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Civil activity of Vasyl Prohoda during the emigration in ČSSR (1922–1939)

Abstract

In the article, the fields of civil activity of Vasyl Prohoda, a Ukrainian military figure (Lieutenant Colonel of the Army of the Ukrainian National Republic), a public figure, engineer, and a historian are analyzed in Czechoslovakia. His civil activity in the development of the Ukrainian Economic Academy (“Academic community”) and the “Society of former soldiers of the Army of the UNR”, the Ukrainian Sokol movement is described.

The failures of the Ukrainians in the national liberation actions of 1917–1921 led to the forced relocation of many participants abroad. Among the leading centers of the Ukrainian interwar emigration, the Czechoslovak Republic (ČSSR) was distinguished by its liberal political regime and democratic freedoms. Due to the fortunate conditions, Ukrainian emigrants formulate various networking of public-political organizations, created to protect the interests of Ukrainian emigrants in the international environment, and to continue their professional activities abroad. They launched also cultural-educational and scientific activities.

The study clarifies the ideological priorities of Vasyl Prohoda, his active organizational, educational and ideological components of civil activity in the above-mentioned organizations.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the civil activity of Vasyl Prohoda in the Ukrainian emigration in the ČSSR in the interwar period of the twentieth century. The goal involves solving the following tasks: 1) find out the fields of civil activities during studying in the Ukrainian Economic Academy (UEA); 2) conducted civil activity in 1920–1930s.

In particular, the study presents the activities of Vasyl Prohoda in the Academic Community of UEA, “The Community of Former Army of the UNR”, the Agrarian Community, the Ukrainian Sokol movement.

Key words: Vasyl Prohoda, civil activity, the Ukrainian Sokol movement

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After World War I and the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917–1921 thousands of the most active Ukrainian citizens, above all the soldiers of the Ukrainian army, emigrated. Many of them were in Czechoslovakia where they received higher education in Ukrainian and Czechoslovak higher education establishments. Hundreds of former soldiers, who had already suffered a camp life, were proclaimed. The Ukrainian emigration was forced to stop the armed struggle without wasting time, to take up other weapons.

Vasyl Prohoda was one of the leaders of the Ukrainian immigrant movement in the interwar ČSSR. He was a Ukrainian military and public-political figure, a lieutenant colonel of the Army of the UNR (Ukrainian National Republic), and a historian. Ukrainian students along with the educational process evolved an active professional, cultural and educational public activity, creating various societies, organizations at the Ukrainian Economic Academy in Poděbrady.

This problem is poorly investigated in Ukrainian and foreign historical science. Among the general works devoted to the Ukrainian emigration in ČSSR and Ukrainian societies and organizations, studies of Simon Narizhnogo (Наріжний 1942: 372), Anatoliy Kryskov (Крисков 1997: 24), Andriy Yavorsky (Яворський 108–112), Zdenek Sladek (Сладек 1998: 343) are highlighted. Vasyl Prohoda is occasionally mentioned there. Based on the study of Roman Koval "Thorny Way of the kuban Prohoda" (Коваль 2007: 430) his life's journey is generalized. The source of this article is the materials of Central State Archives of Public Organizations of Ukraine, the State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine, the memoirs of Vasyl Prohoda, and materials of the press.

The period of his life after being in the camps was described by Vasyl Prohoda: "My way of wandering on the maniacs are over. In a foreign country, I became free again to comprehend my dream to gain knowledge" (Прохода 1967: 430).

After the arrest of Vasyl Prohoda at the end of January 1945 by Soviet Committee for State Security, Operative 2 department of the Counter Intelligence Department Smersh 8 senior lieutenant of the Guards Army Ms. Shvedov, considering materials about the "criminal activity" of Vasyl Prohoda, underlined that "from 1922 to 1945 he was in the white emigration in Czechoslovakia, where he was in white emigrant societies "Sokol", "Former soldiers of the Army of the UNR", "Former Ukrainian officers living in Czechoslovakia" (as a head of this society), which set itself the goal to train an officer composition to a statement against the Soviet Union and was guided in his work so-called the "UNR

Government", which was guided by foreign policy in Poland." It is difficult to explain why Vasyl Prohoda did not name all the societies in which he participated (ГДА СБУ. Ф. 6. Спр. 74412фп. Арк. 3). Vasyl Prohoda never talked about all fields of activities at that time.

The civil activity in "Academic community"

Due to the efforts of the Ukrainian Civil Committee in Prague (headed by Nikita Shapoval) Vasyl Prohoda in 1922 was enrolled to Ukrainian Economic Academy in Poděbrady which was founded on May 21, 1922, for training specialists for activities in Ukraine.

The entire course of study was designed for three years of study which equated it to the lowest grade of the high school. The Ukrainian economic academy was subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture of ČSSR, consisted of three departments: agrarian-forest, hydro-technical and technological, economical-cooperative. Vasyl Prohoda studied at the agrarian-forest department.

During his first year studying in the autumn of 1922, Vasyl Prohoda passed into the civil life of the Ukrainian economic academy. He got the first experience of civil activity in the Academic community where he was elected as a deputy and later he became a head of the community. Meetings of the Academic Community demanded to establish a four-year education cycle (leaving the fifth year for writing the thesis and preparation for state exams), creating faculties, harmonizing the educational programs with the requirements of the Ministry of Education, sending invitations to teachers from other high schools. These requirements led to disputes between students and professors of the Ukrainian economic academy. As a result of the discussion, a memorandum was created with requirements, signed by 120 students from different departments. Vasyl Prohoda presented it to the relevant Czech authorities. However, the students of Ukrainian economic academy were unable to defend all the requirements.

In July 1923 the Constituent Congress of the Central Union of Ukrainian Students (CUUS) took place in Gdansk on which Vasyl Prohoda represented all students of the Ukrainian Economic Academy. He presented the activities of the Academic Community by characterizing students' tasks as preparation for national-cultural work in Ukraine. Vasyl Prohoda did not engage in sharp political conversations. Julian Vassian was a Lviv delegate, who came to the Constituent Congress to represent the Professional Organization of Ukrainian Students. He sharp-

ly criticized the Ukrainian democratic parties, especially the socialist groups, due to the emigration camp of the UNR. Vasyl Prohoda did not vote for a resolution that condemned the activities of Ukrainian government parties, believing that "On them and without that enemy of Ukrainian statehood poured full buckets wash": "We all left the ranks of the UNR Army, and therefore we have a certain preservation respect for the path of armed struggle under the flag of the UNR independence of Ukraine" (Прохода 1972: 19). However, on the CUUS congress, Prohoda was in the minority with a representative of the Ukrainian Student Community in Warsaw Olexiyuk and representatives from Prague and Brno.

Prohoda presented a report about his participation in the CUUS Congress at a meeting of the Academic Community after coming back to Podebrady. (Прохода 1972: 24).

As a head of the Academic Community, Prohoda participated in the meetings of the commission for the adoption of new students where he advocated enrolling Ukrainian soldiers, instead of women and girls who were mainly studying at the Faculty of Economics.

While studying in the Ukrainian Economic Academy, Vasyl Prohoda was interested in the activities of a number of scientific societies: agronomic, economic, publishing, cooperators, beekeepers, the Union of foresters, the Union of Hydromechanics and reclamations, in some of them he participated during different periods of study. The organization of Ukrainian writers and poets "Cult" arranged literary evenings with the participation of Valery O'Konner-Wielinska, Vasily Korolev-Staryi, his wife Natalia, associate professor Boris Lisiansky, artist Dobrovolsky, kobzar Mikhail Teligi, singer Mikhail Paliy-Sidoriansky, poets Yevhen Malanyuk, Yuriy Daragan, Elena Teligi, Maxim Grivy (Zagrivny), Leonid Mosendz, Vasyl Kurylenko and Natalia Livytska-Holodna, playwright Mykola Chirsky, publicist Nicholas Stsyborsky, writer Modest Levytsky and others. Vasyl Prohoda was always interested in the cultural life of Ukrainian emigration centers.

Vasyl Prohoda was on the side of Ukrainian radical-democratic party (until 1923-the Ukrainian Socialist Party-federalists), although he was not a member (was favored by the radical Democrats – "as to the Petlyurians"). At the same time, he liked the lectures of the Social-Democrats, especially Olgerd Bochkovsky, Isaac Mazepa and Panas Fedenka primarily because of their "objectivity and the absence of attacks on others party". According to Prohoda the following students were good speakers: Vasily Murashko, Grigory Denysenko, Gordian Nyanchur, Boris Tunic and Yevgen Glovinsky. Prohoda did not share the views and methods of OUN

members, whom he called "political industrialists." In his opinion, "the nationalists did all... with a broad scope, but in the majority narrowly ended, leaving behind a crushing and demoralization" (Прохода 1972: 51).

The visit of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky to the Ukrainian economic academy was "an event, the publicity of which remained for many years." After official acceptance in the Senate Metropolitan, he visited the academy, checking many laboratories and scientific offices. He has always sacrificed himself for the needs of the academy; on this occasion he presented a quartz lamp for treating patients with dryness of the skin.

On May 26, 1926, head Ataman, the head of the UNR Directory, Simon Petliura was killed, which caused great indignation among Ukrainians. A tragic event rallied Ukrainians from various political camps. Prohoda immediately joined the committee for commemorating the memory of Simon Petliura and took up the writing of a thorough article to the collection dedicated to the memory of the head Ataman.

In July 1926, Prohoda was a founder-member of the Society of Former Soldiers of Army of the UNR which appeared in Poděbrady. The main task was set "to fully support the traditions of the UNR" and be in full combat readiness in the event of an armed protest against the USSR. At the end of 1927 at the general meeting, the new head of the Society Former Army soldiers of the UNR Vasyl Prohoda was selected and led from April 1928 till the time when the organization was closed. In October 1928, Vasyl Prohoda registered the statute of the Society of the former Ukrainian elders in the Czech Republic in Prague ("Ednut of the beaten Ukrainian dignitaries in Czech"). According to the statute of the Society, the purpose was "uniting former Ukrainian elders for the purpose of national cultural work and moral and material support". Prohoda was chosen as head who later mentioned: "A lot of things cost me strength and hard work to not to allow the Society on the path of emigrant whip, and with it demoralizing, taking care of mutual moral and material support and respecting the heroic and the tragic events at the same time..." (Прохода 1972: 55). The Ukrainian library of military literature was founded by the society, which subscribed to the public-political and literary-artistic weekly "Tryzub" from Paris and the military-scientific and literary magazine "Tabor" coming out in Poland. The management included, besides Prohoda (head), Lieutenant-Colonel of the Army of the UNR Yuriy Klimach (deputy), and Commander of the Army of the UNR Zakhar Ivasyshyn (secretary).

The Society regularly honored important events from Ukrainian history: the foundation of the Zaporozhian Sich, anniversaries of The Cos-

sack Hetmanate, proclamation Independence of the UNR on January 22, 1918, and formation of ZUNR, the anniversary of the battle under Kruty, shooting in the Bazar and the death of Simon Petliura. Vasyl Prohoda corresponded with the military minister of the UNR government, Volodymyr Salsky, in order to coordinate the actions.

The Ukrainian Sokol movement

In 1920–1930s the Sokol movement grew along a broader scale in ČSSR which had long-standing traditions since the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and played a significant role in the Czech national movement. In Podebrady Prohoda began to be interested in the Sokol movement. On September 6, 1922, he joined the Czechoslovak Sokol movement, 30 Ukrainians desired to join the movement on the same day and in 1924 there were already 100 members. Prohoda understood the significance of the Society for the national education of Ukrainians; traditions of the Ukrainian Sokol movement were upheld for almost 40 years in Galicia. In December 1924, Ukrainians created the Temporary Council, established connections with the Sokol movement in Lviv, opened the branch of the Sokol movement in Příbram Brno and Prague. On February 7, 1926, the Constituent Assembly of the Ukrainian Sokol movement took place in Poděbrady.

An important role in attracting new members was played by the following lectures prepared by Joseph Truggiller, tutor of the Sokol movement in Tershiv district: "The meaning of the Sokol movement in liberation nation", "the Sokol movement and people", "the Sokol movement and Army," "the Sokol movement and the State" and others. Prohoda noted that: "Joseph Truggiller brought the Ukrainian Sokol movement from the narrow-sport to the ideological and national approach".

On March 31, 1927, the Union of the Ukrainian Sokol movement was created in Prague. The decline of the Ukrainian Sokol movement coincided with the time of the last set of people to the UHA in 1928. In 1930 the membership of the Ukrainian Sokol movement decreased to 18 people. In this period, Vasyl Prohoda was head of the Ukrainian Sokol movement in Poděbrady. "But this is not a Sokol who gives up in difficult moments helplessly" was written by him.

The impact of Vasyl Prohoda as head of the Ukrainian Sokol movement can be classed as successful. His students participated in the events of Czechoslovakian Sokol movement and proudly carried the Ukrainian Sokol flag raising interest and respect for Ukrainian people. Especially

emotionally participants of the Ukrainian Sokol movement were welcomed by soldiers of the Ukrainian Galician Army in Pardubice.

After the elimination of the unofficial Union of the Ukrainian Sokol movement in ČSSR only one society "Ukrainian Sokol" was left in Poděbrady. In 1928 the head of this society was elected F. Moroz, who had been working there since its foundation. Vasyl Prohoda characterizing his activities, emphasized: "He is genuinely passionate about the Ukrainian Sokol movement, carefully studying the ideological side of the Ukrainian Sokol movement and its organization, he dedicated all his free time to the Society even while being unemployed from 1929 till graduation, and having nothing for living" (Прохода 1994: 172).

At the beginning of the 1927–1928 academic year, the number of members of the Ukrainian Sokol movement was enlarged by students of the Ukrainian Economic Academy from Volhynia and Galicia. They actively took part in the Ukrainian Sokol movement, regularly visited events and for a short period of time, the society showed remarkable progress. However, in the next academic year, the admission of new students to the UHA was unauthorized. Graduates of the Academy left the society and new members did not arrive (Прохода 1931: 62).

At the beginning of 1930, the membership of "Ukrainian Sokol" decreased to eighteen. When F. Moroz departed and an engineer Vasyl Prohoda was elected as a head who led the society in the critical period of the activity of the Ukrainian Sokol movement. Vasyl Prohoda mentioned: "this is not a Sokol who gives up in difficult moments helplessly. It is precisely at such moments and it is necessary to detect maximum working capacity and endurance as Tirsch said: "The smaller number of us, the more we have to do; is any of us laughing in that case by avoiding some work?" And the small number of members of the Ukrainian Sokol movement staunchly decided to carry its Sokol flag as they were carrying it during the best times" (Калічак 1930: 93). The number of members was not decreasing, it was increasing. In addition, in the spring of 1931, the Ukrainian Sokol movement for young members (schoolchildren from 6 to 12 years old) was formed who took participation in the general events of the movement (7 boys and 5 girls) (Прохода 1994: 173).

Maintaining a close bond with the Czechoslovak society, "Ukrainian Sokol" remembered the society in the region, constantly communicating with "Sokol-Father". In his activity, he emphasized that in a foreign country, outside of their homeland, he had to be "a voice and conscience of their own the enslaved people", and therefore a stable and long-lasting connection with "Sokol-Father" considered as its main task.

An important event in the activities of "Ukrainian Sokol" in Podebrady was participation in the great congress of the Czechoslovak Sokol movement in Plzen, 4–6 July 1929 where Sokol movement of other Slavic peoples and Bulgarian "boys" were presented. The participation of Ukrainian representatives at this event was supported by Ukrainian scientific and public organizations in ČSSR that sent 1,700 Czech crowns in total, 1,000 crowns were donated by the Senate of the Ukrainian Economic Academy. Another 900 crowns Czechs donated by various individuals and Ukrainian organizations in Poland. Although there were only 13 participants from Ukraine, they got to awaken the sympathies of Czechoslovak and Yugoslavia Sokol movement to the Ukrainian nation. Those participants who attended the Congress would remember the beauty, greatness, and power of the disciplined members of the Ukrainian Sokol movement, that there were 13 participants dressed blue shirts attracting attention on Ukrainian tradition" (Прохода 1936: 4–5).

June 21, 1931, "Ukrainian Sokol" took part in the regional event of the Czechoslovak Sokol movement in Pardubice where the nationwide "Performance of bodybuilding and sports" took place. In this event, there were 14 members (12 from Podebrady, plus one each from Hradec Králové and Rzhhevnyts). The Ukrainian Sokol movement greeted others in Pardubice. It consisted mainly of the soldiers of the Ukrainian Galician Army. As a result of the participation of the Ukrainian Sokol movement in Pardubice, the local Sokol movement was founded there (Прохода 1994: 174).

In general, during the 6-year activity of the society, the "Ukrainian Sokol" participated in 35 district events and mechanic academies of the Czechoslovak society, both within the framework of the Teriv Sokol movement, and beyond (ЦДАГО України. Ф. 269. Оп. 2. Спр. 157. Арк. 12).

On February 15, 1931 "Ukrainian Sokol" celebrated its fifth anniversary in Podebrady (in fact, the actual date was on February 7). On this occasion, the book "Ukrainian Sokol" was published which summed up the activity of this society.

Vasyl Prohoda evaluating the six-year activity of the Podebrady Sokol movement emphasized: "Ukrainian Sokol" was alive, worked and would be working even this year within Miroslava Tirsha, creator of Sokol ideas. Although a permanent number of members of the society could not be few because brothers, after having spent 4-5 years in Podebrady, were forced to leave their society and go out into the world to seek personal happiness and fortune, the work in the society never stopped. Throughout its existence there were 122 valid members in the "Ukrainian Sokol". In modern times, there are only 23 of them, but they

are going to flying out of their place, and no one will come to their place as a result liquidation of the Ukrainian Economic Academy. But this should not sadden us because each of these 122 members who showed their endurance in Sokol movement in Podebrady, they will remember that they are Sokols and will work at every step according to Sokol policy" (ЦДАГО України. Ф. 269. Оп. 2. Спр. 157. Арк. 22).

"Ukrainian Sokol" in Podebrady tried to intensify the activity of the Ukrainian Sokol movement in Brno, Rzhavnits and Prague. The number of correspondence has increased 5 times. The head Vasyl Prohoda made a speech on the topic: "The significance of Sokol movement for the national state revival" in Rzhavnits, Pardubice, Prague and Brno and he personally called to a long Sokol movement and the formation of new Sokol organizations (ЦДАГО України. Ф. 269. Оп. 2. Спр. 157. Арк. 15).

In the early 1930s, "Ukrainian Sokol" was regained for the third time life in Prague thanks to the energetic activity of Y. Bilyansky. In December 17, 1931, it managed to unite 8 sokols which made it possible to create the society "Ukrainian Sokol" in Prague. The "Sokol" Nuem was chosen as the center of its activity. In 1932, there were already around 30 members of the "Ukrainian Sokol" in Prague.

Vasyl Prohoda initiated the formation of new Sokol organizations in ČSSR and their unification into the "Union of Ukrainian Sokol Abroad" (hereinafter – the Union). December 26, 1931 the initial congress of representatives of Ukrainian Sokol societies in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Great Becquerk (Yugoslavia), Rzhavnitsy, Prague, Pardubice took place in Podebrady and the society in Brno joined in it with its declarations. The congress was opened by Vasyl Prohoda, head of the "Ukrainian Sokol" in Podebrady, pointing out the need for combined productive work: "All Ukrainian Sokol societies fundamentally agree with the idea of the formation of the Union because it is clear to everyone that combined efforts and joint organized work of all societies we can grasp the real consequences of its validity and bring Ukrainian sokolship abroad on the path to better development." The congress approved the statute of the Union, according to which its purpose was defined by the unification and development of Ukrainian Sokol societies, branches and units abroad for raising the physical and moral strength of the Ukrainian people on an ambiguous basis the ideas of Miroslav Tirsh and Intrich Figner, the creators of society. The Statute stipulated that "members of the Union may be a legal entity and individuals that are part of the Ukrainian Sokol societies who are valid or former members of Ukrainian or other Slavic Sokol organizations, only in the case if they are part of the Ukrainian Sokol movement" (ЦДАГО України. Ф.269. Оп. 1. Спр. 1004. Арк. 17).

At the same congress, the temporary administration of the Union was selected that included one representative from all of the above organizations that were outside the Podebrady. The Executive Board included head Vasyl Prohoda, Yaroslav Blagitka and Semen Chernyakhivsky who filed Statute of the Union for the approval of the Craiova (zemstvo) Government in Prague (Прохода 1994: 182).

At the congress, there was an agreement with "Sokol-Father" and with its permission and support to take part in the IX All-Sokol movement congress in Prague 12 June-6 July 1932 to commemorate the memory of Miroslava Tirsha in the hundredth anniversary of his birth. The Ukrainian Sokol Abroad prepared for this great festival, which had not only European, but also global significance. Vasyl Prohoda argued in 1932 that Ukrainian Sokol society "hoping for the comprehensive material and moral support of our entire citizens without distinction of political group and party beliefs to show how much it fulfilled the will of the great Slavic teacher, how much it is prepared to protect its good affairs, defense of honor and well-being, ensuring of progress and the election of a better future and the restoration of the glory of our people".

Despite all the difficulties of organizational development of the Ukrainian Sokol movement, Vasyl Prohoda remained the head of the Union until 1938.

The Agrarian Community was founded on the initiative of the Doctor of Law and an engineer-economist Gregoriy Simanets, who delivered a lecture on modern agrarianism for the members of the Ukrainian Council of Officers in 1927.

This topic was interested in Prohoda, engineers Sava Belodub, Yuriy Klimach, Kostya Podolyak, etc., who decided to organize a community for the study of the theory of agrarianism with its ideology and implementation in European countries, primarily in ČSSR. For a wide exchange of thoughts, the community published a magazine "Selo" in a lithograph way (two times as many copies of seven numbers in a volume of 32 to 48 pages each came out periodically). The main coworkers of the "Selo" were Gregoriy Simanets and Mykolay Bogun, who were distinguished by knowledge of social problems. A number of articles on the themes of national consciousness and peculiar manner of the Ukrainian farmers were placed in the "Selo" by V. Prohoda. "In his psyche, – V. Prohoda said - climate-geographic factors are influenced by openness of the steppe, where it was necessary not only to plow and sow but also to defend the achievements of their labor and their own lives from the riders, that was the last time in the uprisings of the farmers against the

Russian Communists in 1919–1922" (Прохода 1972: 83). For V. Prohoda the studio of agrarianism was a free-time occupation from his academic work in the forest department of the UEA. When the majority of the members of the community dispersed after graduating from the UHA, and Prohoda was dismissed from the Academy, the activities of the Agriculture community ceased.

Thus, the civil activity of Vasyl Prohoda was multidimensional into the interwar period of the twentieth century. Organizational, discipline, hard work became the features that distinguished him among the active Ukrainian emigration that nominated Vasyl Prohoda for the assumed positions in public associations in different fields of activity. Beliefs in the restoration of the independent sovereignty of Ukraine, readiness to act at its right time to defend it, consolidate Ukrainian emigration, train specialists-professionals, cultural and educational growth became the property of Vasyl Prohoda working in the Ukrainian public associations in CSSR.

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Aktywność społeczna Wasyla Prochody na emigracji w CSSR (1922–1939)

Streszczenie

Artykuł analizuje kierunki aktywności społecznej Wasyla Prochody, ukraińskiego działacza wojskowego i społecznego okresu międzywojennego w Czechosłowacji. Scharakteryzowano czynny udział w rozwoju Ukraińskiej Akademii Gospodarczej, Towarzystwa Byłych Żołnierzy Armii UNR oraz Ukraińskiego Ruchu Sokolskiego.

Po I wojnie światowej, ukraińskiej rewolucji dziesiątki tysięcy najbardziej aktywnych obywateli Ukrainy, głównie żołnierzy armii ukraińskiej, wyjechało na emigrację. Większość z nich przebywała w Czechosłowacji, gdzie mieli możliwość zdobycia wykształcenia na uczelniach ukraińskich i czechosłowackich.

Wasyl Prochoda, jeden z przywódców ukraińskiego ruchu emigracyjnego w międzywojennej Czechosłowacji, był ukraińskim działaczem wojskowym, społecznym i politykiem, podpułkownikiem armii UNR, historykiem. Brał czynny udział w działalności Ukraińskiej Akademii Gospodarczej w Podiebradach, działalności kulturalnej i edukacyjnej, tworzył różne stowarzyszenia, organizacje, grupy.

Celem artykułu jest analiza aktywności społecznej Wasyla Prochody w środowisku emigracji ukraińskiej w Czechosłowacji w dwudziestolecie międzywojennym. Aby go osiągnąć podjęto refleksję dotyczącą W ramach tej refleksji podjęto następujące problemy badawcze 1) analiza kierunków aktywności społecznej podczas studiów w Ukraińskiej Akademii Gospodarczej; 2) analiza działalności społecznej pod koniec lat dwudziestych – w latach trzydziestych XX wieku.

Słowa kluczowe: Wasyl Prochoda, aktywność społeczna, Ukraiński Ruch Sokolski