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**STROKES FOR THE DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY
OF THE UPR GOVERNMENT IN EXILE
IN THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
DURING THE WARSAW-PARISIAN PERIOD (1924-1940)**

After the signing the Riga Treaty of Peace in 1921, the international situation for the Government of the UPR (Ukrainian People's Republic) in exile significantly deteriorated. At the end of 1923 – early 1924 all official diplomatic embassies and missions were eliminated. The period from 1924 to 1940 is called the Warsaw-Parisian period of the SC UPR (the State Centre of the Ukrainian People's Republic). His peculiarity was that the foreign policy activity of our diplomats was at that time of a purely public nature [3, p. 42].

Warsaw and Paris were powerful centers of diplomatic work of the new period of foreign policy activity. The majority of the government residents in the emigration settled there after the abolition of their shelter in Tarnow (Poland). Chairman of the Directorate, Chief Otaman Symon Petliura settled in Paris, which made it possible to intensify international contacts [1, p. 18]. There he became an editor and publisher of the *Tryzub* (weekly journal), which often described events in occupied Ukraine, urgent issues of the UPR, Ukrainian emigration in general, and world politics [2, p. 11]. Poland supported the SC UPR and the congresses of Ukrainian emigrants were held on its territory.

Diplomatic activity in the European countries during the study period was carried out with the enthusiasm of former leaders of official diplomatic missions. Czechoslovakia was a scientific and cultural center of Ukrainian emigrants. There

were also many diverse scientific institutions founded on the reliance of our diplomats. Due to the Ukrainian Ambassadors, relations with Britain and Germany intensified significantly. In Italy, for example, Eugene Onatsky was active in social work [2, p.10].

Ukrainian diplomacy established tight connections with various public entities of foreign states (in particular, France), and also managed to sign a memorandum on the state-building of the Carpathian Ukraine at the Munich Conference (1938).

To sum up, relations with powerful world states of that time continued to be maintained during the Warsaw-Parisian period of negotiations. Representatives of the Government of the UPR in exile lived and worked in the vast majority of the European countries. There they launched a wide public political activity, and thus attracted attention of the world community to the Ukrainian issue.

References

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