lighting of infirmaries, arsenal, aviation troop, admissions committee, fortress headquarters, etc.) and to submit it to the committee [3, арк. 494]. Documents signed by the governor of the Lavra were drawn up till April 27, 1916. The form indicated that the station provides about 100,000 kW / h for the needs of the military department, i.e., half of the total. Its staff is 10 persons [3, арк. 502]. Postponement was requested until January 1, 1917 not only for mentioned Gimpel, Volyntsev and Dubov-Yakushenko. The 17-year-old fitter S. Riznychuk, the subject to conscription in 1919, was also included in the lists [3, арк. 496–496 зб.].

At this time, the Spiritual Council also agreed on additional support from the chief engineers of the Kyiv Fortress, and provided conscripts with necessary documents [3, арк. 504–5009]. As a result, Volyntsev, Gimpel and Dubov were granted a postponement until October 3, 1916 [3, арк. 525–529 зб.]. At the end of May 1916, when the plant was recognized as a defence enterprise, the problem was solved [3, арк. 542].

On the other hand, the sources render possible to retrace the impact of Great War on the fate of C. Zakharchuk from Volyn, the storekeeper of Lavra power plant. On August 21 1915, as a result of mobilization, this robe-bearing novice was drafted into the Acting Army. Lavra paid him for the last month of the work [9, арк. 8]. C. Zakharchuk by writing asked the Spiritual Council to keep his bank savings book with a deposit of 711 roubles and 15 kopecks until his return, and in case of his death to receive these money from the treasury and dispose of in favour of the monastery and the commemoration of the death of the warrior Clement, Justina, Agrippina and Athanasius with relatives [9, арк. 10–11 зб.]. On February 2nd 1917, due to discharge from the army at the age of 39, he was taken for preliminary obedience to the power plant. In 1918, he took his vows as monk Constantine [9, арк. 12–15]. In 1922, this monk is mentioned as the fitter, although he had a home primary education [9, арк. 14]. It is not known exactly since when he performed these functions.

The monks and novices form the power plant made their shrift and communion during Lenten period as well as the others. By the decision of the Spiritual Council from 8th November 1914, all employees of the power plant paid 2% of the salary for the army [1, c. 93]. The salary was issued regularly [3, арк. 302 зб., 361 зб., 431, 636; 4, арк. 133 rev., 236, 415, 512 rev., 518 rev., 605 rev.; 5, арк. 130 зб., 333 зб., 343 зб., 365 зб.; 6, арк. 265 зб., 371 зб., 539 зб., 677 зб., 857 зб.; 7, арк. 84 зб.]. In May 1919, the funds allocated for the power plant were used to pay contributions to the power plant's novices, who joined the metalworkers' trade union [3, арк. 865–865 зб.] trying to adapt to the realities of the Soviet era.

In 1916, for example, the salary was calculated not only for the head, keeper (hieromonk), novices and monks, three equipment mechanics (their rental apartments were also paid) and three their assistants, senior fitter and two his assistants, but also for the day labourers, washerwomen, cleaners, woodcutters [3, арк. 618, 621–621 зб.]. In October, among those who received a salary from the supervisor of the power plant were captured lower ranks from the Lavra department of the Kyiv military hospital Shilin and Yuzefov [3, арк. 619a1].

During 1916, 1917, 1919 power plant workers were paid for overtime work, as well as for tasks that were not part of their main responsibilities [3,

арк. 619, 621–621 зб. 840–841 зб.]. Secular as well as monastic workers were reimbursed for the costs of business trips by tram or cab [3, арк. 618, 621–621 зб.]. Cabmen delivering oil to the power plant also received generous tips [3, арк. 619d1, 619e1, 834]. In February 1917 there was a need to increase wages due to rising prices [3, арк. 650–651; 7, арк. 154 зб.]. Since then, such changes have often taken place both on the initiative of the chief and after the application of employees. Their modest requests or resolute demands were not always satisfied enough [1, с. 93; 3, арк. 650–651, 658–660 зб., 831–831 зб., 844–845 зб.; 7, арк. 359]. However, the Spiritual Council has always considered each appeal and weighed its decisions, comparing [7, арк. 359] the situation on Lavra power plant and on the other Kyivan enterprises. In case of need to resolve labour disputes, employees of the plant had the right to apply to «conciliation chamber» (formed of representatives of administration and trade union) [7, арк. 359].

On April 30, 1917, Botyanovsky reported that due to the order of Russian Provisional Government all land parcel should be used for crops and gardens, and asked the Spiritual Council to provide employees of the station with seeds and vacant land parcel near Lavra. This request was rejected, because there were no vacant parcels [3, арк. 661–661 зб.]. The power plant keeper also provided his brethren with sugar, tea, Easter cakes, eggs and cheese [3, арк. 618 зб., 661 зб.]. In the summer of 1917, Volyntsev and Gimpel asked for food instead of the monetary allowances they had asked for in spring [7, арк. 335 зб.]. In-kind payments were further extended to other employees and also became the subject of discussion [7, арк. 335 зб., 359]. On May 3 1919 p. hieromonk Iliya asked a Spiritual Council to relieve him of his post of the power plant chief keeper because of current circumstances [1, с. 94].

In general, it is possible to argue that the Spiritual Council even in the worst months under the atheistic rule of Bolsheviks was able to find an effective balance between the interests of the various parties concerned. Its members have been keen to look for spiritual and pragmatic methods of the personnel management.

Bibliography:

1. Кізлова А. Повноваження наглядача електростанції Києво-Печерської Успенської лаври щодо її працівників. *Modern Scientific Researches*. № 12/1 2020. С. 90–96. DOI: 10.30889/2523-4692.2020-12-01-040.
2. Пивоваренко Л. Електростанція Києво-Печерської лаври. Корпус 33. Фонди НКПІКЗ: КПЛ-А ВХ № 1220/14, 1989.
3. Центральний державний історичний архів України в м. Києві (ЦДІАК України). Ф. 128. Оп. 1 бл. Спр. 3520.

4. ЦДІАК України. Ф. 128. Оп. 1 КДС. Спр. 710.
5. ЦДІАК України. Ф. 128. Оп. 1 КДС. Спр. 711.
6. ЦДІАК України. Ф. 128. Оп. 1 КДС. Спр. 717.
7. ЦДІАК України. Ф. 128. Оп. 1 КДС. Спр. 719.
8. ЦДІАК України. Ф. 128. Оп. 2 заг. Спр 517.
9. ЦДІАК України. Ф. 128. Оп. 3 черн. Спр. 857.
10. ЦДІАК України. Ф. 128. Оп. 3 черн. Спр. 893.
11. ЦДІАК України. Ф. 128. Оп. 3 черн. Спр. 945.
12. ЦДІАК України. Ф. 128. Оп. 3 черн. Спр. 964.

DOI <https://doi.org/10.36059/978-966-397-269-5-3>

Ковбаса В. М.,
*аспірант кафедри історії України, археології
та спеціальних галузей історичних наук
Тернопільського національного педагогічного університету
імені Володимира Гнатюка*

СТАНОВИЩЕ ОСВІТИ В УМОВАХ ПЕРШОЇ РОСІЙСЬКОЇ ОКУПАЦІЇ СХІДНОЇ ГАЛИЧИНИ ТА ПІВНІЧНОЇ БУКОВИНИ (1914–1915 РР.)

Серед недооцінених, але вкрай важливих питань Першої світової війни, які потребують окремого ґрунтовного висвітлення та особливо актуалізуються в умовах повномасштабної війни Російської Федерації проти України, є проблема формування та функціонування в Східній Галичині та Північній Буковині загальної системи освіти в період російської окупації у 1914–1915 рр.

Зважаючи на відсутність офіційної української школи та низький загальний рівень грамотності населення в Російській імперії, саме Східна Галичина та Північна Буковина стали центром розвитку українського національного руху. Внаслідок чого, головним завданням російського уряду було знищення українського осередку, так званого «мазепинства», в якому він бачив загрозу можливого відокремлення українських земель від Росії.

Захопивши внаслідок Галицької битви у вересні 1914 р. Східну Галичину, а у жовтні – Північну Буковину, російська влада взялася за організацію управління над окупованими територіями. 18 вересня 1914 р. у Львів прибув воєнний генерал-губернатор Г. Бобринський, завдання якого в сфері освіти полягало у проведенні низки заходів