Perspective Views P. Lyashchenko: Agricultural Transformations in the USSR in the 1920s

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Introduction. The new economic policy, which replaced the policy of war communism, somewhat facilitated the situation of the peasants. In the village on a voluntary basis began to actively introduce various types of cooperative forms of land use and land cultivation. However, this situation did not last long. In parallel with these changes, the authorities managed to conquer the Volga region, the North Caucasus and the South of Ukraine for the Holodomor of 1921-1923. By 1927 the communist government began accelerating the rate of collectivization, replacing it with existing forms of cooperative peasant farms.

Results. Numerous discussions during conferences and publication in specialized scientific journals in the 1920s were called upon to work out the most appropriate ways of reforming the village on a socialist basis. Among the participants in the discussion was Peter Ivanovich Lyashchenko, who was formed as a gifted scientisagrarian before the October Revolution of 1917, while working at the St. Petersburg, Yur’e and Tomsk universities.

Conclusion. The scholar spoke on the weighed steps that would be based on a serious theoretical foundation and practical experience gained during experimental research work. However, party leadership increasingly leaned to accelerate the rate of collectivization, replacing it with existing forms of cooperative peasant farms.

Key words: cooperation, collectivization, collective farm, state farm, P.I. Lyashchenko

M.Hrushevsy’s Publications for Peasants in Historiographical Perception at the Beginning of XX Century

The article is devoted to the research of perception of scientific-popular works of M. Hrushevsky. It highlights the need for such works among peasants. The article demonstrates that reviewers recognized Hrushevsky as a forerunner of educating peasants on the Ukrainian past in context of Ukrainian historical process.

Key words: M. Hrushevsky, peasants, «On our father of Cossacks – Khmelnytskyi», «Illustrated history of Ukraine», «Cultural-national movement in Ukraine in XVI-XVII».

The statement of the issue. Perceptive Hrushevsky studies has turned into a dynamic course of research on the Great Ukrainian. The academic component dominates, and it is focused on the peculiarities of perception of fundamental volumes of «History of Ukraine-Rus». in the intellectual cultural at the end of XIX – the first third of XX century. As a result of such unbalanced emphasis, the perception of scientific-popular works of Hrushevsky addressed to his biggest audience – the peasants, is left unattended. However, those were scientific-popular texts of Hrushevsky that were important to him, regarding the significance of the problem of mass education and involvement of people to the urgent tasks of Ukrainians as a nation. The reviewers of that time noticed the peculiarities of Hrushevsky’s style in his popular-scientific works and they admired the importance of his work on spreading knowledge about Ukrainian past among peasants. Unfortunately, this aspect of perceptive Hrushevsky studies lacks its independent historiographical reflection even today.

The article is written in accordance with the state budget theme “Ukrainian Revolution (1917-1921 gg.): The peasant factor” (state registration number 0118U003864).
Research analysis. Nevertheless, the problem of reception of Hrushevsky’s scientific-popular works for peasants was highlighted by Hrushevsky studies researchers several times. There exist a few attempts of the detailed study of the problem. First of all, those are works of Olga Andrievska [1], Vitaliy Telvak [2] and Valentyna Kukhar [3]. At the same time, this complex issue requires further reflexion regarding the great amount of source and historiographical literature.

The purpose of the article. The article aims at recreation of the main tendencies of reviewing the works for peasants by Mykhailo Hrushevsky. We will focus on the period before the World War I since later critical publications inevitably had the imprint of the fast-paced changes in political situation, historiographical and ideological contexts.

The statement of the basic material. Scientific popularization as one of the socially important tasks of historian had been in the centre of his scientific activity since his first years in Lviv. This is evidenced by numerous public speeches on historical themes, his collaboration with newspapers and magazines, that readily printed his historical sketches dedicated to the outstanding figures and significant events of the Ukrainian past. At the beginning of the 20th century the first scientific-popular books of M. Hrushevsky appeared, which aroused the lively interest of the wide circles of the reading public. However, while in Galicia the works of the scientist were freely distributed in the reader’s environment, it was much more complicated with the publication and distribution of his works on the Dnieper Ukraine. The well-known prohibition of the Ukrainian language and discriminatory legislation regarding the Ukrainian publishing complicated the activity of popularizing the national model of the past among the people.

The opportunity emerged after the revolutionary events of 1905, when the restrictions on the functioning of the Ukrainian language were eventually lifted. Since then, M. Hrushevsky spent much of the time writing popular-historical works for a large audience, mostly for peasantry. These works quickly won the recognition of both the specialists and the readers, in spite of certain peasantry. These works quickly won the recognition of both the specialists and the readers, in spite of certain restrictions. This is evidenced by multiple collections of historical sketches designated to the outstanding figures and figures of the Ukrainian past. In a readable and accessible style, it depicted the course of the Cossack war through the prism of the personality of Bohdan Khmelnytsky issued in Kiev in 1909, devoted to the heroic age of the Ukrainian past. In a readable and accessible style, it depicted the course of the Cossack war through the prism of the personality of Bohdan Khmelnytsky issued in Kiev in 1909.

The commentators on «Illustrated History of Ukraine» noted its high scientific value, which consisted in the consistent support of the thesis about the continuity of the Ukrainian historical process from the early Middle Ages to the beginning of the twentieth century through the entire text of the narrative [6; 7]. This thesis, as they emphasized, gradually penetrates into the Russian textbooks. But despite such a purely scientific character, reviewers have noticed the quality of literary style, masterful writing skills [8]. For example, Mykola Zaliznyak wrote: «This is not a science-dry collection of facts, not a theoretical reasoning, abstraction and generalization of a sociologist. Here in the work, our past life is resurrecting in front of our eyes in all its variety, the scientific element is perfectly combined with the artistic – the author does not only knows the facts, but also feels, with the help of his inner intuition, our past lives, gives it vivid colours with the force of his inner sense. Therefore, this book makes a great impression on the reader, therefore, it will be a pure source of national self-knowledge and national consciousness» [9, 536].

The emergence of «Illustrated History of Ukraine» was noticed far beyond the Ukrainian reading environment. Thus, the Prague «Časopis Musea Království Českého» responded to the new work of M. Hrushevsky by the review of Karel Kadleets. The
Czech scholar noted the importance of the scientific and popularization work of the Lviv professor, which promotes better information not only of Ukrainian society, but also for representatives of other peoples interested in Ukrainian affairs. Briefly summarizing the contents of the whole book and highlighting the author’s narrative substantiality, the reviewer paid special attention to Hrushevsky’s study of history of the Cossacks. According to K. Kadleets, these are the best pages in the work, because the author provided not only unknown facts, but a qualitatively new interpretation from the point of Ukrainian historical interest [12]. According to the columnist, worth the artistic excellence of the author’s story is also worth of an approval as well as the readability of the book for the average reader. K. Kadleets appreciated the illustrative design of work, which allows to substantially improve readers’ impressions. «The value of Hrushevsky’s book», the critic summarizes, «consists not only in the fact that it is written popularly in a clear and comprehensible manner, but above all in the fact that has been written by the best expert of the Ukrainian past» [12, 178].

The commercial success of «Illustrated History of Ukraine» on the readership market (the first circulation of 6,000 copies was sold during the year!). It contributed to the repeated reprint of the book and its significant distribution among the people, as well as it pushed the professor to implement his translation project – the publication of the Russian-language version of this work. In the preface to the Russian edition, the professor himself explained: «Regarding the interest awakened by this book [it is a Ukrainian edition - auth.] in a large circle of intellectuals and just literate Ukrainian readers, I decided to implement the idea of making this publication accessible to readers, those who are interested in the past of Ukraine, but do not have sufficient knowledge of Ukrainian language or are simply not accustomed to reading in the Ukrainian language» [13, 3].

Reviewers agreed that the best features of the Ukrainian version – scientific nature, objectivity, literary and artistic design – were reflected in the Russian edition [14; 15; 16]. The differences were especially visible while comparing the work of the Lviv professor with the books of A. Efimenko and M. Arkas. Critics praised M. Hrushevsky’s disclosure of peculiarities of cultural and political life on Ukrainian lands. The pages of the Russian pedagogical magazine «Russian School» said: «All the cultural and political life of Ukraine comes to life in the book of a talented professor, from prehistoric archaeological data to the sketch of the modern Ukrainian movement. [...] Culture and political life are presented so fully, and it is so substantially supported by accurate data that this work can safely occupy an honourable place in the history of the Slavic peoples and lands» [17, 30–31].

The observers also emphasized on the significant educational value of «Illustrated History of Ukraine». The Petersburg magazine «Rech» wrote: «Russian reader receives, therefore, the opportunity not only to get acquainted with the scientific presentation of the history of the Ukrainian people in its integrity, but to more consciously address the Ukrainian issue, making sure that modern Ukrainians is not an arbitrary invention of a certain handful of fantasy-makers, but an organic result of the historical process» [18, 3]. It was particularly emphasized that the general status quo of Ukrainian historiography in terms of scientific study of particular problems and entire periods could not but affect the corresponding places of Hrushevsky’s book and on his narrative style. Much more thoroughly, according to the observers, the book described the ancient and Lithuanian periods, as well as issues related to the cultural and religious life in Ukraine, which have a long tradition of scientific study. Those issues in the research of which the scientist himself made a significant contribution were also marked by a high professional level of attention. Among the them the reviewers unanimously noted the history of the Cossacks. At the same time, the characterisation of the economic, legal and social life of the Ukrainian people, especially the era of the Hetmanate, is somewhat schematic. Yet the general perception of the work was quite favourable. Thus, Nikolay Vasilenko noted: «It is possible, of course, to disagree with the individual conclusions of the prof. Hrushevsky, one can argue with them, but no one can deny the fact that they are supported by a scientific basis, substantial knowledge and study of historical material. This is the special value of the book prof. Hrushevsky» [19, 252–257].

Among the numerous and diverse reviews of Hrushevsky’s historical works in general and his «Illustrated History of Ukraine» in particular, a critical review of the Marxist historian, Mykola Rozhkov deserves particular attention. This is the first known analysis of M. Hrushevsky’s work from the point of view of Marxism. At the very beginning of the review, the reviewer sees Hrushevsky’s work as an interesting monument to the Ukrainian «left-wing nationalism», and the author as someone «blinded by nationalist enthusiasm» [20, 119]. These circumstances, according to the reviewer, constitute numerous weak points of the book. Among the latter, he enumerates a separate consideration of internal and external history; the false image of the genesis of the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian state tradition; understimation of the economic component of historical evolution; incorrect understanding of the economic and social laws of human progress; national rather than class explanation of a number of cultural, social and economic phenomena, etc. «Everywhere in the work», concludes the reviewer, «Mr. Hrushevsky is blinded by his cult of nationality, replacing the class foundation with the national one». Emphasizing at the «little-bourgeois-ness» of M. Hrushevsky’s historical views, the reviewer still finds the strong point of his work. Among them there are the description of the development of agriculture in the Ukrainian lands of the 17th century, the genesis of the Cossacks, the struggle of the Cossacks with Polish oppression. The reviewer appreciated linguistic, literary and artistic features of the book. «In general», as M. Rozhkov concludes, «it is worth recommending the book by Mr. Hrushevsky to the reader’s community: it is interesting and important by its content and drawings, and as a certain literary phenomenon, which reflects an important social movement in Russia and Ukraine abroad» [20, 121].

The popularity of «Illustrated History of Ukraine» among Ukrainian and Russian readers encouraged some of the ideological supporters of M. Hrushevsky (A. Zhuk, V. Stepankovsky, L. Yurkevich, V. Lypynskyi, V. Kushnir) to the idea of translating this work into European languages in order to popularize Ukrainian problems in the world. For example, Stepankovsky initiated the
The success of the popular-scientific works of M. Hrushevsky (both in Russian and in Ukrainian) among the large audience revealed a lack of literature, that could provide scientifically proved and at the same time adapted to the level of an average reader knowledge about the Ukrainian past. In order to satisfy the growing demand, the scientist published more popular-scientific essays in separate books, which, according to V. Doroshenko, «constitute a powerful weapon of national awareness and self-knowledge among the broad strata of our citizenship» [22, 297]. These works were appreciated by both Ukrainian and Russian professional circles. The scientific novelty and originality of the author’s suggestion on historical events and phenomena, their skilful literary image, emotionality and accessibility received special approval. Majority of reviewers emphasized on impeccable illustrative material [4; 23; 24].

Discussing the scientific and popular works of Lviv professor, critics emphasized that Hrushevsky managed not only to avoid typical for works of this kind schematism and superficiality in the image of historical events, and more importantly, «he paid attention to those internal engines that determined the direction in which the wheel of history was turning [...]». The reader observes Ukrainian citizens from century to century, from one historical time to the next, and the reader clearly sees which mistakes hurt the cultural and civil development of our people to the greatest extent; the reasons for rise and decline of Ukrainian nation in different times; which of these errors are inherent to our citizens even today, which ideals they were pursuing in those distant times, and if these ideals were real and consistent with the civic structure and the people’s psyche, etc.» [25, 100–101].

Noting the significance of the educational and cognitive influence of M. Hrushevsky’s scientific-popular books, Ukrainian observers emphasized on the educational and national-consolidating value of the researcher’s popularization work. The pedagogical publications of the Galician language wrote: «In Ukraine under Russian reign Hrushevsky’s works will define an era [...] while in the Austrian part these works will increase the awareness and self-knowledge among the broad strata of our citizenship» [32, 303].

Russian observers also appreciated «Cultural-National Movement in Ukraine in the XVI-XVII centuries». Some of them even regretted that the book was published only in the Ukrainian language version. Russian researchers have traditionally argued with M. Hrushevsky’s Ukrainian perspective on the key problems of Ukrainian-Russian relations, emphasizing, however, on the solidity of the professional level of his works and their timely appearance on the reader market. Characteristic of Russian critical perception was the reaction of Venedikt Miakotin to this work: «Sometimes the author in applying this view [about the role of the Cossacks in Ukrainian history - aut.] goes probably too far and some of his individual statements need remarks. However, those are just nuances, in general it is an interesting the book that fully corresponds to the tasks of historical popularization, and one can sincerely wish that he also publishes this book in Russian» [33, 392–393].

English translation of the book [21, 652–655]. However, unfavourable financial conditions on which English publishers agreed to print the book by M. Hrushevsky became an impassable obstacle for the realization of the plan.

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Instead, representatives of the right monarchy camp met the work with a rather cautious reaction in the Dnieper Ukraine. Another cause for their concern was the appearance on the Russian reading market of the popular work of the Lviv professor «About the old times in Ukraine». The publication on the pages of «Kiev» by a prominent pro-monarchist movement, the founder of the Kievian Nationalists Club Anatoly Savenko gave the review from the point of view of supporters of the Chorna Sotnya ideology. The author, instead of the expected scientific polemics, laughed at the hypothesis of his opponent as deprived of any scientific value. Traditionally for the nationalists, known for rejecting the views of Ukrainophiles, headed by M. Hrushevsky, A. Savenko emotionally emphasized that the analyzed work: «this is the most tendentious brochure that I had to read» [34, 2–3].

viacheslav Lyypnyskyi, one of the future theorists of the state direction in Ukrainian historiography, admired the popular scientific works of M. Hrushevsky. During pre-war times he was under the influence of the scientific author of the History of Ukraine-Rus« even calling himself his disciple. V. Lyypnyskyi became interested in the problem of popularizing historical knowledge among the broad masses. Realizing the vital necessity of publishing the scientific-popular Ukrainian-language history of Ukraine he wrote in one of his letters to M. Hrushevsky: «Now seems to me the right time for popularization of history, it is one of the most important cultural and political tasks, as new and new strata of Ukrainians come, that are not familiar with the previous Ukrainian literature» [35, 304]. That is why V. Lyypnyskyi was interested in following the stream popularization of the Lviv professor, helping him to get the necessary illustrations for books. Receiving as a gift from M. Hrushevsky and reading «Illustrated History of Ukraine», V. Lyypnyskyi wrote letter to the author: «Thank you very much for sending me your «History»! A wonderful book - not to mention the content - its style, form and appearance! I cannot keep myself from sharing my impressions that I had while reading your «History». Please accept this gratitude, Professor, from someone who cherishes the past and intends to resurrect it spiritually, to show it in the light of science» [35, 293–294]. V. Lyypnyskyi gave an excited feedback to other scientific and popular works of his senior colleague, the evidence of which we find in their correspondence [35, 309, 311].

The conclusions. Thus, the scientific-popular works of M. Hrushevsky, that were published at the beginning of the 20th century, became an important factor of scientific life of that time. This is evidenced by the significant publication scope of these works, and the lively discussion around them. Among the strong sides of the scientific-popular studies of Lviv professor, practically all observers named the thoroughness of synthesis of historical material, artistic skill in depicting complex events and phenomena, and the accessibility of the presentation to a large audience of readers. The observers unanimously emphasized that it was Hrushevsky who was a pioneer in the important task of spreading the knowledge about the past among the peasantry through the prism of Ukrainian historical interest. Due to his works, Ukrainian intelligentsia fulfilled an important educational mission among its people on the eve of the Liberation Movement.

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ВИДАННЯ МИХАЙЛА ГРУШЕВСЬКОГО ДЛЯ СЕЛЯН В ІСТОРИОГРАФІЧНІЙ РЕЦЕПЦІЇ ПОЧАТКУ ХХ СТОЛІТТЯ

Постановка проблеми. Стаття присвячена дослідженню рецепції науко-народних праць М. Грушевського. Актуальність цієї проблеми зумовлена тим, що до сьогодення досі вивчається проблема сприйняття та оцінки сучасниками історика його праць, адресованих найбільш масовій – селянській читачій аудиторії. Натомість, саме ці тексти М. Грушевського, відмітковано формуватись особливу значущість поширення ними знань про українське минуле в селянських масях.

Метою статті є відтворити провідні тенденції обговорення, адресованих селянам, у періоди, що покривають періоди Чотири бути – ХХ століття, оскільки пізніші видали, грошові пропозиції, неодмінно несли на собі відбиток як швидкого розвитку світової економіки ХХ століття, так і зміненного історіографічного середовища, свідченням чого є значні наклади книг у видавництвах, викладенням чого є значні наклади книг у видавництвах, значну затребуваність цих творів у селянському середовищі, свідченням чого є значні наклади книг.

Основні результати дослідження. Визнано значну загальне значущість цієї проблеми, оскільки дослідникам належать значні наклади книг у видавництвах, викладенням чого є значні наклади книг у видавництвах, значну затребуваність цих творів у селянському середовищі, свідченням чого є значні наклади книг.

На основі аналізу матеріалу, відомого життя, науково-популярних студій, робиться зазначено, що особливу значущість поширення ними знань про українське минуле в селянських масях.

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КОНЦЕПЦІЯ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ АГРАРНОЇ БУРЖУАЗНОЇ РЕВОЛЮЦІЇ ПОЧАТКУ ХХ СТ. АКАДЕМІКА М. І. ЯВОРСЬКОГО

У статті висвітлено погляди академіка М. І. Яворського на революційній період першого десятиліття ХХ ст., концептуальне бачення дослідником революційної боротьби початку XX ст. в Україні у контексті сучасних тенденцій дослідження історії революції. Автор статті вважає концепцію революції М. І. Яворського предтечею сучасної концепції селянської революції. Автор статті вважає концепцію революції М. І. Яворського предтечею сучасної концепції селянської революції. М. І. Яворський вважає концепцію революції М. І. Яворського предтечею сучасної концепції селянської революції. М. І. Яворський вважає концепцію революції М. І. Яворського предтечею сучасної концепції селянської революції.

Основні результати статті. Революційні події в Україні початку ХХ ст. академік М. І. Яворський вважав як Українську національно-демократичну революцію. Описано дослідження академіка М. І. Яворського на революції в Україні XIX – XX ст.

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