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Participation of the Ukrainian “Sokil” movement in a military-patriotic education of youth before the I World War

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At the end of the XIX – at the beginning of the XX centuries a new stage of the Ukrainian nation fight for the Ukrainian statehood started. Ukrainians of the Eastern Galicia had the most favorable conditions for the activation of their aspirations for creating a state. Exactly at that time youth gymnastic and sport, military organizations began to appear in quantity on the Western Ukrainian lands. Such organizations were promoting the awakening and the establishment among the Ukrainians feelings of national dignity, idea of sovereignty and independency of the Ukrainian state.

An idea of the necessity to educate Ukrainian youth through the instruments of physical education appeared in the environment of Ukrainian intellectuals and had a fundamental basis to be embodied on the Western Ukrainian lands. In difficult social conditions, taking into account the problem of denationalization of Ukrainians, „only sport was able to resurrect the village community masses and to train the new stronger generation” – as T. Franco wrote¹. That is why the famous Ukrainian public figure V. Nahirnyy began to propagate the „Sokil” idea among the Ukrainians of Eastern Galicia from the 70th of XX

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¹ Т. Франко, *Історія й теорія руханки*, Коломия-Львів 1923, р. 23.

century. The Ukrainian youth „Sokil” society was created on the 11th of February, 1894, and its main idea was to „build the sovereign Ukraine, which would not suffer from the national, political and mental oppression”².

From the first steps of Ukrainian „Sokil” society establishment in Lviv, organizers and followers of the movement were trying to convince the Ukrainian nation of the necessity of education and training of strong, young generation, healthy by the body and the mind, and were trying to convince them that the future of Ukrainian nation lies particularly in the propagation of „Sokil” ideas. „Physical exercises have a great useful influence upon the physical state of health, and so that – upon the mental one too”, – as was underlined by Volodymyr Lavrivsjkyi in one of his first publications³.

„Sokil” system of education was encouraging for Ukrainians by its democracy, harmonious consolidation of immateriality and body aspect, it was promoting the national self-affirmation. The name of „Sokil” association was attractive for the wide masses for the reason, which was explained by the organizers of the movement in this way: „falcon is a noble bird, with the fast eye and powerful wings, unsurpassed speed of flight, and in heraldry personifies a symbol of bravery, nobility, freedom and competition”⁴.

Organizers of Ukrainian „Sokil” movement were pointing out that the „Sokil” is not just a society for training bodies; it is also an instrument for awakening of national self-identification and rising of the whole nations’ bodily and mental power. Everyone who wanted to join the Ukrainian „Sokil” association had to swear by saying this words: „I swear for the good of Ukrainian nation to fulfill the commitments in Ukrainian ‘Sokil’ association honestly and in good faith and to obey the orders of ‘Sokil’ Chairmen”.

Young Ukrainian intellectuals of Lviv demonstrated the main interest in activities of Ukrainian „Sokil”. Adherents and the most active members of „Sokil” during the first years after it was created were the following: Bohdan Lepkiy (a talented literary man in future), Ivan Beley (an editor of the „Dilo” newspaper), Juriy Tobilevyeh (I. Karpenko-Kariy’s son), Osyp Kotsylovsjkyi (Doctor of Theology in future), Jaroslav Vinckovsjkyi (a composer), I. Krypjakovyeh (a famous historian), M. Shukhevyeh (Doctor of the Law, a famous advocate), etc. Afterwards youth started to join the youth „Sokil” association. First of all, they were pupils of schools and gymnasiums, students: I. Franko’s sons – Taras, Petro and Andrew, as well as Stepan Hajduchok, Mykhajlo

² ЦДДА України, м. Львів, ф. 312, оп. 1, спр. 4, арк. 3.

³ В. Лаврівський, *Соколь – календар на рік 1895*, Львів 1894, р. 2.

⁴ А. Качор, „Сокіл-Батько” у Львові, in: „Сокіл-Батько”: *Спортивно-руханкове товариство у Львові. Альманах 1894–1994*, Львів 1996, р. 191.

Rudnytskyi, Olena Stepaniv, Roman Sushko, etc. Whereas in the first year of its existence the association consisted of 121 person (76 from them were attending studies), in 1895 the quantity of association members rose up to 208 person, among them 26 were craftspeople, traders, advocates, black-coated workers, priests⁵.

During the first years of existence, activities of Lviv „Sokil” were concentrated at organizational and gymnastic ones. The highest body of the association was the General Meeting. At meetings members were deciding on the main directions of association activities, were choosing chairman and the Head of the association. „Sokil” chairman used to solve the urgent problems, the Head of association used to manage practical cases. Common „Sokil” meetings were holding on the voluntary and democratic basis, collectively and opened. It should be mentioned, that on the 18th of February, 1894, at the second „Sokil” meeting, the resolution on conducting of gymnastic and sport education lessons from the 1st of March was approved.

At meetings were also deciding on the procedure of joining the association and withdrawal from it. Such organizational measures were determining at the „Sokil” chairmen meetings by the general voting. Participation in the association was requiring member payments. Every association member, whose payment was made, had a right to visit gymnasium three times a week. Association’s property consisted of donations, aid from different organizations and foundings, and also of gains from cultural arrangements and sport competitions. It is worth to mention that on the 23rd of February, 1894, „Sokil” uniform of coffee color in accordance with a Volodymyr Gnatkevych’s project was adopted by wV. Lavrivskyi, and this decision was approved by an extraordinary meeting of the association on the 11th of March, 1894.

All of the work of Lviv „Sokil” society had been carrying out in commissions, composed of three-seven members. During a long-term period, commissions changed their names many times, but each commission was charged with a separate sphere of „Sokil” association activity. For instance, during the first year of „Sokil” association existence, its work had been carried out by the following commissions: „zabavova” („of entertainment”, for holding different evenings), „of gymnastic terminology” (for composition and application of special terms), „of clothes” (for creation textbooks and statutes for gymnastic and fire-fighting societies in villages and towns), and also commission for renting the apartments for society. Such division of „Sokil” activities promoted the creation

⁵ І. Дацюк, *Виникнення українського спортивного товариства „Сокіл та його діяльність наприкінці XIX – на початку XX століття*, in: „Сокіл-Батько”: *Спортивно-руханкове товариство у Львові. Альманах 1894–1994*, Львів 1996, p. 23.

of network of „Sokil” association cells. For example, music section of „Sokil” association was created during the period of 1902–1903; in 1902 the women division of physical education was created. Also fire-fighting, gymnastic, sport, theatrical, chorus and other divisions were created. In the course of time some of the commissions reformed into a separate, independent from the „Sokil” organization, bodies. In this way as a result of musical „Sokil” commission measures The Highest Musical institute was created in Lviv, the first Ukrainian „Galanteriyno-paperyovy Bazary” – in Lviv, Stanislav, Stiy, „Ukrainian Nakladnya Not” – in Lviv, „Sokil theatre”, etc. With the promotion and support of Lviv „Sokil”, Uyezd credit cooperative societies were created in Lviv, „Tovarystvo creditove Uryadnykiv I svyashchennykiv” („Credit society of Village Constables and priests”) should be underlined among them⁶.

Gradually Ukrainian „Sokil” in Lviv attracted more of its followers. As was underlined by one of the Ukrainian „Sokil” chroniclers, A. Omelchuk, – „The work started in a new stage of national culture of body and soul. At the beginning the enthusiasm was great, young and old ones were joining ‘Sokil’, trying to provide any kind of assistance, as much as one can”⁷.

Everyone, who had an understanding of the importance of unity in physical and mental education and saw in the Lviv „Sokil” a strong national structure, but not just a cell for physical education, were supporting activities of the association. Interesting was the fact that in a library, attached to the Lviv „Sokil”, were not just Ukrainian language books, but also ones in other languages.

With the beginning of 1901 new elections of the „Sokil” society administration took place. VIII General Meetings chose Alfred Budzinovskyi as a Head of Lviv „Sokil” and Ivan Boberskyi as a deputy head of the first.

At the suggestion of A. Budzinovskyi, exercises connected with the fire-fighting have been actively inculcating in „Sokil” societies training programs, fire-fighting and physical training divisions of „Sokil” society have been created. A great attention in the association was paid to gymnastic and different kinds of sport activity, particularly to cycle racing (nakolesnictvo), rowing, fencing, skiing (leshchetarstvo), skating and slaying, hockey (gakivka), basketball (koshykyivka), volleyball (sitkyivka, vidbyvanka), boxing (stusan), tourism (mandryvnyctvo), shooting practice. By the way this terminology was developed by I. Boberskyi, who leded the Ukrainian „Sokil” movement in October, 1908. From the 1st of October, 1901, training for members of teacher study group,

⁶ О. Вацеба, *Нариси з історії спортивного руху в Західній Україні*, Івано-Франківськ 1997, р. 27.

⁷ А. Омельчук, *Тридцять п'ять літ*, in: „Сокіл-Батько”: *Спортивно-руханкове товариство у Львові*, р. 185.

who were teaching gymnastic and sport to the youth, started. Stepan Gayduchok, Petro and Taras Franko, Eugene Lubovych were the first teachers.

With the aim to engage the whole population in a sport activity, women sport division was created in 1902; in 1903, being attached to the „Sokil” society, musical section existed. Later this section developed into the higher musical educational institution. It was the first institution of that kind, functioning on the basis of music arts studying. A hymn for „Sokil” societies („Sokoly, sokoly, stavaimo v ryady!”) was written by one of the institution’s founders, Yaroslav Vinckovskyi. Ceremonial commemoration evenings on the occasion of important historical dates, concerts and theatrical performance (L. Kurbas started his theatrical activity in theatrical section, managed by A. Budzinovskyi) were prepared and held on the initiative of society members⁸. In 1904 Lviv „Sokil” society counted 11 sections and commissions.

It is important to mention that in 1904 D. Kuchik, being a deputy head of A. Budzinovskyi, prepared a report on activities of Lviv „Sokil” during the last 10 years, where included information on unprecedented interest of wide masses in the society activities. It was underlined in the report, that there were the following members of the society: 3 priests, 2 advocates, 1 doctor, 2 directors of institutions, 34 private workers, 20 civil workers, 11 professors of universities, 3 engineers, 1 leaser, 4 editors, 2 teachers, 24 students, 7 students of poly, 2 veterinaries, 3 painters, 5 industrial workers, 4 craftsmen, 7 printers, 4 traders, 3 clerks, 3 deacons and 4 women⁹.

A considerable role in the fast rates of development of „Sokil” association at the beginning of the XX century was played by an appointment of a professor Ivan Boberskiy as a deputy head. I. Boberskiy, who was acquainted in detail with the process of „Sokil” education, applied a lot of his powers to development of guidance for the activity of Lviv „Sokil”. It is worth mentioning that particularly the pre-war period of Ukrainian „Sokil” association development (until 1914) – with the active participation of I. Boberskiy – was the period of the highest prosperity, of a great scale of „Sokil” work on the Western Ukrainian lands. In this way in 1902 „Sokil” societies were established in Stanislaviv, Peremyshl, Kolomyja, in 1903 – in Sambor, Chortkiv, Ternopil, in 1904 – in Buchach, Kuti, Berezhan, Zolochiv.

Quantitative showing of „Sokil” cells are indicative of the fast spreading of „Sokil” movement in the Eastern Galicia before the I World War. While during the

⁸ М. Лазарович, *Легіон Українських січових стрільців: формування, ідея, боротьба*, Тернопіль 2005, р. 31.

⁹ ЦДДА України, м. Львів, ф. 312, оп. 1, спр. 3, арк. 4.

period of 1894–1901 there were only one gymnastic and sport „Sokil” society, in 1904 there were 170, and in 1914 – 974 ones¹⁰.

It should be underlined that the system of „Sokil” societies in Galicia had been being created centrifugally. There were a center, strong in organizational, methodical and staff aspect, around which smaller structures (named „sokilski gnizda” – „falcons’ nests”) were joining and to whom they were submitting to. In 1909 Lviv „Sokil” became a center of Ukrainian „Sokil” movement in the Eastern Galicia and was named „Sokil-Batcko” („Falcon’s Father”). Its decisions and resolutions became binding on observation by all of the „Sokil” and „Sich” branches (some of the „Sokil” societies named themselves „Sich” societies). They had to render an account to the „Sokil-Batcko”, to carry out instructions and commissions. Regional and district heads (chiefs of „Sokil” cells) were the connecting path between the „Sokil-Father” and the outlying district cells¹¹.

The chiefs (heads) played a key role in activities of the district „Sokil” societies. The positions were mainly filled with those, who had done military service in the Austro-Hungarian army. Chiefs reported on gymnastic and fire-fighting activities of their societies to the „Sokil-Batcko”, and in the absence of Lviv „Sokil” head, had a right to call the General „Sokil” meetings. Chiefs of Ukrainian „Sokil” regional cells were the following: I. Myron (Stanislaviv), C. Chykaluk (Ternopil’), Ja. Pachovskyi (Zhovkva), M. Pavluk (Stryi), S. Sijak (Buchach), G. Leh (v. Bilyi Kamin’), I. Kossak (Chortkiv), R. Shypajlo (Kolo-myja), D. Starukh (Sambir), V. Singalevych (Peremyshlyany), M. Babyn (Rogatyń), etc.

Lviv „Sokil” understands its goal as „to deepen the idea of Ukrainian-Rus ‘Sokil’ in our society, so that patriotic energies of Sokil, locked until this time within the narrow area of Lion’s capital, could be spread overseas, to the borders of Syan, Bug, Zbruch and the Carpathians, to give an opportunity to find themselves in the ranks of ‘Sokil’ movement not only to Lviv Ruthenians, but also to the wide masses of our society, living in the provinces [...]”¹². Besides that, the organizers of Ukrainian „Sokil” movement emphasized that the youth „Sokil” society by its activity „is striving for the unification of all of the Ukrainian ethnic lands into the one state”. It is important to mention that there

¹⁰ С. Гайдучок, *Деякі цифри про сокольську організацію за 35 літ*, ін: „Сокіл-Батько”: Спортивно-руханкове товариство у Львові, р. 87.

¹¹ О. Дем’янюк, *Український молодіжний рух Західної України: від зародження до боротьби за Українську державність*, Луцьк 2007, р. 70.

¹² І. Саврук, *3 історії Сокоільства*, ін: „Сокіл-Батько”: Спортивно-руханкове товариство у Львові, р. 215–216.

were significant differences between the Ukrainian „Sokil” cells in towns and in villages. First of all they differed in types of their activities. Particularly, activities of „Sokil” cells in towns were directed mainly at gymnastic and sport, while cells in village areas were occupied with the sport and fire-fighting activities.

Since the 12th of October, 1905, with the promotion of I. Boberskyi, the color of „Sokil” uniform were changed from the coffee color to a grey one. All of the society members had to wear foreman merits, depending on their functions. This resolution was adopted by the „Sokil-Bateko” on the 20th of September, 1913, and was binding on all of the „Sokil” cells¹³.

Owing to the efforts of the „Sokil” movement organizers, different books-brochures were published for the Western Ukrainian population. Above all, there were „Pozharnictvo” by A. Shcherbovskyi, „Pidruchnic igor ta zabav2 by I. Boberskyi in 1904; ‘Mjachlvi igry’, ‘Jizda na leshchatah’, ‘Legka atletika’, ‘Pidruchnik do anglijskih igor’ in 1905, etc. Every year S. Goruk published ‘Sokilskiy calendar’ (were published by V. Lavrivskyi since 1895), presenting the most significant dates and events from the history of Ukraine. Brochures ‘Pryludni vpravy’, ‘Sytkivka’, ‘Poradnik dla Sokoliv I Sichaj’, edited by S. Goruk, were published in 1909, works of I. Boberskyi ‘Lavchina I Shchebli-vka’, ‘Novi shlahky do tilesnogo vykhovannya’ were published in 1910 and 1911. There were also periodicals, named ‘Sokilski visti’ and ‘Visti z Zaporozh-zhya2’ (since 1910), firstly being a two-page addition to the ‘Nove Slovo’, and since January, 1911 – being an independent monthly publication of sport and fire-fighting societies, even with its own application, named ‘Plastovy tabor’¹⁴.

It is important to mention, that owing to I. Boberskyi’s promotion, the flag of Ukrainian „Sokil” association was developed. Concerning the anthem of Ukrainian „Sokil” societies, its text was created by Ukrainian poetess of „Sokil” and „Sich” – Vira Lebedeva (working under the pseudonym of Constantina Malitska) and was set to music by Dmytro Sichynskyi. Later the text and the musical illustration of the anthem were rewritten by Jaroslav Jaroslavenko (Vintskovskyi), being a composer and founder of music publishing house „Tor-ban”. Sokils’ anthem „Sokholy, sokholy, stavaimo v ryady!” was performed for the first time on the 6th of April, 1901, at the first public appearance of Lviv „Sokil”.

Existence of the national ideal, Christian ideology and morality, the unity of body and mind of young Ukrainian generation, capable of self-sacrifice and

¹³ В. Леник, *Українська організована молодь*, Львів 1993, р. 103.

¹⁴ І. Дацюк, *Виникнення українського спортивного товариства „Сокіл” та його діяльність наприкінці XIX – на початку XX століття*, in: „Сокіл-Батько”: *Спортивно-руханкове товариство у Львові*, р. 25.

of difficult fight for the Ukrainian statehood were the significant achievement of Ukrainian „Sokil” movement. These postulates were approved almost simultaneously with the establishment of Lviv „Sokil”, but got the widest dissemination among the Ukrainian population of the Eastern Galicia at the beginning of the XX century.

At the beginning of the XX century Ukrainian „Sokil” became a mass organization. „Sokil” mass demonstrations were carried out in Sryi, (1909), Ternopil (1909), Stanislaviv (1911), Lviv (1911), Berezhany (1911), Kalush, Zhovkva, Pidgaytsi, Rozdil, Snyatin (1912). District manifestations were held in Lviv, Rava-Rysjka, Olesjk ta Bilyi Kamin in 1913.

These demonstrations were important not just for the development of physical education and also for national consolidation and the flourishing of the level of national self-identification. It is worth mentioning that „Zaporizki igry” with the immediate participation of Ukrainian „Sokil” members¹⁵ were held in Lviv on the 15th of October, 1911, but the most impressive was the II Regional Shevchenkivska demonstraration in Lviv, held on June, 1914, where participated more than 12 thousand people¹⁶, among which there where members of „Sich” and „Plast” organizations of the region.

Carrying out of yearly Demonstrations of All „Sokil” societies („Vsesokilski Zdvhyh”) in Prague, which had been gathering all of the „Sokil” members – representatives of Slavic nations, was one of the positive factors, which influenced the development of foreign relations of Ukrainian „Sokil”. Such success of the association was a result of the leadership of I. Boberskyi, during which „Sokil” movement became even more popular and active in its actions. Through his good offices, physical education reached the highest level. He had trained the first teachers of gymnastic in „Sokil” teacher’s study group, had written the first books on different topics in the sphere of physical education, and had published the explanations of the exercises for the „Sokil” performances. His catchword about the healthy body and the healthy national mind became a credo for numerous representatives of Ukrainian youth. He had been staying a leader of society until 1920. During his leadership Ukrainian „Sokil” became the largest and the most numerous gymnastic, sport, fire-fighting, cultural, educational organization of the Eastern Galicia and extended far from its borders.

Organizers of Ukrainian „Sokil” movement started military education of youth before the I World War¹⁷. With the participation of „Sich” and „Plast”

¹⁵ Ibidem, p. 26.

¹⁶ М. Лазарович, „Гей, ви, стрільці січовії...”. *Формування українського стрілецького руху в Галичині: причини, передумови, наслідки*, Тернопіль 2004, p. 31.

organizations of the Eastern Galicia, Ukrainian „Sokil” societies were co-founders and the center of the Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen („Legion Ukrain-skyh Sichovyh Strilciv”) – the first national military formation of the newest era, which after more than bicentennial interval of liberation efforts, had revived the Cossacks’ traditions of armed fighting for the state interests, had gathered in its ranks people, devoted themselves to the Ukrainian affairs, enriched the latter with the new mental and political valuables.

Consequently, Ukrainian „Sokil” movement during the time of its existence and functioning became a noticeable phenomenon in the history of development of the Western Ukrainian lands. Despite the stage of the rejection of the „Sokil” ideas, gymnastic, sport, fire-fighting, educational and cultural societies developed as an authoritative structure and held a ponderable place in national and cultural life of Galicia land. It was important, that members of Ukrainian „Sokil” societies were the center of the Ukrainian army – the Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, which was defending Ukrainian national interests during the I World War.

UCZESTNICTWO UKRAIŃSKIEGO SOKOLSTWA W WYKSZTAŁCENIU WOJSKOWO-PATRIOTYCZNYM MŁODZIEŻY W PRZEDDZIEŃ PIERWSZEJ WOJNY ŚWIATOWEJ

(STRESZCZENIE)

W artykule przedstawiono, jak przebiegało włączanie się ukraińskiego sokolstwa wojskowo-patriotycznego w proces wykształcenia młodzieży w przeddzień pierwszej wojny światowej. Analizie poddano przyczyny stworzenia spółek sokolskich i wpływ na nie sokolstwa czeskiego i polskiego. Uwydatniono także wpływ procesów społeczno-politycznych, które zachodziły na terenach zachodnio-ukraińskich w końcu XIX w. oraz omówiono założenia i rozwój sokolstwa. Ponadto przebadano rolę spółek studenckich „Watra” i „Bractwo Akademickie” w stworzeniu ukraińskich „Sokolów”. W opracowaniu wskazano główne drogi rozpowszechniania się sokolskiego ruchu gimnastyczno-sportowego. Zaakcentowano fakt, że ukraińskie „Sokoły”, powstając na wzór czeskich i polskich, zapożyczyły od sąsiednich narodów tylko nazwę i strukturę organizacyjną. Omówiono gimnastyczno-sportową, przeciwpożarową i kulturalno-oświatową działalność młodzieżowej ukraińskiej spółki „Sokół” we Wschodniej Galicji od końca XIX w. aż do początku XX w. Podkreślono, że system wykształcenia sokolskiego zachęcał Ukraińców swoją demokratycznością, harmonijnym połączeniem duchowości i cielesności oraz sprzyjał rozbudzeniu tożsamości narodowej. Ukazano także formy i środki kształtowania kultury fizycznej. Skupiono również uwagę na znaczeniu gimnastyki i sportu dla narodu ukraińskiego w przeddzień pierwszej wojny światowej. W opracowaniu podkreślono także rolę i wkład lwowskiej spółki „Sokół” w rozbudowę sieci spółek sokolskich. Zaakcentowano wybitną rolę W. Górskiego, W. Ławrińskiego, I. Boberskiego jako organizatorów ukraińskiego ruchu sokolskiego w udoskonaleniu działalności spółki i stworzeniu ośrodków sokolskich we Wschodniej Galicji od końca XIX w. aż do początku XX w.

¹⁷ В. Леник, *Українська організована молодь*, Львів 1993, р.100, 104.

PARTICIPATION OF THE UKRAINIAN „SOKIL” MOVEMENT IN A MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUTH BEFORE THE I WORLD WAR

(SUMMARY)

The article analyses the participation of the Ukrainian „Sokil” movement in a military-patriotic education of the youth before World War I. Reasons for Sokil societies creation and an influence of Czech and Polish Sokils are analyzed. This article discovers the influence of socio-political process, which happened on West Ukrainian lands at the end of XIX century, upon the birth and development of Sokil movement. It mentions the role of „Watra” and „Academic brotherhood” students’ societies in Ukrainian Sokil creation. The main expansion ways of Sokil gymnastics and sport activity are determined. It is insisted that Ukrainian Sokil, being created ad exemplum of Czech and Polish ones, adopted only neighbors’ names and organizational structure. There is also mention of organizational structure of Ukrainian Sokil. Sport, gymnastic, fire-prevention, cultural and educational activity of Ukrainian Sokil Youth Society in Eastern Galicia at the end of XIX – at the beginning of XX centuries are explored. It is highlighted that Sokil educational system encouraged Ukrainians by its democracy, harmonious unification of immaterial and bodily parts, promoted national self-affirmation. Forms and methods of physical education are highlighted. The emphasis is laid on the importance of gymnastics and sport for Ukrainian people on the eve of the First World War. The role and the meaning of the Lviv Sokil society in the widening network of the Sokil societies were enlightened in the article. It is underlined that V. Nahirnyj, V. Lavrivskij, I. Boberskyj, being organizers of the Sokil movement, rank particularly in the improvement of society activities and in the creation of Sokil societies in the Eastern Galicia at the end of XIX – at the beginning of XX centuries.

DIE TEILNAHME DES UKRAINISCHEN SOKOLSTVO IN DER MILITÄRISCH-PATRIOTISCHEN ERZIEHUNG DER JUGEND AM VORTAG DES ERSTEN WELTKRIEGS

(ZUSAMMENFASSUNG)

Der Artikel beschreibt die Teilnahme der ukrainischen Sokolstvo im militärisch-patriotischen Leben der Jugend am Vorabend des Ersten Weltkriegs. Analysiert werden die Gründe für die Schaffung von sokolischen Gesellschaften und der Einfluss des Tschechischen und des polnischen Sokolstvo. Der Verfasser zeigt der Einfluss der sozio-politischen Prozesse auf die westukrainischen Territorien am Ende des XIX 20 Jahrhunderts und auf die Entstehung und Entwicklung von Sokolstvo. Es wurde die Rolle der studentischen Gesellschaften „Vatra” und „Akademische Bruderschaft” bei der Schaffung der ukrainischen „Falken” untersucht. Gefeiert wird die Struktur und der organisatorische Aufbau der ukrainischen „Falken”. Der Schwerpunkt liegt hier auf der Bedeutung von Gymnastik und Sport für das ukrainische Volk am Vorabend des Ersten Weltkriegs.