

CENTRALIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CASE IN UKRAINE IN THE FIELD OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS (20–30th OF XX CENTURY)

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INTRODUCTION

The modern challenges of the existence of the Ukrainian statehood and the realities of the formation of a civil society actualize the need to the recovery of historical memory, creating a national history. The history of domestic science is as a part of the latter that synthesizes the analysis of the ways of its development and movement features combined knowledge of the history of the country, producing new knowledge about the functionality research area. Of particular importance is the study and rethinking of the historical advancement of the agrarian science of Ukraine, which evolved in the face of radical political, socio-economic changes. The research moreover, rethinking of historical advancement of agrarian science of Ukraine that evolved on background radical political and socio-economic changes take on the special significance. The substantial transformations took place from the end of 20–30th of past century, when the search of forms and methods of development of branch research has developed. Its coordinating component acquired forms of institutionalization, transformed into a form of academic activities with defined priorities.

The creation of national coordination centers for agricultural research case in the 20th of the XX century is devoted to a number of publications. Among them are the generalizing works of the Prof. Victor A. Vergunov¹ and the collections of documents and materials prepared under his direction². However, further research of certain stages of the evolutionary

¹ Вергунов В. А. Академізація вітчизняної сільськогосподарської дослідної справи: історико-науковий аналіз. *Нариси з історії природознавства і техніки* : зб. наук. пр. / Центр досліджень наук.-техн. потенціалу та історії науки ім. Г. М. Доброва НАНУ, Укр. тов-во істориків науки. Київ: Фенікс, 2005. Вип. 45. С. 167–182; Вергунов В. А. Науково-організаційні засади становлення та діяльності Національної академії аграрних наук України (до 80-річчя заснування НААН) : наук. доп.; НААН, ДНСГБ. Київ: Аграр. наука, 2012. 28 с.

² Всеукраїнська Академія Сільськогосподарських Наук (1931–1935 рр.) : зб. док. і матеріалів. До 75-річчя створення Укр. акад. аграр. наук / УААН, ДНСГБ ; уклад. В. А. Вергунов та ін. Київ, 2006.

path of the Ukrainian agrarian science and, in particular, the period of the first attempt of its academy form, are not lost relevance. The purpose of this study was to reveal the peculiarities of the process of forming the coordinating bodies for conducting agricultural research case on Ukrainian territories in the 20-30th years of the XX century in the field of political and social-economic conditions. Fundamental in the work are the principles of objectivity, historicism, and interdependence of historical and logical, systemic, etc. The researcher also applied a system of complementary methods (proper historical, general, primary sources, archival, etc.).

1. Socio-political, Economic and Scientific-organizational Factors of Creation of Scientific Support of Agriculture

It is doubtless awareness that deeply meaningful patterns and programs of balanced reforms are necessary for the transformation of democratic processes. Their component is historical experience that requires careful study and impartial analysis. While the reforms process in the 20–30th of the twentieth century became the personification of the tragic history of Ukrainian state and the agricultural sector in particular. According to British historian Norman Davis, the largest experiment in the history of planned modernization took place, starting in 1929, in the Soviet Union. It was such a radical and ruthless because many experts argue later, it was, not the events in 1917, is a genuine Russian revolution³.

The third decade of the twentieth century reflected a continuation of the formation of the Bolshevik doctrine of socialism with distinctive features: one-party political system, state ownership of the means of production and the dictatorship of the party-state nomenclature. The laying of the foundations of a totalitarian regime took place through repressions that differed in their methods and forms and had a comprehensive scope. In the late 20's the Soviet Union was on the verge of acute crisis due to the total absence of economic reserves. The tight deployment of new construction, large-scale production plans at existing plants resulted in a shortage of metal, and subsequently other materials

311 с.; Науково-консультаційна рада Народного комісаріату земельних справ УСРР (1927–1930 рр.): зб. док. і матеріалів / НААН, ДНСГБ; уклад. В. А. Вергунов [та ін.]. Київ, 2010. 600 с.; Сільсько-господарський науковий комітет України (1918–1927 рр.): зб. док. і матеріалів. До 75-річчя створення Укр. акад. аграр. наук / УААН, ДНСГБ; уклад. В.А. Вергунов та ін. Київ: Аграр. наука, 2006. 526 с.

³ Дейвіс Норман. Європа: Історія / пер. з англ. П. Тарашук, О. Коваленко. Київ: Основи, 2002. С. 988.

and raw materials. Commodity hunger has grown on the consumer market. Its causes were breaking of grain procurement, non-fulfillment of export obligations, a policy of active crowding out of private capital, etc. The USSR abandoned the market, returning to command and administrative methods, and took a course on the concentration of available resources and forced the development of a large industry. The new economic policy was not a strategic line, but only a necessary step under pressure. Later, a well-known national historian, Prof. Peter P. Panchenko noted, that for the peasantry, in the end, as well as for the entire Ukrainian people, came the most brutal trial in the history of the commanding power of the totalitarian state, full of hatred and injustice⁴. There was a need to move from annual to long-term planning in the context of the restoration and expansion of the public sector. In 1929, the introduction of the practice of five-year plans was approved (the first in 1928–1932). This allowed the Soviet government to manage the development of economy, technology, science, education and culture in the USSR. However, none of the five-year plan was completed, despite the huge material losses and human sacrifices. During the process of fulfilling the tasks of the first five-year plan, in addition to agriculture, there were crises in transport and in the fuel industry. It made it impossible to complete it. However, the USSR built about 1500 new industrial enterprises, including 400 in Ukraine – Dnipro Hydroelectric Power Station, Kharkiv Tractor Plant, etc.⁵

In 1931, Soviet procurements accounted for 30 % of world exports of machinery and equipment, next year – almost 50 %⁶. The main sources of funding were: a) transfer of funds from light and food in heavy industry; b) increased taxes from the population; c) voluntary and forced loans (1927–1929); d) the issue of paper money not backed by gold; e) Increasing export abroad of oil, timber, furs, grain and other types of raw materials; f) strengthening the state exploitation of the peasantry and the working class, many millions of prisoners of the General Directorate of Forced Labor Camps, Labor Settlements and Places of Imprisonment (shortened popular name is GULAG). In the 1930's, the GULAG has

⁴ Панченко П. П. Сторінки історії України XX століття: (Українське село : поступ, сподівання, тривоги). Київ : ІСДО, 1995. С. 22.

⁵П'ятирічки в СРСР // Вікіпедія. Вільна енциклопедія. URL : https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/П%27ятирічки_СРСР. (дата звернення: 04.07.2014).

⁶ Юхименко П. І. Економічна історія : навч. посіб. Київ : Вікар, 2004. С. 65.

grown to such an extent that it was numbered equal to the army, and it was up to 10% of the population of the USSR in the camps. It was possible thanks to the help the main instruments of coercion and terror – All-Russian Emergency Commission on Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage (United State Political Administration and People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR). An American researcher Timothy Snyder notes that free peasants turned into a slave labor force. They used in the construction of large canals, in mines and factories, which, according to Stalin's plan, had to modernize the Soviet Union⁷.

The mass destruction of the population was genocide as to the Ukrainian people. It is worth noting that Stalin had a certain national policy for each nation – a policy of Polish, Russian, Jewish, and Ukrainian politics. The Holodomor in Ukraine was an element of the «Ukrainian policy» of the Bolshevik Party, such as the rise and fall of «Ukrainization», repressions against the Ukrainian intelligentsia⁸. As M. Braichevsky noted, in 1932–1933 the repressions in Ukraine held under the call of the struggle against bourgeois nationalism and continued until 1939 with huge losses of the national genepool of Ukrainians – writers, scientists, artists and the highest party-state leadership⁹. They destroyed morally millions of people through coercion with the state security agencies, the public condemnation of them by «enemies of the people», false testimonies about employees, friends and even relatives. The regime demonstrated a clear idea of the psychological and physical structure of the enemies, it pointed to the rules that the Bolshevik discourse of power arguing for revealing campaigns, indicative litigation: Ukrainian National Center, Union of Liberation of Ukraine, miners' case, etc.¹⁰. Large-scale repression of the agricultural industry professionals (economists, agronomists, Commissariat officials, staff of research institutions, cooperatives) combined with the idea of collectivization.

We noted that party-soviet leadership in the field of economics solved three problems – funds, raw materials and labor resources. It found the solution – the collectivization of agriculture that could provide an increase in financial income. The XV Congress of the All-Union

⁷ Снайдер Тімоті. Голод у СРСР. Уривок із книги «Криваві Землі. Європа між Гітлером та Сталіном». *Історична правда*. URL : <http://www.istpravda.com.ua/research/2011/11/25/62973> (дата звернення: 09.02.2016).

⁸ Попович М. Сталин. С ним и без него. *Зеркало недели. Украина*. № 8, 1 марта 2013 г.

⁹ Брайчевський М. Конспект історії України. Київ : Видавн.-полігр. центр «Знання», 1993. 203 с.

¹⁰ Баберовскі Й. Червоний терор. Історія сталінізму / пер. з нім. Київ : К.І.С., 2007. С. 98.

Communist Party (Bolsheviks) (1927) foresaw a gradual transition to cooperation, but the practice accelerated the pace and intensified the methods of pressure. The consequence of hasty collectivization was not only a sharp reduction in livestock, falling yields crops and millions of human casualties. During 1929–1938 94 % of the 26 million peasant farms in the USSR were merged into a quarter of a million collective farms that were in fact state-owned. Those who resisted – shot or deported. In order to justify all the killings, they have created a fictional image of the social enemy – the kulaks. The system killed about 15 million men, women and children. Agricultural production fell by 30 percent¹¹. Therefore, the card system of providing the population acted by 1936. Nevertheless, at the same time the government created a social base for the modernization of the agrarian sector.

In the 1930's, the process of forming an economic system, built on rigid centralism and policy, was completed. Regulated not only scheduled tasks, but also resources, forms and sizes of wages and other indicators of management. Such a rigid system of planning enabled to concentrate economic resources in certain spheres of economic, scientific and social activity. As a result, already during the second five-year period (1933–1937), gross industrial output increased 2.2 times, agriculture was 1.5 times, and production costs decreased by 10.3 % compared to the first five-year period (2.3 %)¹². Stalin's program of building a military industrial state covered six interconnected elements: centralized management, accelerated industrialization, rearmament, collectivization of agriculture, ideological warfare and political terror. As Norman Davis wrote, the ambition of the ten-year program of the USSR killed the spirit, and if to take into account human life, its perniciousness surpassed any other disaster of European history, even the horror of the Second World War¹³. In accordance with the directives of the II session of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee (December 1929) in the field of agriculture for the 1929–1930, a number of tasks were envisaged. First, increase the total sown area by 10.1 %, including 8.3 % for grain crops, and 8.6 % for technical crops. Bring the area of contracting cotton to

¹¹ Дейвіс Норман. Європа : Історія / пер. з англ. П. Тарашук, О. Коваленко. Київ : Основи, 2002. С. 991.

¹² П'ятирічки в СРСР // Вікіпедія. Вільна енциклопедія. URL : https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/П%27ятирічки_СРСР. (дата звернення: 04.07.2014).

¹³ Дейвіс Норман. Європа : Історія / пер. з англ. П. Тарашук, О. Коваленко. Київ : Основи, 2002. С. 990.

3,000 hectares, soybeans – 55,000 hectares, kenaf – 9,000 hectares. To increase the area under sugar beet by 16.6 %, cannabis – by 26.9 %, tobacco – by 70.3 %, grain crop yield by 15 %, and achieve a 26 % increase in grain production by the five-year target year. Increase livestock by 14% against 1928–1929¹⁴.

The necessity to accomplish the tasks set dictated the change in the requirements for the scientific provision of the agricultural sector. It deployed a broad discussion of the best forms of functioning of research institutions and establishing certain schemes of their interaction. Famous scientists-agrarians – O. Yanata, O. Sokolovskiy, S. Kulzhinskiy, G. Makhov, V. Wiener, A. Slipanskiy and others expressed their vision of building a branch research case. In particular, the prominent agronomist and botanist O. Yanata noted, that organization in science could be achieved only in the appropriate synthesis of state initiative and leadership and initiative and amateur individual and public, the scientific workers themselves¹⁵.

In the 20's of the XX century, the Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine and later the Scientific-Consultative Council of the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR became the organizational coordinating forms. At that time, science was developing in higher agricultural institutions and opening the experimental agricultural chairs. They published a number of collections of scientific papers, testifying to the significant scientific achievements on various issues of the agricultural sector. However, O. Yanata noted the danger of the loss of agricultural science the achievements of previous years. He stressed that science more confined to narrow forms of agricultural experimental case without any activity, lagging far from the current pace of agricultural life. The First Congress of Soviets and the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR on August 8, 1924 declared the founding of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin. Nevertheless, O. Yanata thought that the creation of the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences would be the only organization of agricultural science in Ukraine. It was to become an integral part of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin. The

¹⁴ Щебетюк Н.Б. Розвиток аграрної науки України наприкінці 20-х – у 30-і рр. XX ст. Кам'янець-Подільський, 2017. 380 с.

¹⁵ Яната О. А. Час заснувати Українську академію наук сільськогосподарських. *Наука та техніка*. 1925. № 2. С. 45–49. с. 45

scientist believed that only the high academic credibility of the Academy would be able to unite the scattered scientific forces and direct them to rational solution of existing problems of agricultural production. In his opinion, the Academy should carry out all activities in the framework of the general plan of scientific work and agricultural activities in Ukraine in close connection with the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin and the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR.

Well-known agronomist, academician O. Sokolovskiy, one of the organizers of agricultural research case, acknowledged the low level of scientific efficiency in agriculture in Ukraine, the insignificant influence of theoretical developments and their practical use in agricultural production. He noted that such a situation was in some countries of the world, in particular in England, where agricultural science was almost the oldest in Europe. It was also evident that the causes of such a phenomenon were rooted in the factors that formed the human activity of agriculture¹⁶. The scientist proposed the following classification for the division of research institutions: 1) institutions studying the main factors of agriculture, without the need for their direct adjustment; 2) institutions in small areas with narrow activity mainly practical; 3) institutions that cover theoretical and practical studies of large areas. According to this division, he identified two types of organizational forms – a) research institutes and departments and b) research stations and research fields. Their combined activity was to become a flexible form of scientific associations in the relevant branches of agricultural science, as practiced in Europe.

Prominent organizer of agricultural research case in Ukraine, Prof. S. Kulzhinskiy drew attention to the system of organization of sectoral research in the 20's of the XX century, the main role played by regional agricultural research stations. In connection with the organization of research institutes in Ukraine, it is extremely necessary to establish and coordinate programs of scientific activity between different institutions taking into account their peculiarities: a) radical reorganization of existing forms of organization of agricultural research; b) weak functioning of the system of organization of regional agricultural research stations; c) the failure of these stations to determine the problem and the concept of

¹⁶ Соколовський О. Сільськогосподарська наука й життя (Уваги до проблеми організації с.-г. науки на Україні). *Вісн. с.-г. науки*. 1927. № 1. С. 9–19.

«land»; d) action dispersion regional network stations; e) review of the network of regional research stations, their tasks and methods of work¹⁷. The scientist believed that research institutes would be able to work efficiently only based on a well-developed in-depth work of district agricultural research stations. The complete transition of research institutions under state centralized subordination threatened the separation of their activities from local needs, transforming the planned principle into bureaucracy.

Ukrainian soil scientist with a world name, Prof. G. Makhov believed that the regional principle of the organization of the research institutions network positively influences the study of the features of natural climatic zones. Direct communication of stations with practical problems of agriculture showed the most effective form of studying natural conditions of the country¹⁸. The scientist paid attention to the individual factors on which the effectiveness depended, namely: the degree of genetic homogeneity chosen for studying the territory, a significant difference in the regions, which complicated the study and required higher costs of resources. The same conditions accompanied the process of studying the natural productivity of the area and the development of methods for raising it. The significant heterogeneity of natural and climatic conditions characterized the territory of Ukraine, which also had an unequivocal impact on agriculture. This heterogeneity, as noted by G. Makhov, depending on the prevailing influence of factors. The main ones are climate change, which causes the existence of different climatic regions, differences in orography, and differences in surface sediments, vegetation and soil cover. The relationship between natural conditions and economic activity is so great that, while characterizing a certain zone geologically, at the same time its agricultural and economic areas were also projected. The established boundaries of the regions on the basis of the natural-historical features regarding the organization of agricultural research were to correspond to the main physical and geographical zones of the country, which at that time called the edges – Polissia, Forest-steppe right bank, Forest-steppe left bank, East-steppe, West-steppe. The regional research

¹⁷ Кулжинський С. Крайові сільськогосподарські дослідні станції та спеціальні сільськогосподарські дослідні інститути на Україні. *Вісн. с.-г. науки та дослідної справи*. 1928. № 6 (Т. 5). С. 42–47.

¹⁸ Махов Г. Естественные границы областей Украины, выделяемых в целях научно-опытного изучения ее территории. *С.-х. опытное дело*. 1925. № 6. С. 48–52.

organization (regional agricultural research station, district agricultural stations, and special stations) performed a research program in each region.

The results of the study revealed that the main provisions of the construction of a network of research institutions have become the basis for the reconstruction of agricultural research case in Ukraine. The definition of the forms of organization of scientific support for agriculture was accompanied by discussions between the authorities and academics, discussions at various public levels, planning bodies, people's commissariats, scientific institutions and organizations.

2. Formation of Models of Coordinating Centers for Conducting Agricultural Research

First, it should be mentioned that the Decree of Nicholas II on the approval of the «Regulation on Agricultural Research Institutions», signed on May 28, 1901 officially recognized the agricultural research case¹⁹. Prior to this Decree research was the case almost a century way of formation of various branches of scientific knowledge and the search for organizational forms, mainly through private initiative. The functioning of branch societies, research fields and stations as active research centers for the needs of the agricultural sector were a certain stage in the development of agricultural research. The situation changed at the end of the second decade of the last century according to the revolutionary events and the possibility of establishing a coordinating center for agricultural research, the forerunner of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine – the Agricultural Scientist Committee of Ukraine. It based on the agricultural department of the Ministry of Land Affairs and functioned until 1927. The Committee started its activities in accordance with the order of the Minister of Land Affairs Ch 162 on November 1, 1918²⁰. Academician V. Vernadskiy led it. Despite the unfavorable historical circumstances for the development of agricultural science, it was possible to preserve the experience and traditions developed in relation to the organization of its structure, which united the scientific potential in the agricultural sector of the country.

¹⁹ Положение о сельскохозяйственных опытных учреждениях. *Известия Министерства земледелия и государственных имуществ*. 1901. № 29 (22 июля). С. 546–547.

²⁰ Наказ Міністерства земельних справ. Ч. 162 // ЦДАВО України. Ф. 1061. Оп. 1. Спр. 32. Арк. 202.

First, the Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine began to restore the destroyed branch research institutions. It restored the pre-revolutionary network and launched the organization of new research institutions and higher educational institutions of the agrarian profile. In addition, the Committee created an extensive network of research institutions – a significant number of research stations, research fields, reference points, laboratories, sorted trial sites, etc. It initiated the creation of a number of research agronomic stations. New research institutions began to work under its coordination: the Ukrainian Institute of Applied Botany, the Ukrainian Institute of Plant Protection, the Ukrainian Institute of Animal Husbandry, the Institute of Experimental Soil Science, the Institute of Agronomic Chemistry, the Institute of Seedling, the Institute of Water Management, etc. There were opened a number regions branches in Uman, Vinnytsya, Odessa, Zhytomyr, Poltava, Kyiv, Kamyanyets-Podilskiy. The Committee initiated the periodicals edition, among them: «Agronomist», «Bulletin of the Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine», «Herald of Horticulture, Viticulture and Gardening», «Materials of Research», «Young Researcher», «Bulletin of Agricultural Science», «Agricultural Experimental Case», «Ukrainian Agronomist», etc. Periodic print media provide many forms of media – documentary, currently chronological, personal character and so on. Their complex, synthetic character complemented the efficiency of providing information about new research results. The agricultural periodical will become an effective means of popularizing, informational, and scientific support of the agricultural sector, actively promoting its development.

The prominent personalities of national science his leaders played a constructive role in the work of the Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine throughout the entire period of activity: Academicians V. Vernadskiy, P. Tutkovskiy and O. Sokolovskiy, prof. S. Frankfurt, M. Kovalevskiy, I. Shchegoliv, S. Veselovskiy, M. Wolf and academic secretary O. Yanata. The organizational structure created by these scientists, the detailed topics of the problems under investigation, the implementation of the results and their representation, as the researchers point out, according to many features corresponds to the essence of the academic scientific-coordinating institution of the modern type²¹. It should

²¹ Сільськогосподарський науковий комітет України (1918–1927 рр.): зб. док. і матеріалів. До 75-річчя створення Укр. акад. аграр. наук / УААН, ДНСГБ; уклад. В.А. Вергунов, А.С. Білоцерківська, Б.К. Супіханов, С.Д. Коваленко; за заг. ред. М. В. Зубця, Ю.Ф. Мельника; наук. ред. В.А. Вергунов. Київ: Аграр. наука, 2006. 526 с. с. 7

not ignore the fact that certifies timely and to some extent realized the relevance of such agency, as its structure. In 1924 there were 16 sections (economic, meteorological, experimental agricultural section, chemical, soil sciences section, botanical, zoological, pest control, agricultural household, arable land, horticulture and gardening, meadow farming, agricultural education for promotion and publishing, amelioration, forest, technical) and 9 sub-sectors (weather service, press and publishing, school agricultural education, extracurricular agricultural education, agricultural industry, terminology-translated, agricultural engineering, agricultural construction, entomological). There were also 9 bureau (forest entomology, beekeeping, fish culture, seed science, medicinal plants, weed, phytopathological, floral, museum, editorial and publishing, library and bibliographic, foreign relations, correspondent networks, terminology) and 5 commissions (fight against drought, tobacco, research, environmental protection, zoning). Due to various circumstances, in particular because of reorganization reforms, after a decade of functioning the Bolsheviks liquidated the Committee as supposedly a nationalist institution²². However, the results of its successful work on the institutionalization of agricultural research as organization gave the priority in the further system of conducting sectoral research and contributed to the formation of certain features and functions of its focal points.

As evidenced by the documentary sources, on the site of the liquidated Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine the functions of the coordinating body were assigned to the Scientific Advisory Council of the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, created January 11, 1928, in accordance with the decision All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars²³. The Scientific Advisory Council's activity regulated by periodic convocations of sessions. The People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR approved their programs of work. In accordance with the «Regulations on the Scientific Advisory Board»²⁴, the Bureau of the Scientific Advisory Board resolved organizational issues regarding the preparation and conduct of sessions, special meetings and scientific

²² Енциклопедія українознавства : Словникова частина / Наук. т-во ім. Т. Шевченка ; голов. ред. В. Кубійович. Париж ; Нью-Йорк : Молоде життя, 1976. Т. 8. С. 2837.

²³ Тулайков Н. М. Программа работ полеводственного отдела опытной станции. Саратовская с.-х. опытная станция. 1925. С. 3–7.

²⁴ Положення про Науково-консультаційну раду при Колегії Народного Комісаріату земельних справ УСРР // ЦДАВО України. Ф 166. Оп. 6. Спр. 1268. Арк. 15–17.

consultations. It is worth mentioning the main tasks of the Scientific Advisory Board. Among them are:

a) Provision of scientific substantiation of the general plan for the development of agriculture in Ukraine;

b) Coordination and guidance in accordance with the needs of the planned agricultural development research work under the guidance of the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR;

c) Assistance in the practical work of the operational departments and institutions of the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR through the provision of appropriate scientific advice, expert opinions, development of specific topics, etc.

Together, they provide scientific support to the agricultural sector of the economy Ukrainian SSR.

Given the development of the first five-year plan for the economy in the context of the new public policy, the Scientific Advisory Council's work directed to study problems associated mainly with organizational matters socialist reconstruction of agriculture and in particular – the search for optimal forms its scientific services. Thus, the fore issues singled out and began to study by the Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine: raising of crop yields, livestock development, construction of the Dnipro Hydroelectric Power Station, agricultural zoning, socialization of agricultural production, etc. The special commissions were created under each of these problems. There were engaged to work many well-known scientists and specialists in various fields of agriculture. The achievements of these commissions subsequently transferred to newly established research institutes, in particular, the Ukrainian Institute of Economics and Agriculture Management at the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. During this period, many other research institutes from the main branches of agriculture – soil science, fertilizers, applied botany, breeding and genetics, and others began their work. At that, in 1927–1930 the members of the Scientific Advisory Council of the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR performed the leading role in the active process of institutionalization of agricultural research case in Ukraine, that had took place. It facilitated the coordination and methodological direction of sectoral research for agricultural production needs.

The Institute of Applied Botany of the People's Commissariat of Education, its staff and loans passed into the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of Ukrainian SSR according to the protocol number 11/664 «On the reconstruction of the agricultural research case» of the meeting of the Council of People's Commissars of Ukrainian SSR on April 3, 1930. In addition, all the People's Commissariat of Education's research departments of agricultural profile with all states and loans, including graduate students obeyed the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of Ukrainian SSR – its relevant research institutes as the organization of the last. According to the mentioned protocol, it was determined that it is fundamentally necessary to create such republican research institutes and institutions in the Ukrainian SSR: 1) Institute of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture; 2) Institute of Labor Organization in Agriculture; 3) Institute of Falsehood; 4) Institute of Soil Science; 5) Institute of Fisheries; 6) Institute of Plant Protection; 7) Central Agricultural Library. The People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of Ukrainian SSR drew one month to streamline organizational issues with a subsequent submission for approval by the Council of People's Commissars of Ukrainian SSR. The special condition of linking research with agricultural production in practice meant the transfer of simple experiments directly in economies. Ukrainian collective farm center, trust and various centers have mandated full opportunity to carry out this work. In addition, the funding of the network of agricultural research institutions distributed as follows:

- ✓ republican institutions would kept on the state republican budget; special all-Union institutes located in the Ukrainian SSR – on the Union budget with attraction of funds from interested economic organizations;
- ✓ regional stations – on the republican budget with the involvement of funds of interested economic organizations;
- ✓ research work in collective and state farms would conducted by the relevant business organizations.

In some cases, if interested economic organizations are economically strong, with the permission of the Council of People's Commissars of Ukrainian SSR it is possible to transfer the relevant research institutions to the full financing of these organizations. There was the urgent need for scientific personnel. The research institutes of the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of Ukrainian SSR created postgraduate studies and

prepared a set of graduate students of the current 1930. In general, the process of institutionalization of agricultural research in the Ukrainian SSR was ambiguous. Often the creation of certain research institutes was considered a separate issue at various levels, especially as regards their subordination and funding sources. The active establishment of research institutes also required the reorganization of universal agricultural research stations, which led to preliminary discussions on the organization of agricultural research affairs by the boundary principle. The changes in the methodology of sectoral research were conditioned by the objectives of the long-term plan for the development of the national economy and the state policy of the closest connection of science and practice in the agricultural sector. Thus, the government approved special research institutes as the optimal organizational form and, accordingly, established a network of industry research institutions of the Ukrainian SSR. They became the basis for the founding of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences in accordance with Resolution No. 154 of the Council of People's Commissars of Ukrainian SSR dated 22 May 1931²⁵.

Thus, the organizational structure of the domestic agricultural research has received a methodological center with functions of control and coordination. We noted that the newly formed Academy methodically obeyed and entered the system of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin and funded by the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of Ukrainian SSR. The All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin includes all agricultural research institutes in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR, branches and the Central Agricultural Library. The coordination of the activities of the Union agricultural research institutes located on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences documented only with respect to the performance of their work for the republic. In addition to the aforementioned resolution, in accordance with the protocol No. 13/707, the Presidium of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences was approved in the following composition: President – Academician O. Sokolovskiy, Vice-Presidents – professors A. Slipansky and T. Bilash, P. Popov and academic secretary – Ya. Kharchenko. M. Levenshtam, Prof. I. Bodnar and M. Varpholomeev,

²⁵ Щебетюк Н.Б. Розвиток аграрної науки України наприкінці 20-х – у 30-і рр. XX ст. Кам'янець-Подільський, 2017. С. 137.

K. Vitort elected the members of the Presidium. The results of the research of archival materials prove that the process of formation of the Academy took place during the first year of its work; in particular, it solved the issues of elaboration of the Statute, structure, states, estimates, etc. The personal membership of the Presidium has undergone some changes. New members added. Subsequently the number of its members has reached 18 people. One of the first tasks of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences was to study the activities of the existing network of research institutes, zonal stations and support points in order to adapt them to areas of specialization in agricultural production and to ensure the planning of scientific work. I established that the Presidium of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences provided methodological direction of scientific work, actualization of topics, etc. through the holding of scientific conferences and meetings.

Since the beginning of 1931, the research institutes of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences worked on 1817 scientific problems, 749 of them it completed during the year²⁶. The report for the first year of activity contained detailed conclusions on work on the following topics: 1) the task of socialist reconstruction of agriculture; 2) the national economic task of increasing yields by sectoral institutes; 3) the fight against drought and the death of winter; 4) providing the industry with raw materials of plant origin; 5) providing the working population with fruits and vegetables; 6) provision of livestock feed to the feed base; 7) on increasing livestock productivity; 8) struggle with costs in animal husbandry; 9) agricultural chemistry; 10) state of mechanization and electrification of agriculture; 11) technical promotion and implementation of scientific achievements; 12) personnel problems; 13) investment and financial condition. Note that the titles of the sections confirmed the exactitude of scientific topics, which Ukrainian scientists-farmers under the leadership of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

As the analysis showed, the first two years became the fruitful period of activity of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences. During 1931–1933, the Academy convened five plenary sessions to discuss numerous issues of the effectiveness of the Academy's structural units, individual projects of organizational and economic strengthening of collective farms, increase of crop yields, etc. In addition, to the

²⁶ Короткий звіт ВУАСГН за 1931 р. // ЦДАВО України. Ф. 1055. Оп. 1. Спр. 242. Арк. 1–42.

achievements of the Academy belongs to the first problem-thematic plan of research work in 1932, which covered the actual issues in various fields of the branch. Its achievement was the replacement of a three-tier system of organization of research works (institute – station – support point) for a two-stage (institute – support point). In general, the support point (support research) became one of the main forms of organization of research work in production and – the primary focus of research work of branch and general institutes.

By 1933, the system of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences has operated 142 support points. In addition, in 1934 the Academy network united 7 institutes of the Union and 13 all-Ukrainian significance, 26 zonal stations, 4 reserves and the Central Agricultural Library²⁷. Consequently, thanks to the adopted structure, which in 1931 included 4 sectors, in 1933 – already 12, the Academy coordinated the scientific support of agriculture in the Ukrainian SSR. However, the political processes in the USSR in the 1930's delayed the development of many sciences, and agricultural research was no exception. In the spring of 1933, mass arrests of agrarian scholars began to take place. The Academy has suspended its activities. The order of the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of Ukrainian No. 167 of March 31, 1935 decided to eliminate the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences²⁸. Nevertheless, significant changes have taken place in 1934. The government rebuilt the structure of the network of research institutions of the agricultural sector of the republic in accordance with the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the order of the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs USSR.

I found that in the second half of the 1930's there were significant scientific and organizational changes in the principles and approaches to conducting research in favor of practice, which received a dominant advantage over theoretical developments. The People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR took over the leadership of agricultural research institutions after liquidation the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences. In order to provide scientific and methodological guidance to their work at the People's Commissariat of Science, the Scientific Council was established, and for the solution of material, financial and organizational issues – the Scientific-Research Sector was

²⁷ ЦДАВО України. Ф. 1055. Оп. 1. Спр. 130. Арк. 58–59.

²⁸ Наказ № 167 Народного комісара землеробства УСРР від 31 берез. 1935 р. // ЦДАВО України. Ф. 1055. Оп. 2. Спр. 57. Арк. 71.

organized. In 1940, an organizing committee was created in order to organize the Ukrainian branch of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin to unite the work of 165 institutions. However, the Second World War hampered the further reforms.

CONCLUSIONS

The factors of intensifying the development of agricultural research in the USSR in the 1920's – early 1930's of the twentieth century have shown their influence depending on socio-economic and political changes in society, state policy in the agricultural sector. The process of nationalizing science by the method of coercive and repressive measures unfolded in the harsh conditions of laying and consolidating the foundations of the command-administrative system with the aim of socialist reconstruction of agriculture on the basis of industrialization and collectivization. The question arose about the radical reconstruction of the scientific research on new organizational and methodological principles, about the change in the nature and forms of work. The search for a rational form of interaction between managerial, research and economic institutions began in the context of the challenges of socio-economic reality. The government set the task of solving important problems of the national economy in a short time. Therefore, the search for a new strategy for the approximation of science to solve specific problems of agriculture was carried out through the restructuring of the existing system of sectoral research. The coordinating basis of agricultural research took on distinct forms of institutionalization, and later, academization in the late 20's and early 30's of the XX century under the conditions of the process of politicization, ideologization and programming of science. During this period, the state had taken the decisions on the establishment of sectoral research institutes and their focal points.

During the 20's of the XX century, the state authorities along with scientists sought out optimal forms of control and coordination of research work for the needs of the agricultural sector of the national economy. The creation in 1918 of the Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine contributed to a certain coordination of activities of various departments and organizations. All branch research institutions subordinated to them. The restoration of the activity and the creation of new institutions under the leadership of the Committee established the basis for a modern structure of sectoral research. However, in the late 20-ies, with the strengthening of state planning and control of research in the field of reconstruction of the

industry, the government created the Scientific Advisory Council instead of the eliminated Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine. This governing body has instituted an agricultural research case for three years and created an extensive network of research institutes of the People's Commissariat of Land Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. General guidance and methodological coordination in 1931–1935 relied on the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

SUMMARY

The researcher tries to put forward current issues and questions on the characteristic features of the socio-political life of Ukrainians and the economic situation of the state in the 20-30th of the XX century based on historical and scientific analysis. She shows the impact of a new totalitarian system on the development of the agricultural sector and its scientific support. As shown in the article, the creation in 1918 of the forerunner of the National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine – the Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine provided certain coordination between the various departments and organizations that were then subordinated to the sectoral research institutions. The restoration of the activity and the creation of new institutions under the direction of the Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine laid the foundation of the modern structure of sectoral research. Subsequently, the Scientific Advisory Council implemented the institutionalization of agricultural research, laying the foundation for the formation of the academic process. In 1931–1935, the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences became the coordinating center for scientific support of agricultural development. Thus, the creation and activity of focal points in the form of the Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine, the Scientific Advisory Council and the All-Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences played a prominent role in the further development of national agricultural research case as a field of knowledge and its organization.

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