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Ролдугіна Я. О.

Залучення органів держбезпеки до вирішення соціально-економічних проблем в 20-30-ті рр. XX ст. на території України.

Протягом 1920-х рр. зростала роль органів державної безпеки як інструмента господарського будівництва. Вони здійснювали контроль та перевірку виконання рішень вищих радянських та партійних органів, контролювали діяльність службовців і робітників, брали участь у доборі та розстановці кадрів, чистках державного та господарського апаратів. Широке повноваження, які мали економічні підрозділи під час здійснення контролю за роботою суб'єктів господарської діяльності, призводили до дублювання ними функцій інших господарських і контрольно-фіскальних структур. Нагляд, спостереження, фіксація недоліків, «допомога і сприяння господарським органам» у налагодженні їх роботи призводили до непоодинокого втручання органів державної безпеки у виробничий процес та кадрову політику.

Ключові слова: спецслужби, злочин, НЕП, суспільство, розвідка.

Ролдугіна Я. А.

Вовлечение органов госбезопасности к решению социально-экономических проблем в 20-30-х гг XX в. на территории Украины

В течение 1920-х гг. возрастала роль органов государственной безопасности как инструмента хозяйственного строительства. Они осуществляли контроль и проверку исполнения решений высших советских и партийных органов, контролировали деятельность служащих и рабочих, участвовавших в подборе и расстановке кадров, чистках государственного и хозяйственного аппаратов. Широкие полномочия, которые имели экономические подразделения при осуществлении контроля за работой субъектов хозяйственной деятельности, приводили к дублированию ими функций других хозяйственных и контрольно-фискальных структур. Надзор, наблюдение, фиксация недостатков, «помощь и содействие хозяйственным органам» в налаживании их работы приводили к частым вмешательствам органов государственной безопасности в производственный процесс и кадровую политику.

Ключевые слова: спецслужбы, преступление, НЭП, общество, разведка.

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D.V. TREITIAK

THE IMPACT OF KORENIZATION POLICIES ON GREEK ETHNIC MINORITY IN THE TWENTIES-THIRTIES OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Research was carried out on the pursuit of corenization policies towards Greek ethnic minorities in twenties-thirties of the 20th century. Research was carried out on the corenization policies towards Greek ethnic minorities in twenties-thirties of the 20th century. The impact of the corenization on the development of the Greek self-governing apparatus was determined. Research was carried out on the process of establishing of Greek ethnic regions and administrative territorial units. The policy direction and the direct impact on the Greek communities was traced. Research was carried out on the means of implementation of the Greek-speaking educational apparatus and the difficulties encountered on that path. The value of expeditions conducted at the end of twenties to collect information on the Greek minority was determined. The value of the corenization policies for the identity of the Greek minorities was determined.

Keywords: Greeks, Greek ethnic minorities, hellenization, ethnic region, corenization, sovietization.

The relevance of the topic: It is important today to analyze the process of corenization of the Greek ethnic minorities as a constituent part of corenization policies implemented by the USSR in 20s – early 1930s of the 20th century. This research should demonstrate how difficult it was to find the compromise between authorities' quest for centralization and granting of a legal status to minorities and implementation of local self-government. In addition, what has been the significance of this process for the development of the identity of Ukrainian Greeks and the revival of their national culture.

Analysis of the recent research and publications. Numerous publications dedicated to the Greek minorities on the territory of Ukraine are published recently. Among Hellenistic studies for today may be identified both general works and works intended to cover certain aspects of life and activities of the Greeks on the territory of Ukraine. The studies may also be divided under the terms of regional focus – works dedicated to the Nizhyn Greeks, the Mariupol Greeks or the Greeks of Pryasovia, the Odessa Greeks etc.

Among researchers of this issue, we may recall L. Yakubova, who researched ethnic minorities of Ukraine, and in particular paid attention to the Greek ethnic minorities. As well as A. Hedio, N. Batsak, O. Kapinus, M. Aradzhioni etc.

Presentation of the research base material: For a period oftwenties-thirties of the 20th century, Bolshevik leadership pursued a policy of corenization initiated to integrate representatives of ethnic minorities into socialist elite, improve relations between Soviet power and minorities, and establish developed socialist machine of education and science involving representatives of ethnic minorities.

Regarding the Greeks of Ukraine, particularly the Greek population of Northern Pryasovia, the policies that could be called Hellenization policies were implemented. The establishment of the Greek ethnic minority regions, organization of educational institutions – schools and colleges with teaching in Greek happened. During this period, the enabling environment was created for the research of history and culture of the Greek population; the expeditions were conducted with a view to expand the pool of information regarding the Greek minority and explore its current state. The establishment of the Greek literature and periodicals took place, however, it certainly should be noted that they were Soviet in nature and included the endorsement of socialist mindset.

In the early years of the Soviet state, the representatives of ethnic minorities had negative attitude towards authority. This was because of management's disregard for interest of minorities in establishing of the administrative units. Administratively territorial reform, conducted in the 1922, resulted in confusion – there was a break in established economic and social relationships, the decline of the traditional forms of economic activity and destruction of national and cultural life of ethnic minorities. The leadership of the USSR considered that the tense situation in the field could somehow be stabilized through the support of ethnic minorities and providing them with the opportunity to set up their own machine of self-governance [2].

In the context of consideration of local government as an institution of regional development in general, in the case of the Greek ethnic minorities it can be said that the ability of local community to identify itself as the subject of territorial development is incredibly important to this process. The very establishment of the nationally territorial units contributed to providing the Greek ethnic minorities with a string of important privileges in the field of the local government. Thus, the involvement of the representatives of different ethnic minorities, in particular the Greek minorities, in the Soviet party machine became an important component of corenization policies. The corenization policy implementation took place through the establishment of the ethnic minority regions. This occurred from 1923 until the end of the 1920s.

On August 29, 1924, the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR published a decree "On allocation of

the ethnic minority regions and the village councils”. According to the decree, the recently established local authorities were not supposed to be different in their functions from the similar local authorities. The one engaged in development of the zoning and further allocation of nationally territorial units was the Central Administrative Territorial Commission under the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee (established on November 29, 1922) and its departments [2,77].

On April 29, 1924 by decree of the Bureau of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, the Central Commission on the ethnic minorities under the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee was created. S. Yalli headed the section, which had dealt with the Greek ethnic minorities. With his assistance, the comprehensive researches of the Greek ethnic minorities were conducted becoming an important contribution to the supplementing the information regarding the Greek population. He initiated some important shifts and local history research. On his initiative, the commission was organized in 1925 in order to study the Greek population. The expeditions in the Mariupol and Stalino (Donetsk) districts were conducted. On the results of the Commission’s report the Bureau of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee adopted resolution, which provided for: a) allocation of national administrative territorial units; b) corenization of the management; c) implementation of different measures to revive the national culture of the Greeks [1,22].

In addition, in 1927, S. Yalli compiled the bibliography on the Greeks ethnical history and culture. Moreover, in 1933 the book named “Greeks in the UkSSR” was published [10]. It was an important work, which generalized different researches and materials collected by expeditions. S. Yalli has highlighted in details the status of the Greeks at that time and in addition aspects of sovietization of the Greek villages on the territory of Ukraine.

After the establishment of the commission on the ethnic minorities, the examination of the Greek population and the collection of information about it, it was determined that the peasantry living in Pryazovia represented the main part of the Greek population. The establishment and allocation of national administrative territorial units has started. During 1925 – 1926, thirty village councils were created in Pryazovia. The Central Administrative Territorial Commission considered the question of establishment of the ethnic minority regions. Following a lengthy process only in 1928 the establishment of the two new regions – Manguskyy and Sartanskyy was approved. The third Greek region – Velykoyanisolsy, was established on the territory of Stalino (Donetsk) province in 1928. That was a result of disbanding of the Andriyivskyy region and accession of its Greek village councils to – Velykoyanisolsy region on October 9, 1928 [9,131].

It resulted in improved relations between Soviet power and ethnic minorities. As noted by L. Yakubova in her monograph, “the vast majority of analytical material of the Central Committee of Ethnic Minorities testified to the “total sympathy towards Soviet power and the Communist authorities” on the part of ethnical minority peasantry [9,164]. However, it should be noted that the newly established local authorities were, of course, among other things, the instruments of Authority and were supposed to support the implementation of local-level dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the field of culture, the situation also required a change. Before the start of the pursuit of corenization policies, the cultural situation of the Greek ethnic minorities in the UkrSSR remained difficult. Russian script has replaced the Greek script almost everywhere and in the Greek village, there were very few people who could read Greek. As noted by L. Yakubova, the Greek ethnic minority was one of those minorities, which had the lowest percentage of literate persons among its population [9,123]. On January, 1926 the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee approved the main areas of work on the cultural reanimation in the Greek environment. After that, first in Rostov on the all-union meeting on the issues of the Greeks of the UkrSSR, and then on the first all-Ukrainian meeting on the

work among ethnic minorities it was decided to accept Demotic Greek as a common spoken language of the Greek population.

The Central Committee of Ethnic Minorities and the Head of its Greek department S. Yalli developed the directions of transformations, which were planned in the field of education and science. Among these directions, there were such activities as establishment of the national Greek Schools, the organizations of the training courses on the teachers' retraining, organization of the agricultural schools for the Greek peasantry, the support of the scientific research on the Greek population.

The corenization of the management provided for the promotion of the representatives of the Greek population to the local authorities. The local authorities in Pryazovia were recruited and complemented in that way in a matter of years. However, due to the delay of the linguistic reform, all documentation continued to be maintained in Russian.

In his works, one of the researchers of the linguistic characteristics D. Spiryidonov noted that the older generation predominantly speaks Greek while the younger generation predominantly knows it not so good. He expressed the view that this situation calls for rectification, moreover as soon as possible, before the knowledge and understanding of the native language and culture completely degraded with the young generation.

The number of schools transferred for training in Greek eventually increased. As noted by L. Yakubova, in 1928 – 1929 academic year in Pryazovia in Modern Greek were trained 52 first, 25 second, 15 third groups. However, as indicated below, owing to a lack of required training manuals and qualified teachers, the predominant part of groups were transferred to the Modern Greek only nominally. Also for a number of reasons, such as the lack of required literature and the low qualification of teachers, the popularity of the Greek schools among the population was very low [9,128].

Since 1926, the retraining courses were organized in order to prepare the teachers for the schools. The number of attendees taking part in those courses gradually increased; however, in general, they could not properly provide the schools with the required number of trained personnel. In order to improve the situation the Bureau of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee adopted resolution on the opening of the Greek office at the Mariupol teacher training college. This decision was taken in 1926, however the office began working only in 1928 [4].

Thus, gradually the steps were taken in order to establish the Greek education among the minorities; however, the rates were not very high, and, moreover, that process was hindered by the lack of personnel and literature. The lack of literature was attempted to be resolved in 1926 by establishing the publishing house affiliate in Kharkiv, which had to deal with the publication of literature in the national languages. In the end, however, the establishment of publication had failed. In 1930, the Greek printing house was organized in Rostov and it started to publish the literature on the language, which was approved previously as a common language of the Greek population – the Demotic Greek. The translations of the different Party literature in Greek became the main products of the publishing house. Since 1930, the publishing house in Kharkiv also has started to publish brochure in Greek. The amount of publishing increased however remained insufficient for meeting the needs of the educational and other materials. A little later, in Mariupol some newspapers in Greek had been published. Until 1933, the publishing house printed fiction in Greek. It was Mariupol that has become the center of the Greeks national development. In the publishing house, such Greek poets as A. Matsuk, M. Danno, H. Akhtyr, G. Costoprav, D. Eristeas, and A. Dimitriu published their works [6,172].

In addition to the educational institutions, also the establishment of the libraries, clubs, and other institutions was happening in the population centers. The attempts have been made to spread Hellenization not only into educational environment, but also into social life

of the population. In May 1932 the Greek theatre was established in Mariupol. In the early 1930s, the organization of the Greek soviet authors started to take shape. The Greek poet G. Kostoprav was among them. He collaborated with the Mariupol publishing house where he published some of his works. He also worked as editor of the newspaper named "Kolektivistos" and led a group of young writers and poets.

Also in the late 1920s, an attempt was made to develop the archival case in Pryazovia. Since 1927, the Mariupol District Archival Management has been engaged in collection and preservation of the funds of the Greek court. Over the next years, the inventory of the funds relating to the period from 18 to 19 century took place.

In the midst of chaos and the low effect activities on the publication of the Greek literature and establishing the professional training of the qualified personnel and teaching in Greek, the work of Mariupol Local History Museum can be distinguished. In 1926, it has developed the Greek department, which conducted numerous research in the Greek villages of Pryazovia. The similar work was also carried out in Odessa province. The research of local population, collecting ethnographic material, folklore recording and research of linguistic characteristics of the region were conducted. In 1927 in the area of Mariupol the regional linguistic expedition dedicated to the research of culture and language of the region was conducted. In 1928 the scientific research continued. They were conducted by the Oriental Studies Association, whose membership included such scientists as Sokolov, Spiridonov and Gavrilenko [9,143]. In 1928 the All-Ukrainian Oriental Studies Association organized the special expedition targeted at collection of material about language and life of Greeks, which took place from August 7 until September 18 in different villages. A great deal of dialectological material was collected, approximately 200 songs and fairy-tails, and plenty of proverbs. Following the results of expeditions, they published several works on the research of the dialects of the Greek [8].

The research of the Greek folklore in twenties - thirties of the 20th century is also associated with the name of the Greek female scientist Cassandra Kostan (1897-1939). Back in student years, she started to collect the samples of the Greek folk art. She conducted her first expedition in 1925. After that three more similar expeditions were conducted (together with Kharkov scientist A. Kovalevski) – in 1926, 1928 and 1931. They resulted in publications in magazines of the All-Ukrainian Oriental Studies Association ("The Oriental world" etc.) and in publishing the book "From the literature of the Mariupol Greeks" and publishing the book and publishing a book "From the literature of the Mariupol Greeks", in which the works of many Greek poets were first presented [5].

However, already at the beginning of thirties the gradual scaling down of the corenization policies occurred. The massive cleansing of the local authorities had started; the top authorities did not trust the newly appointed personnel anymore and eventually all the achievements of corenization ended up with nothing along the way. In the Soviet Union, the scaling down of the NEP policies occurred and along with this, there have been changes in the attitude towards the policies of dissemination of national ideas, which has ceased to be maintained by the State and eventually have begun to be prosecuted as dangerous to the soviet party machine. In conjunction with collectivization and sovietization it finally destroyed those little positive developments which occurred in the twenties. Thus, until the middle of the thirties or the 20th century all those who were involved in the foundation of corenization policies regarding the ethnic minorities in the UkrSSR, with few exceptions, were removed from the active public and political life. Only devoted supporters of communism remained which above all were preoccupied with strengthening the soviet system and had not supported the national idea of the minorities. In general, the pursuit of the corenization policies regarding the Greek ethnic minorities in Ukraine was justified from the political and social perspective. Thanks to this policy, it was possible to attitude a relationship between the ethnical minorities and improve perceptions of the soviet power.

Conclusion. Thus, the corenization policies, which were conducted by the soviet power in twenties-thirties of the 20th century, were an important milestone in the development of the Greek ethnic minorities. The management certainly cared above all about the implementation of the soviet administration system in the villages by the recently established administrative territorial units. For this purpose among the representatives of the ethnic minorities, those who had been the closest to the Bolshevik regime were elected to the leadership positions. In addition, the policies of corenization of the ethnic minorities were intended to improve relations between the authorities and the minorities. This has been achieved to some extent. That phase has had some positive impact— different researches on the Greek ethnic minorities and the improvement of the situation with its language and culture. The policies of Hellenization, conducted regarding the Greek ethnic minorities, were sufficiently consistent and included a number of steps, such as establishment of the national administrative apparatus, promoting the development of the language, education in Greek in the Greek environment. However due to the lack of resources and some objective problems (such as insufficient number of qualified personnel, the position of the Greeks themselves, as they sometimes treated the process with distrust) the corenization in the Greek population was not as inclusive and effective as it should be.

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Трейтяк Д. В.

Вплив політики коренізації на грецьку етнічну меншину.

Досліджено проведення політики коренізації по відношенню до грецьких меншин у 20 – 30-ті роки ХХ століття. Визначено який вплив мала політика коренізації на розбудову грецького апарату самоврядування. Досліджено процес створення грецьких національних районів та адміністративно-територіальних одиниць. Прослідковано напрям політики та безпосередній вплив на грецькі спільноти. Досліджено спробу запровадження грецькомовного навчального апарату, та труднощі, що виникли на цьому шляху. Визначено яке значення мали експедиції, проведені наприкінці 20 – х років для зібрання інформації по грецькій спільноті. Визначено яке значення мала політика коренізації для самосвідомості грецької меншини.

Ключові слова: греки, грецька етнічна меншина, еллінізація, національний район, коренізація, радянська.

Трейтяк Д. В.

Влияние политики коренизации на греческое этническое меньшинство.

Исследовано проведение политики коренизации по отношению к греческим меньшинствам в 20 – 30 – е годы ХХ века. Определено какое влияние имела политика коренизации на развитие греческого аппарата самоуправления. Исследован процесс создания греческих национальных районов и административно-территориальных единиц. Определены направления политики и непосредственное влияние на греческие сообщества. Исследована попытка введения греческого учебного аппарата, и трудности, возникшие на этом пути. Определено какое значение имели экспедиции, проведенные в конце 20 - х годов для сбора информации касательно греческого национального меньшинства. Определено какое значение имела политика коренизации для развития самосознания греческого народа.

Ключевые слова: греки, греческая этническое меньшинство, эллинизация, национальный район, коренизация, советизация.

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МАТЕРІАЛЬНІ ЧИННИКИ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ПОВСЯКДЕННОГО ЖИТТЯ ЧЕХІВ РАДЯНСЬКОЇ УКРАЇНИ: ХАРЧУВАННЯ ТА ЖИТЛО (1921 – 1934 РР.)

На основі аналізу дослідницьких здобутків вітчизняної та зарубіжної історичної науки розглядаються матеріальні чинники формування повсякденного життя чеського населення радянської України упродовж 1921 – 1934 рр., серед яких особливе місце займають харчування та житло. Адже саме вони стали індикатором рівня та якості життя національної меншини у цей період. Розглядаються кулінарні вподобання чехів та національні особливості кухні поселенців. Встановлюється зв'язок процесу споживання їжі з налагодженням соціальної комунікації. Окреслюються способи здобуття чехами продуктів харчування під час Голодоморів 1921 – 1923 рр. та 1932 – 1933 рр., звертається увага на склад раціону чеського селянства у цей час. Досліджується забудова чеських поселень. Характеризуються особливості облаштування селянського двору у чеському поселенні: зведення житла, використання будівельних матеріалів, застосування технік домобудівництва, конструкція та інтер'єр будинків, розташування господарських споруд.

Ключові слова: повсякденне життя, матеріальна культура, чехи, Україна, харчування, житло.

У формуванні повсякденного життя людини важливу роль відіграють матеріальні чинники. Саме в межах житла відбувається значна частина повторюваних з дня на день буденних дій його господарів. Циклічний процес харчування та виконання індивідом щоденних завдань щодо пошуку і приготування їжі є базовими сферами життєдіяльності людини, що визначають її повсякденні турботи.

Мета статті: проаналізувати особливості харчування та житлові умови чехів, що характеризують матеріальний бік їх повсякденного життя в радянській Україні упродовж 1921 – 1934 рр.

Харчування одна з базових потреб людини. Біологічна специфіка людини потребує постійного вживання тваринного білка і вітамінів. Головним джерелом