

WORK OF THE MILITARY-HISTORICAL INSTITUTIONS AT THE TIME OF ESTABLISHING THE SOVIET AUTHORITY IN UKRAINE

On the basis of the study, the author discloses the conditions in which the military-museum establishments located on the territory of Ukraine were functioning. The author presents statistical data on the quantitative indicators of military-museum institutions that were at that time on the territory of Ukraine. According to archival materials, certain events and life stories of public figures who were concerned with the fate and preservation of the Ukrainian military-historical heritage were reconstructed. The study found that a solid ideological dictate by the party and state authorities seriously affected the content of all areas of the work of Ukrainian military museums during the Soviet period.

Key words: military museum, regimental museum, museum affairs.

“ ... museums were no one’s business, and it was no wonder since this period (1918-1928) for museum building in WPRRA was the time of silence ...” S. Polunin [1, p. 42].

Problem statement. The revolution (1917) not only predetermined the course of cultural life in the former Russian Empire, but also largely caused problems related to the preservation of the military-historical heritage of the Ukrainian people. Despite the dramatic course of revolutionary events, as well as the tragedy of the civil war causing chaos and disorder, military museums fulfilled their direct function – they helped to protect and preserve the invaluable heritage of the military past.

In the first years of Soviet government, a number of decrees and resolutions were adopted, on the basis of which tremendous cultural and historical values were transferred to the subordination of the state. The Decree of the Council of People’s Commissars “On freedom of conscience, church and religious communities” dated February 2, 1918, proclaimed all “property of the people” as a “national heritage”, and the decree “On the confiscation of the property of the Russian

Машталір Вадим Віталійович – кандидат історичних наук, начальник інформаційно-аналітичного відділу – заступник начальника управління Головного управління персоналу Генерального штабу Збройних Сил України, м. Київ.

© Машталір В.В., 2018

emperor and members of the former Russian imperial house, deprived of power” dated July 13, 1918 allowed to nationalize all without exception property of the royal family. The Decree of the Council of People’s Commissars “On the prohibition of the export and sale of foreign items of special artistic and historical value” dated September 19, 1918 prohibited the export of the values specified therein outside the country without the special permission of the Collegium on Museum Affairs and the Protection of Art Monuments and Antiquities.

In the first months of October, the views of the country’s leadership and a large part of the creative intelligentsia, as well as museum experts, on the role and importance of the museum in the life of society have so far coincided in their fundamental moments. The museums were considered to be repositories of national culture, the key points of studies that need to be preserved and made accessible to the masses.

Along with the establishing of new museums, the process of eliminating those museum institutions, the ideological orientation of which did not meet the requirements of the time, continued. The regimental museums of pre-revolutionary Russia, which were created before the anniversaries of military units and held at the expense of officers, ceased to exist. Their funds were transferred to the large military museums, and a certain part of the museum relics were taken abroad and stored in emigration military-historical museums.

Research analysis. The research works on theoretical understanding of the military-museum network operation of the 1920s include a dissertation study of Aleksandrovoy N.V. [2]. However, the work focuses only on the St. Petersburg and Moscow sections of military-historical museums.

Among the authors who analyzed in their writings the experience of the operation of individual military museums are M.Ostozhensky [3, pp. 375-379], V.Voyennyj [4, p. 38], P. Bikov [5, p. 131], A.Davydov [6, P. 201-205], V.Arendt [7, pp. 19-24], M.Yakushin [8, pp. 34-38], K.Vasilenko [9, pp. 77-83], M.Loginova [10, pp. 56-69], V.Matsulevicha [11, pp. 52-54], and others.

Most works were devoted to the activities of the Central Museum of the Red Army. This was explained by the fact that at that time the mentioned museum was unofficially considered to be the main military museum.

It should be noted that the narrowing of the study of the Soviet military-museum network to the framework for studying the experience of the activity of individual military museums, did not encourage publication of historical works on the global scale. Researchers were limited, as a rule, to individual publications in periodicals and the writing of guides on museums. And the problem regarding the study of military-historical museums that functioned at that time on the territory of Ukraine was not studied at all. Soviet researchers did not pay attention to this topic.

In general, studies on the history of Ukrainian military-museum affairs are relatively rare. In our opinion, the reasons for the ignorance of scientists are, first of all, the specificity of military museums – departmental institutions of the armed forces, which are somehow aloof from the cultural and scientific life of the country. However, there are developments in the fundamental issues of museum studies that allow us to work on various aspects of the military-museum affairs of Ukraine.

The above shows that as of today there has been no comprehensive research work in Ukraine on the study of the operation of military museums at the stage of the formation of Soviet power in Ukraine.

The purpose of the article is to highlight the historical preconditions for the creation and operation of military museums at the stage of Soviet power establishment in Ukraine.

Key Findings. After the fall of the Ukrainian People's Republic (UPR), the military and history-related documents, as well as materials of the age of liberation struggle of 1917-1921 years, were taken by Ukrainian state patriots to the Allied countries of the Ukrainian People's Republic in the struggle against the Bolshevik Russia, where they created military-historical institutions.

In July 1921, in the Polish town of Tavrov, the Ukrainian government in exile established the Main Military Historical Museum and Archive under the General Staff of the UPR (GVIMA). In the conditions of emigration, the head of GVIMA, Obidnyy M.Yu., have launched museum, archival and memorial activities. After transporting a part of the emigration collections from Tarnov to Prague, the Ukrainian National Museum and Archive was founded there under the Ukrainian Public Committee (UNMA), and in year 1930 – Ukrainian Historical Office, which assumed the role of protecting military-historical monuments in emigration.

In 1926, in the collection of UNMA there were 31,826 storage units [12, p.141]. Such well-known Ukrainian activists of the UPR and Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UIA) as M.Bitynsky, V.Vinnichenko, E.Vyryovy, M.Galagan, M.Obidny, V.Petrov, S.Rusov, Nikita and Nikolai Shapovaly participated in collecting activities. In the museum department, mainly, objects of material culture of the period of the Ukrainian revolution of 1917-1920 were preserved. These were flags, uniforms, photographs, badges, stamps, prints, articles of national emblems [13, p. 10]. In 1930, the UNMA was transferred to a specially created Ukrainian Historical Office under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia.

Apart from that, in Prague in 1925, the Museum of the Liberation Movement of Ukraine (MLMU) was opened, which until 1948 retained unique military-historical monuments and documents of the liberation struggle for Ukraine's independence. Before World War II (1939-1945), more than a million items were kept in the museum's funds, including documents, books, personal belongings, military equipment [14, p.12].

Nevertheless, the efforts related to operation of military-historical museums virtually disappeared on the territory of Ukraine after the defeat of the liberation struggles, which took place during recurrent military operations and the establishment of Soviet power. The existing military-museum network has undergone reformation, and military museums have focused on displaying all types of class warfare, and in chronological terms, they have necessarily completed the expositional narrative with the modern period. This actually led to the curtailment of scientific research in the field of military history, the sharp narrowing of fundraising themes, and transformation of work related to the creation of a material sources base for military-historical research into the simple collection of artifacts for exhibitions. Yet, this is further discussed in more detail.

With the breakdown of the old state administration, the liquidation of the military ministry and the General Staff, the military-museum network collapsed. The country was torn by a civil war, in the fires of which military museums were dying. In Sumy city, the 10 dragoons regiment museum was subjected to repeated violence. In January 1919, a building which used to serve the purposes of a regiment office was turned into a hospital, which transferred the museum's archive to

fuel for heating. Of all the regimental relics only few boxes of silver in the Sumy branch of the State People's Bank were preserved. Most military museums were closed, and military museums, as a result of the disbandment of regiments and military educational institutions of the old army, were liquidated [15, pp. 201-208].

In the 1920s, the military-museum network consisted of 15 military museums and about 280 museums of military units and military educational institutions, of which there were three military museums on the territory of Ukraine (Odessa Regional Military Historical Museum-Auditorium, Museum of Sevastopol Defense and the Maritime Museum in Nikolaev) and about 55 regimental museums of the military units of the Russian Empire that were of Ukrainian descent.

According to the Order of the People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs No. 103 dated January 27, 1918, in Petrograd (now St. Petersburg, the Russian Federation), an organization for the protection and transfer of exhibits and materials of regimental museums to public storage was established, commissioned by Vladimir Guschyk, headed by Vladimir Yefimovich. For the operating of this organization, the building of the Military History Museum was allocated. This organization was temporary, but in spring of 1918, it completed its task, having collected museum property that belonged to more than 40 regimental museums and institutions in the Peter and Paul Fortress.

In order to find out what were the conditions for the storage of military-historical property of regimental museums, as well as the general level of protection of military-museum funds, Kureteckiy A.A. (Order No. 13335 dated May 17, 1919), the head of the Museum of the First Cadet Corps, was tasked to urgently conduct an appropriate examination. During the examination, it became clear that the regimental property was mixed with prepared for evacuation materials for the Artillery Museum. Repeatedly Guschik V.Yu. and members of the Commission on the arrangement of the Museum of War of 1914-1918 conducted seizures, who managed to remove 37 boxes; the room was freely visited by outsiders. According to employees' testimonies, of the 40 boxes with precious metals, only 34 were delivered to the destination. No description documents were composed, and those composed did not match the artifacts.

At the beginning of 1919, the commissar of regimental museums Gushchik V.Yu. faced trial, and in the commission there is a quick change of leadership – from Commissar Barkhatov A.B. to Tsur-Millen V.A., who was also arrested in June, 1919 [16, p. 6].

The first museum of the new military organization was the Red Army Museum under the Political Directorate of the Petrograd Military District. The museum was founded by political leadership in February, 1919 with the aim of "preserving for descendants all that is characteristic of the history, life and activities of the Red Army and collecting materials on political and educational work in parts of the county." The creators of the museum were striving to depict the use of military equipment in combat conditions, the development and routine life of modern troops, emphasizing new methods of education and training [17, pp. 102-110].

In addition to the creation of the Red Army Museum in Moscow, attempts were made to organize military museums of this new type on the ground. In 1920, a scheme was developed for the organization of the Red Army Museum under the political control of the Southwest Front. In 1923-24, the Military-Historical Department of the Staff of the Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army (hereinafter – the WPRA) developed the Regulations on Red Army division museums.

A completely new type of museum was the Odessa regional military-historical museum-auditorium named after the Commander-in-Chief S.S.Kameev. He was subordinate to the People's Commissariat for Military Affairs. The goals were to promote the "political and scientific awareness" of the military units of the Red Army; dissemination in the masses of the working people "of awareness and popularization of military affairs as one of the factors of world evolution"; carrying out scientific research in the field of military history and technology. For the implementation of the intended goals at the museum-auditorium the following were created: a library for all military affairs areas and the history of the Red Army; a photo production, restoration and simple analysis laboratory. Cyclical and episodic lectures, as well as scientific and educational auxiliary societies and sections. The museum was divided into the following departments by chronological periods: a) the history of weapons and equipment on the territory of the local land from the ancient times to the time of the Cossacks; b) from the era of the Cossacks through

the Hetman period until the reign of Catherine II (until the end of the XVIII century); c) military affairs of the XIX century by the end of the war of 1914-1918; d) the history of the Red Army in all the diversity of military-revolutionary monuments. Sections on the history of individual military units of the Red Army were planned. The museum-auditorium was headed by the Military Scientific Council, which included commanders of military units located in the Odessa province, the provincial military commissar, representatives of provincial military educational institutions, the head of the provincial department of public education, the head of the provincial department of the Main Museum Affairs Directorate, and the museum manager. The council was convened once a month.

The funds for the maintenance of the museum-auditorium were provided primarily in the form of appropriations from the People's Commissariat on military affairs, through voluntary contributions, paid lectures, conferences, scientific publications, fees for visiting the museum and exhibitions, photographic reproduction of exhibits. The publication of a two-week military-political body "New Army" was planned. The following topics were outlined: "Tactics from the Civil War Experience", "The Role of Officers in the Old Army and the Communist Structure in the Red Army", "Psychology of the Soldier of the National and Class Army". In the years of 1921-1922, the museum was replenished with a frontifacts from the Regional Historical and Archaeological Museum, the 1st Art Museum, the Pedagogical Museum, and include a collection of weapons from the former Sergievsky Artillery School. Materials were imported from the Artillery Depot, the former Aviation Plant, the Military Sanitary Administration, the Hunting Museum, military sections and military political and educational institutions. The museum opened on November 7, 1921 in the building of the former Mykolaiv Palace. During less than two months the museum-auditorium was attended by 860 people. It should be noted that the museum was closed in 1925 [17, p. 125].

The newly-established museums during that period were characterized by a search and study of all types of museum operation – from the collection of material to types of educational services.

Since the mid-1920s, new trends in the attitude of the state to the military-museum affairs have been observed. Discussions about the

fate and ways of socialist society building were intensified, the struggle with “opposition” increased, bureaucracy elements were growing in the administration, the administrative-command system was brought to its ultimate development state. These processes affected the cultural, scientific life of the country, and in particular – museums [17, p. 154].

The leadership of the Political Directorate of the Red Army understood that for the more effective implementation of educational functions by military museums, it was necessary to begin training of the personnel of the related profile. In 1920, a decision was made to organize military and political courses at the political departments of the districts and political units of the Army. Curricula of these courses set the duration of training of 4 months, or 100 study days, or 600 academic hours. It is noteworthy that the subject named “Excursions and Museum” was specially foreseen among a number of mandatory disciplines. In total for the mastering of the subject, the curriculum allocated 8 hours, of which 3 hours were devoted to lectures and 5 hours – to conducting excursions or practical classes in museums. Thus, students of the course acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills in museum and exhibition work, which significantly influenced the effectiveness of the educational process carried out by military museums.

The restructuring of the army made it necessary to create museums in military units (regiments, divisions). The rebuilding of the combat training and personnel training system was carried out. Regimental museums had to instill the fighting traditions of the new army.

In connection with the beginning of the process of military museums reestablishment (one of the first such museums of the Soviet period was opened in 1923 in the 51st Perekop Division in Odessa), the military and political authorities faced the question of using them in the process of training the Red Army soldiers. This was due to the fact that the historical objects of the military (in the Red Army at the initial stage of their establishment the museums were named “divisional”) museums were the most accessible for exhibition and close in content to the commanders and soldiers, which allowed to put them in the center of work to educate soldiers in a spirit of respect for the military history of their military units and the best military traditions.

The creation of divisional museums in the Red Army was done by the Editorial Board of the Military Historical Commission of the Staff of the WPRA, headed by Antonov-Ovsienko Volodymyr Oleksandrovych.

The result of the activity of the Editorial Board of the Military Historical Commission of the Staff of the WPRA was the publication in 1923 of the Regulations on the Red Army Divisional Museums. Among the tasks imposed on divisional museums, was the task of training personnel [15, pp. 245-248].

Thus, in paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned Provision, which defined the task of the divisional museums, it was said that the divisional museums should promote the upbringing of young generations contributing to their fighting spirit and revolutionary traditions. Item 6 of the Regulation specified this task, highlighting a number of directions for its solution. These directions included guided tours, organization of exhibitions, lectures, popularization of military knowledge.

In the process of the establishment of military museums as cultural and educational institutions of the Red Army and the determination of their educational functions, these began to be consolidated in the provisions on museums, that is, to acquire legislative value.

On September 24, 1922, the first Regulation on the Museum of the Red Army and Navy was approved. This was the museum that later became the main museum of the Soviet military-museum network.

As mentioned above, the first regimental museum of the Red Army was opened in the 51st Perekop Division (Odesa) in 1923 [18, p. 109]. In his speech to the fighters of the Division on the occasion of this event, the commander of the Ukrainian Military District Frunze M.V. said: “We want the memory of the glorious past to be captured and, without dying, transferred from generation to generation by the new composition of the regiments of the division” [15, pp. 255–261].

In 1923, Posokhov Andrii Ivanovych was appointed head of the military museum. The structure of the museum’s exhibits included: 14 machine guns, of which 4 were German (Colton), 2 – French, 1 – Austrian, 1 – English, 2 – Russian, and 4 – American. 10 machine guns, of which 3 were English, 5 – French, 2 – German, 1 – Danish; 7 bombers, of which 2 were Russian, 3 - Austrian, 2 – German; 1 mortar; 1 small caliber cannon and 12 bombs for bombers. For the materials of the famous case “Vesna” it became known that on July 3, 1931, the head of the military-historical museum Posokhov A.I. was

shot as a member of the military-officer counter-revolutionary organization. The materials of the case preserved materials regarding questioning of the head of the military museum, according to which weapons as exhibits happened to get into the museum in 1929-30s from the old royal museum and union of hunters, yet, the documents themselves were not in his possession [19, pgs. 4]. Materials of the mentioned criminal case No. 67093, FP "Vesna" in relation to Posokhov A.I. were reviewed by the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR. In accordance with Article 1 of the USSR Decree of January 16, 1989 "On additional measures regarding the establishment of justice in relation to victims of political repression that took place during the 30's and 40's and early 50's" Posokhov Andrei Ivanovich was rehabilitated on August 9, 1989 year [20, pgs. 134-135]. Unfortunately, the further fate of the museum remains unknown.

In connection with the reestablishment of regimental museums in the army and in the navy the military authorities faced the question of including them in the military-museum network of the USSR. So, in 1923 the Provision on the divisional museums of the Red Army was issued, hence the Museum of the Red Army and Navy assumed the function of scientific and technical managing of all the divisional museums.

The principle of subordination and reporting of military museums to the Museum of the Red Army and Navy became fundamental and was enshrined in the legal documents governing the military museum network of the USSR [15, pp. 306-311].

An important role in the management of the activity of divisional museums belonged to the commission under the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR for the protection of historical monuments of the Civil War and the Red Army, formed on April 13, 1933. It was a rather authoritative body, in which at various times well-known state, political, and military figures worked, such as Y. Hamarin, A. Bubnov, S. Kamenev, M. Bukharin, L. Mehliis, A. Yenukidze. Guided by the Provision adopted on December 17, 1933, members of the commission took an active part in assisting local executive committees, commanding military units in the creation of divisional museums, exhibitions and corners of the Civil War [15, p. 312].

In 1927-1929, the direction of military museum affairs and personnel policies on them changed. All these changes were

inextricably linked with the general change in the social life of the late 1920s, with the gradual increase in the system of emergency management and search for “enemies”. Characteristically, the People’s Commissar of Education Bubnov A.S. in greetings during the first Museum Congress, noted that “the actual management of museums, was in the hands of the class-hostile groups”. Changing the framework of military museums was associated with an active offensive against the Trotskyist opposition – the attitude towards the military experts changed. Changes also occurred in relation to the intelligentsia as a whole.

The result of the changes of 1927-1929 was the All-Russian Museum Congress, which took place in Moscow, December 1-6, 1930. The congress approved the concept of the museum as a cultural and educational institution. Mass educational services was recognized as a key activity to all other forms of military museums affairs. Museums were instructed to immediately begin re-exposition based on “dialectical materialism”. From this moment a new stage in the life of the museums of the USSR starts. But this is a completely different study.

Conclusions. The research showed that propaganda of the monopolized Soviet party ideology, which became the main type of activity for military historical museums, inevitably led not only to a one-sided orientation in the realm of procurement of funds, but also to the removal of material from the museum circulation that contradicted the established patterns, political dogmas and idealized images of “leaders”. From time to time, military-museum collections were thoroughly audited in order to identify materials about the so-called “enemies of the people”. These were mostly group pictures of participants in congresses, meetings, rallies, celebrations, where, among other personalities, there were also images of people enlisted in the category of “enemies of the people”. In the course of such a review, military-historical materials that were considered “inappropriate” by authorities were withdrawn from military museums, were classified as secret, and were deposited in special archives, while themselves ceased to be accessible to researchers of military history, while others were simply destroyed.

It should be emphasized that the activities of the military museums in Ukraine during this period depended entirely on directions from Moscow and St. Petersburg where the main military museums of the Red Army were created.

1. *Полунин С.* Военно-музейное строительство // Советские музеи. – 1932. – № 6. – С. 42.
2. *Александрова Н.В.* Российские военные музеи в первой трети XX века (из истории организации и деятельности). Дис... канд. ист. наук. – Москва. – 1997. – 245 с.
3. *Остоженский Н.* Музей «Жизнь Красных Армии и Флота» // Военное дело. 1920. – № 12. – С. 375-379.
4. *Военный В.* К вопросу о музее Красной Армии // Военный вестник. – 1922. – № 4. – С. 38.
5. *Быков П.* Переустройство Военно-морского музея // Морской сборник. – 1925. – № 7. – С. 131–139.
6. *Давыдов А., Пецанский М.* Артиллерийский исторический музей. Краткий исторический очерк. – М.: Госиздат, 1925. – С. 201-205.
7. *Арендт В.* Военно-исторический музей в Москве // Военный вестник. – 1926. № 25. – С. 19-24.
8. *Якушин Н.* Музей РККА // Военный вестник. – 1926. – № 35. – С. 34-38.
9. *Василенко К.* Решения съезда музейных работников в действии (об опыте Артиллерийского исторического музея) // Советский музей. – 1935. № 1. – С. 77–83.
10. *Лозинов Н.* Центральный музей РККА // Советский музей. – 1938. – № 2. – С. 56-69.
11. *Мацулевич В.* Музей Красной Армии в Ленинграде // Военный вестник. – 1924. – № 12. – С. 52-54.
12. *Лозенко Л.* До історії Празького українського архіву // Генеза. – 1995. – №1/3. – С.141-145.
13. *Обідній М.* Наші завдання в охороні пам'яток // УНМА. - Прага. – 1928. - Ч.1. – С.10-11.
14. *Мушинка М.* Музей визвольної боротьби: історико-архівні нариси // Державний комітет архівів України, Асоціація українців Словаччини, Наукове товариство ім. Т. Шевченка у Словаччині. – К.,2005. –160 с.
15. *Кузнецов А.М.* Военные музеи и их роль в культурно-просветительной работе с военнослужащими. Дис. доктора исторических наук. – Москва. – 2009. – 535 с.
16. *Рафиенко Е.Н.* Становление и развитие советских историко-революционных музеев. Музеи революции и музеи Красной Армии. 1917 – конец 1920. Автореф... дис. к.ист.н. – М.,1987. – 378 с.
17. *Александрова Н.В.* Российские военные музеи в первой трети XX века (из истории организации и деятельности). Дис... к.ист.н. – М.,1997. – 245 с.
18. Российская музейная энциклопедия: В 8 т. – М., 2001. – Т. 1. – С. 109.

19. Галузевий державний архів СБУ, ф. 6, оп. 1, спр. 67093, т. 2135, арк. 4.

20. Галузевий державний архів СБУ, ф. 6, оп. 1, спр. 67093, т. 2135, арк. 134-135.

Надійшла до редколегії 22.05.2018 р.

Машталір В.В.
РОБОТА ВІЙСЬКОВО-ІСТОРИЧНИХ УСТАНОВ ПІД ЧАС ВСТАНОВЛЕННЯ РАДЯНСЬКОЇ ВЛАДИ В УКРАЇНІ

На підставі проведеного дослідження автором розкрито умови, в яких функціонували військово-музейні установи, що перебували на території України. Підтверджено, що військово-музейна мережа є складовою державної музейної мережі і використовує в своїй роботі ті ж теоретичні, наукові та методичні підходи в організації музейної діяльності, які були вироблені в масштабі Радянської Республіки.

Дослідженням доведено, що жовтневий більшовицький переворот 1917 року став визначальним у роботі військово-історичних музеїв, в тому числі і на території України. Прийшовши до влади, більшовики орієнтували військові музеї на виховання людини на принципово нових ідеологічних установках. У числі засобів досягнення даних цілей використовували колекції, накопичені в музеях імператорської Росії.

У статті розглядаються особливості організації роботи військових музеїв щодо показу всіх видів класової боротьби. Автором представлено статистичні дані щодо кількісних показників військово-музейних установ, що перебували на той час на території України. За архівними матеріалами було реконструйовано певні події та долі державних діячів, що опікувалися долею та збереженням української військово-історичної спадщини.

Дослідженням встановлено, що твердий ідеологічний диктат з боку партійної й державної влади серйозно позначився на змісті всіх напрямів роботи українських військових музеїв у радянський період.

Ключові слова: військовий музей, полковий музей, дивізійний музей, музейна справа.