

Pedagogy

- Buharestskaya deklaratsiya...*, 2004 – Buharestskaya deklaratsiya po eticheskim tsnostyam i printsipam vysshhego obrazovaniya v Evropeyskom regione [Elektronnyy resurs] – Buharest : CEPES, 2004. – Rezhim dostupa : http://nkaoko.kz/kz/bolon_process/key_documents_of_the_bologna_process/1213/ (data dostupa: 07.01.2012).
- Vasyanovich, 2011* – Vasyanovich G. P. Pedagogichna etika : navch. posibnik – K. : Akademvidav, 2011. – 256 s.
- Etychnyi kodeks...*, 2010 – Etychnyi kodeks uchenoho Ukrainy / Biuleten Vyshchoi atestatsiinoi komisii Ukrainy. – № 2 (124), 2010. – S. 2-5.
- Mishatkina, 2004* – Mishatkina T.V. Pedagogicheskaya etika : Ucheb. posobie /Seriya «Vyishee obrazovanie». - Rostov n/D : Feniks; Mn. : TetraSistems, 2004. – 304 s.
- Romanovskiy, 2011* – Romanovskiy O. G. Pedagogichna etika. Kurs lektsiy. – Harkiv : NTU HPI, 2011. – 58 s.
- Fedorenko, 1983* – Fedorenko E. G. Professionalnaya etika. – Kiev : Izdatelskoe ob'edinenie «Vischa shkola», 1983. – 216 s.
- Chernokozov, 1988* – Chernokozov I. I. Professionalnaya etika uchiteleya. Kniga dlya uchiteley. – 2- e izd., pererab. i dop. – K. : Rad. shk., 1988. – 221 s.
- Rohozha, 2013* – Rohozha M. Praxiology of Morality and Corporate Social Responsibility : Prospects for Transitive Societies // Transition Redesigned. A Practical Philosophy Perspective. Praxiology. Vol. 20/ Ed. by. W.W.Gasparski, B.Rok. – New Brunswick (USA)-London (UK) : Transaction Publishers, 2013. – P. 171-180. – Rezhim dostupa : <https://www.transactionpub.com/title/Transition-Redesigned-978-1-4128-4968-5.html>.
- Vasiljevienė, 2015* – Vasiljevienė N. Jurčukonytė A. The problems of legal and ethical regulation : a case study of the plagiarism lawsuit. I?: Plagiarism across Europe and beyond 2015 : conference proceedings : June 10-12, 2015 Brno, Czech Republic / Mendel University in Brno. Brno : Mendelu Publishing Centre, 2015, P. 164-179.

UDK 373.5:355.233«1920»

Oleksandr Toporenko

THE SYSTEM OF INITIAL MILITARY TRAINING OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR IN 1920s: HISTORICAL-PEDAGOGICAL ASPECT

У статті досліджено процес становлення і розвитку системи початкової військової підготовки в освіті УСРР 1920-х рр. Автор визначає і аналізує основні види діяльності оборонних товариств, партійних і радянських органів влади та їх співпраці із радянськими школами. Виконано аналіз джерел радянської педагогічної думки 1920-х років з визначення категоріального апарату досліджуваної проблематики. Розроблено й охарактеризовано основні етапи системи початкової військової та допризовної підготовки з учнівською молоддю та обґрунтовано їх змістовні компоненти. Проаналізовано основні тенденції та напрямки первинної військової підготовки з молоддю, яка не навчалась. Виділено перелік нормативно-правових документів освітнього та військового відомств в області початкової військової підготовки учнівської молоді. Виділено основні досягнення і недоліки радянської військово-патріотичної системи підготовки молоді.

Ключові слова: *початкова військова підготовка, допризовна підготовка, молодь, оборонно-масова робота, ГТО, Всевобуч, ТСОАВІАХІМ, спорт, захист Вітчизни, педагогічний процес.*

В статье исследован процесс становления и развития системы начальной военной подготовки в образовании УССР 1920-х гг. Автор определяет и анализирует основные виды деятельности оборонных обществ, партийных и советских органов власти и их сотрудничества с советскими школами. Выполнен анализ источников советской педагогической мысли 1920-х годов по определению категориального аппарата. Разработаны и охарактеризованы основные этапы системы начальной военной и допризывной подготовки учащейся молодежи и их содержательные компоненты. Проанализированы основные тенденции в образовательном

процессе учебных заведений Украинской ССР. Выделено перечень нормативно-правовых документов в области базового военного образования в средней школе советского периода 1920-х гг. Выделены основные достижения и недостатки советской военно-патриотической системы подготовки молодежи.

Ключевые слова: начальная военная подготовка, допризывная подготовка, молодежь, оборонно-массовая работа, ГТО, Всевобуч, ОСОАВИАХИМ, спорт, защита Отечества, педагогический процесс.

The article studies the process of formation and development of initial military training SSR in 1920s in education as a systemic formation. The author identifies and analyzes the main activities of defense companies, party and government authorities and their cooperation with the Soviet schools. The analysis of the sources of Soviet educational thought of 1920 together with determining the categorical system is studied, and the basic stages of the primary military and pre-conscription training content and their components are found. Due to the analysis, there are presented author types of stages of youth integration into the military institution in the retrospective aspect. The main achievements and shortcomings of the Soviet military-patriotic training system of youth are investigated. In the article a role of Society on assisting of defense, aviation and chemical building (TSOAVIAHIM) and a system of compulsory military training for men and voluntary for women (VSEVOBUCH) in initial military training is revealed. The basic trends in the educational process which are taught in educational institutions in USSR are characterised. The list of legal instruments is posted in the field of basic military education in high school. Article says about importance and prospects of developing military training in Soviet period, that can allowed to take into account abilities, possibilities and educational demands of female and male representatives. The specific role of a soviet educational institution in creating patriotic self awareness of subjects in military education is examined. The article reveals main approaches soviet educational and soldiery institutes to the solution of the problem of citizens' training for military service; their connection with historical and social conditions is shown; comparison with the modern state of the problem is made.

Key words: initial military training, pre-conscription training, youth, defense and mass work, GTO, VSEVOBUCH, TSOAVIAHIM, sport, national defense, pedagogical process.

Formulation of the problem. Historical experience of military-patriotic training system of young people shows that at all times this direction was one of the most important in public policy, because it depended on the future of the state. In Ukraine this systematic and objective level of work was formed after the occupation of the UPR Soviet troops. However, the Soviet regime transformed the essence of military training, which observed the class and party factors.

It should be noted that that time model of initial military training is the basis of modern military training of youth. It should be noted that a system of military training, in addition to the primary military skills allowed to eliminate illiteracy and to lay the foundations of contemporary socialist patriotism.

The study of national historical and educational experience will also reflect and update a number of contemporary theoretical and practical ideas freed from socialist rhetoric, the development of which would contribute to the improvement of primary military training today. This particularly requires the current stage of development of Ukrainian society, characterized by a process of becoming a new type of state in situations of armed conflict, a potential military threat from outside, social and cultural conditions and processes of radical

Pedagogy

reform of the Armed Forces, which determines the relevance of the selected research problems.

The analysis of recent researches and publications showed low interest in the history attracting youth to the cause of defending the homeland and military training. This is partly caused by the lack of reliable historical sources, partly because of the unpopularity of the subject in the scientific community. In addition, the subject of the initial military training in the educational space starting from the early twentieth century for authors and researchers was the new and not popular theme of research.

Against the background of a sufficient researches of the national-patriotic education of youth (Y. Bondarenko, V. Kuz', O. Hewko etc.), military-patriotic training in pedagogical plane is studied not enough. Certain aspects of military-patriotic training of young people are reflected in theses of O. Zarovska, V. Cimerinova, B. Misak; covered in the works of Y. Zubalij, Y. Vasyutin, V. Ivashkovskiy, M. Konziev, S. Kocevic, A. Virkovskiy, V. Zabolotny; in retrospective terms, such work is studied in the armed structures of the past and presented in the theses of V. Afanasyev V. Futulujcuk, O. Datsenko, and others.

Various aspects of the development of the content of modern curriculum subject «Zachist Vitchizny» (Homeland protection) were made by V. Lisovskiy, O. Kirichenko, V. Palagesha, L. Sokolova, A. Bahtin and others.

Consideration of the military training of youth in accordance with the socialism, devoted to the work of Soviet military theorists of education in 1920s, such as G. Girs, V. Zejfist, A. Rudnev, A. Lepin and others.

However, the exploration of initial military training of youth in the retrospective sense is missing. Relevance of the study on initial military training as modern caused by increased interest of students to military-patriotic cause. These and other conditions determined the choice of the theme of our research. Relevance of the study on initial military training as modern caused by increased interest of students to military-patriotic cause. These and other conditions determined the choice of the theme of our research – «The system of initial military training of the UKRAINIAN SSR in 1920s: historical-pedagogical aspect».

Formulation of article purposes. The aim of the research is to summarize the historical experience of secondary schools, public youth organizations, military agencies of initial military training of youth in the Soviet period, namely in the 1920s of the twentieth century.

It is necessary to identify the characteristics and tendencies of this specific activity for traditional Ukrainian society. It is necessary to make lessons and formulate conclusions and practical recommendations from this research.

The object of the research: the system of general, elementary, professional, school initial military training of youth in Ukraine in 1920s.

The subject of the research: the formation and development of the initial military training of youth in the system of general, elementary,

professional, school education and in the activity of public organizations in Ukraine in 1920s.

The purpose of the object, the object of the study led to the statement of following tasks:

1. Identify the socio-pedagogical prerequisites, forgotten facts and reasons formation of initial military and pre-conscription training of youth in the UKRAINIAN SSR in 1920s.

2. Identify the main stages of formation and development of the initial military training of youth in the UKRAINIAN SSR in 1920s.

3. To reveal the essence of the initial military training of youth and explore problems with whom encountered pedagogical and command-teaching staff;

4. Summarize the experience of the formation and development of the initial military preparation of the test period and find ways to use it in the modern system military-patriotic work of youth.

Chronological study covering the period of the 1920s. Study of the formation and development of initial military training youth for a specified period of time allowed to discover the peculiarities of it's functioning in different historical periods, trends in the formation and development.

Description of fundamental information. The analysis of archival documents and literature shows that in 1920s in the Soviet Union was the transition to the new term of military service through accelerated military construction that contributed the urgent need in the initial military training of youth.

In this regard, the system of initial military training of youth «was a matter not only the military, but also the entire State apparatus» [*Просветова, 2010: с. 203*].

In April 1918, the Central Executive Committee was adopted a resolution on Introduction to the future of the Soviet State overall military training – «VSEVOBUCH» (Всевобуч) a system of compulsory military training for men and voluntary system for women, and after the installation the Soviet regime in Ukraine action of this regulation has spread and in our country.

First, the case investigated General department of military training of the Red Army, where it carried out military training of youth.

A decision on the creation of «VSEVOBUCH» was approved in March 1918 by VIIth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) – RCP (b), as well as an IVth Extraordinary Congress of the Soviets. Legally, it was issued as in the form of a Decree All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFS) [*Вавилон, 1979: с.10; Журба, 2002: с. 526*] and existed until the mid 1920's. However, the population of educational thought has the task to «humanize» the education process and bring the original military activity outside of military service.

Such the opinion was heard at a meeting at the Collegium Ministry of Education (Narkompros) in 1918 where it was stated, that military training

Pedagogy

«militarize» school, and this will lead to «slave mentality» [Конституційні акти, 1992: с. 24].

According to contemporary theorists of the initial military education of youth G. Girs, A. Rudnev, this could decide only the socio-educational process of educational, governmental, non-governmental organizations, which would have included, besides a formation of public positions and required skills and qualities, combat, tactical, technical training.

In General, the socio-educative orientation in the military and pre-conscription training of youth was adopted in July 1920 by Ministry of Education Ukrainian SSR – «Declaration social education of children», where the necessity of education of children was specified in a spirit a communism, labour education, the combination of teaching and education in a single process.

It is worth to note that the socio-educational orientation has been characterized by all Ukrainian Soviet education system during the interwar period, (painter the Russian), being finally approved in March 1920 according to the project Commissar of education G. Grinka [Історія педагогіки, 2004: с. 171].

And in 1923, by a Decree of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR «Law of the organization territorial military units and conducting military training of workers» in education was approved the need for the passage of a previous military training by young people aged from 16 to 19 years old [Декрет ЦВК СРСР, 1923: с. 133]. This system is includes physical orientation and providing primary military skills.

Therefore, it should be noted that the soviet system initial military training for youth represented a system agreed goals and the tasks of the social education. It was marked politicness, socialistic orientation and physically-military system. So we have identified four key stages of this semantic training:

- the initial stage;
- stage of high school;
- stage before conscription;
- socio-political stage.

It is worth noting a sufficient cooperation between educational establishments with army and civilian institutions, their interconnectedness and dynamic structure with the environment. Those or other aspects of military training carried out in unified labor schools for children aged 8 to 15 years (I 4-year koncentr – from 8 to 12 years, II 3-year-old koncentr – from 12 to 15 years); professional schools (for youth aged 15-18 years) and higher educational establishments (technical schools, universities – replaced on the institutions of public education [Брутан, 2007: с. 170], academies), vocational schools, etc.

Of that time theorist of the military education of youth – A. Rudnev, marked in addition,, that such work had been conducted in establishments of Narkompros, rural and municipal clubs, public libraries, etc. [Руднев, 1927: с. 15-23] marking the necessity of mobilization absolutely of all public is to the matter of military training.

A more detailed description of the main stages of the initial military training on Ukrainian territory in 1920s is presented in table 1.

Table 1

The stages of initial military training of students of the Ukrainian SSR in 1920s.

Stages of initial military training	Age	Subject	Description of the stage
The initial stage	from 8 to 16 years old	People's Commissariat for Education (Narkompros), Ministry of Defence, People's Commissariat for healthcare	Was characterised by patriot-citizen education in Ukrainian soviet educational establishments. Was maintained by means of introduction of such subjects as basic military and pre-military trainings. The accent was made on military-physical component. Both sexes taught health care; they worked on physical strengthening and psychophysical development. The understanding of what Red Army is and its significance for country defence was formed, as well as children were inured to discipline and collectivism.
Stage of high school	from 16 to 18 years old	Activity of military department is on factories and plants, sports organizations for «VSEVOBUC H». Sports department and pre-conscriptio training at military commissariat, Department of Vocational Education.	Board of Main Vocational Education controlled the process of military training at schools and in the institutions of higher education by means of new subject introduction. Study material was characterised by strict specialisation on the assumption that young people would possibly substitute others on their positions in army. Social-educational process of basic military training was notable for political-cultural and primary military orientation which was based on various physical exercising. Youth took part in military meetings on the premises of military bases. The girls were also involved in military-physical work; however, it was mainly based on the principle of voluntary participation. Since the end of 20th, Ukraine had developed system of sections and party organisations where young people had to go through appropriate primary military training.
Pre-conscriptio on stage	from 19 to 40 years old	People's Commissariat for Education (Narkompros), Ministry of Defence, socialist trade union and community	There was pre-military training division according to military kinds and branches: basic, special, naval and railway. The components of social education were military-political, physical and military training. Illiteracy was eradicated due to such work; both girls and women were involved on voluntary basis.

Pedagogy

		organizations schools of liquidation of illiteracy (liknep)	
Socio-political stage	from 8 to 60 years old	Society on assisting of defense, aviation and chemical building – (SADACB) «TSOAVIAHI M»; The All-Union Leninist Young Communist League (Komsomol); Society of Aviation and Aeronautics Ukraine and Crimea (TAPUK); Ukraine Society of Friends of Chemical Defense (UkrDobrohim); Society of Friends of air defense and chemical industry «Aviahim» etc.	Military training was based on physical exercising, mechanical learning of revolutionary and war songs, meetings and conversations with Red Army commanders. There was great development in club and library work and spreading of information in magazines and newspapers, not only youth was occupied with such sort of work but the whole population of USSR. There were weekly publications of local and national newspapers, namely, 23 army, district and naval newspapers with the press run of 60 000 copies per day. As a result, during two years service in Armed forces it turned out well to eradicate the number of young man illiteracy up to 12 %. 6.4 million of books was taken from army libraries in 1923, but in 1924 this number increased to 10 million [Анохін, 1998: с. 482]. The girls and women in public ideological organisations of SADACB (Society on assisting of defense, aviation and chemical building), equally with men, had rights to conduct physical trainings and master combat skills in conditions of that time. On the territory of Ukraine, such work was not well developed because of its mainly ideological character and disapproval among the people. What is more, the girls conducted sanitary examinations.

It should be noted, the difference in conducting initial military and pre-prescription training in different regions of Ukraine. So, in terms of the village the initial military training was carried out in field work time, taking into account the peculiarities of the locality, the level of development of the native population, by means of practical and military-applied employments. In the cities pre-prescription training was carried out in schools, the military, professional and educational institutions, workplaces, sports clubs and military-scientific companies, as well as military units during the lessons, free from training and production time, which contributed to the preparation of the command officers of the army.

However, in our opinion, it should be noted that despite the existence of richly filled with military components, this system was inefficient through mismatch the entire the completeness educational tasks completing the armed

forces should focus on militarization the educational process and the bright politeness. There were and controversy scientists about the definition of the categorical apparatus of this type of work and its name. For example, N. Krupska suggested the term «military education» in an article «The Military education of youth», from 1918, where it is necessary to prepare the «convinced socialists infinitely devoted to USSR» [*Крупская, 1918: с. 2*].

This term was supported on the all-Russian Congress of the General military training in June 1918 [*Лисковец, 1962: с. 9*], and in the 1st Conference on physical education in September 1920 it was noted that the «military education must begin only with the famous moment – with 15-16 years...» [*Всевобуч, 1920: с. 41*].

It is also necessary to note that the term «military education» which has replaced the pre-revolutionary «military gymnastics» and «military training», does not reflect the goals and objectives of the whole fullness of the educational process, the ultimate goal of which is the formation of personality – patriot, ready to protect the fatherland.

Transformation and reinvention of this construct find in other writings of scientists: R. Modlin, O. Denisovich and others, where were widely common concepts which borrowed from the military pedagogy, such as «military defensive upbringing», «military-sports training», «military and physical training», etc. Attempts were made and combine ideologo-party context with military training of youth in one integer [*Зуамбетов, 2014: с. 30*].

Interesting at that time was a novelty for the integration of girls in such a the process-they had the opportunity to go through military training with the boys voluntary basis. Though covered it such a youth only 17-19 years, and such examples known only to Left-bank Ukraine. Educational fees the girls were also with the guys. After lessons youth engaged in physical training, learned revolutionary and martial songs; conducted conversations with commanders of the Red Army.

Physical exercises had a wide range – the youth competed in throwing of grenades in aim, firing from arbalest and small-bore rifle; they studied of means of communication, methods of reconnaissance and sanitary matters. The main forms and methods of military training served as such as the lessons, practical lessons, showing, memorization of the educational material and control. Youth of senior class participated in defensive circles [*Колычев, 1985: с. 18*].

Statute of the pre-prescription training of youth, that it task consisted in that, to give primary soldiery knowledge to the girls and guys, to fasten their feel, assist making of endurance, observation, impertinentness, hard disposition, mutual rescue etc.

In the schools of the 1 degree (from 8 to 12 years of age) military-physical education was to the physical development, combined with the cultural and political context, but military aspect almost not studied. The object of such education were girls and guys.

Pedagogy

In the schools of the second degree of the military training of youth held in training and off-hour time. The content of the curriculum included: small, tactical, square-bashing [ЦДАГО України, Ф.1. – Оп.20: арк 10-14], engineering activity, training the hand-fight, study of small arms, etc. [Литвин, 2008: с.31].

In addition, the introduction of military training carried out with young people, which is not studied. Through these measures carried elimination of illiteracy and were attracted in a Komsomol. Later, due to the large material costs and impracticality, this type of training was canceled [Ворошилов, 1939: с.2].

Among the major forms of military-media work in the 1920s and 1930s. among the young was the so-called «work in circles» in the cells of the «ТСОАВІАХІМ» [Свистович, 2007: с. 566]. Such groups usually consisted of no more than 15-20 people. The programs of these groups were mainly physical nature – were the rules on children's defensive marks, and accepted by the complexes of «Ready for Labour and Defence of the USSR» (GTO), approved by the Central Council of «ТСОАВІАХІМ» of the USSR that were designed for boys and girls.

Conclusions. To conclude, conducted analysis of historic-pedagogic experience allowed to get to know that social education, as a result of sociocultural and political conditions, was the foundation of military training of young people in USSR in the twentieth of 20 century. That time system of basic military training was aimed at education of active participants of socialist society who would be able to defend soviet country. It was characterised by wholeness, determinativeness, readiness to be controlled and structure. At the same time, as a result of having political and military-oriented character, it didn't correspond to to main task, namely, education of critical, patriot-oriented and well-developed individuality. However, it is possibly to admit the thought-out character of system wholeness, based on interaction of four main stages of youth military training (primary stage, high school stage, pre-military training stage and public-political stage). Despite the fact that military training was a logical system, in USSR it was influenced by that time statehood type, cultural values of socialist society. It is needed to mention the presence of collaboration between different departments of executive boards (National Commissariat of Education, National Commissariat of Health Service, Military Administration, Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), The Revolutionary Communist Youth League etc.) which were responsible for military trainings on each of its stages.

Perspectives of further research are related to detail analysis of historical periods of settling of lessons on military and pre-military training as independent school subjects, syllabus contents, peculiarities of primary military education in pre-war and after-war periods, effectiveness of military training and forms and methods of primary military education. It is necessary to pay attention to internal side that deals not only with daily lessons and military-oriented events but also with social, educational and politic background of soviet system

of education; however, system does not pay attention to age peculiarities of children and youth at the time of history changes.

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

- Анохін, 1998* – Анохин А. И. В труде и боях закаленное: очерк истории оборонного общества / А. И. Анохин. – М., 1998. – С. 482
- Британ, 2007* – Британ В. Т., Висоцький О. Ю. Історія України з давнини до початку XXI століття. Навчальний посібник. – Дніпропетровськ: НМетАУ, 2007. – 170 с
- Вавилон, 1979* – Вавилон – «Гражданская война в Северной Америке» / [под общ. ред. Н.В. Огаркова]. – М. : Военное изд-во М-ва обороны СССР, 1979. – С. 395. – (Советская военная энциклопедия : [в 8 т.] ; 1976-1980, т. 2).
- Ворошилов, 1939* – Ворошилов К.Е. О проекте закона о все-общей воинской обязанности : докл. на внеочередной Четвертой Сессии Верховного Совета СССР // Известия. – 1939. – № 202 (6972). 1 сент.
- Всевобуч, 1920* – Всевобуч и физическое развитие в школах (Конференция по физическому воспитанию). – Вестник милиционной армии. – 1920. – № 15. – С. 41.
- Декрет ЦВК СРСР, 1923* – Декрет ВЦВК СРСР. РНК СРСР від 08.08.1923 г. «Про організацію територіальних військових частин і проведенні військової підготовки трудящих» від 8 серпня 1923 р [Електронний ресурс] / Консультант плюс. – Режим доступу : <http://base.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc;base=ESU;n=18381> (дата звернення 30.12.2014)
- Журба, 2002* – Журба М.А. Громадські об'єднання українського села: етнонаціональні та міжнародні аспекти діяльності (20-30-ті рр. XX ст.) : Дис... д-ра іст. наук : 07.00.01 / Національний педагогічний ун-т ім. М.П. Драгоманова. – К., 2002. – 526 арк.
- Зиамбетов, 2014* – Зиамбетов В.Ю. История реализации принципа оборонной и военно-прикладной направленности физической культуры в образовательных учреждениях Оренбуржья / В.Ю. Зиамбетов // Международный журнал прикладных и фундаментальных исследований. – 2014. – № 2 – С. 106-112.
- Історія педагогіки, 2004* – Історія педагогіки: курс лекцій. Навчальний посібник. – К., 2004. – 171 с.
- Колычев, 1985* – Колычев В.Г. Истоки мужества : Подгот. молодежи к вооруженной защите Родины в 1918-1945 гг. Книга для учителя. / В. Г. Колычев. – М. : Просвещение, 1985. – 159 с.
- Конституційні акти, 1992* – Конституційні акти України 1917-1920. Невідомі конституції України. / Науковий коментар Д.Б. Яневський – К.: Філософська і соціологічна думка, 1992. – С.51.
- Крупская, 1918* — Крупская Н.К. Военное воспитание молодежи / Н.К. Крупская. – Народное просвещение : Еженедельное приложение к газете «Известия ВЦИК» [под ред. Наркомпроса]. – 1918. – № 3. – С. 2
- Лисковец, 1962* – Лисковец Ф. За новые успехи в оборонно-массовой работе: с республиканской конференции ДОСААФ Грузинской ССР / Ф. Лисковец, П. Петрухин. – Советский патриот. – 1962.
- Литвин, 2008* – Литвин О.Т. Історичні передумови теоретико-методологічні основи сучасної системи фізичного виховання [Текст] : автореф. дис... канд. наук з фіз. виховання і спорту: 24.00.02 / Литвин Олександр Тарасович ; Національний ун-т фізичного виховання і спорту України. – К., 2008. – 20 с.
- Просветова, 2010* – Просветова Т.С. Гражданско-патриотический аспект социального воспитания системы допризывной подготовки в России в 20-е годы XX века (на примере Воронежской губернии) // Сборник научных статей по итогам Всерос. науч.-практ. конф. Воронеж, 2010. Ч. 1.
- Руднев, 1927* – Руднев А.С. Задачи школы в связи с военной опасностью // На путях к новой школе. 1927. – № 9.
- Свистович, 2007* – Свистович С.М. Громадський вимір соціалістичного експерименту в Україні (20-30 рр. XX ст.) : монографія / Степан Михайлович Свистович. – К. : Варта, 2007. – 566 с.

REFERENCES

- Anokhyn, 1998* – Anokhyn A. Y. V trude y boiakh zakalennoe : ocherk ystoryy oboronnoho obshchestva / A. Y. Anokhyn. – M., 1998. – S. 482.
- Brytan, 2007* – Brytan V. T., Vysotskiy O. Iu. Istoriiia Ukrainy z davnyiny do pochatku XXI stolitiiya. Navchalnyi posibnyk. – Dnipropetrovsk: NMetAU, 2007. 170 s
- Vavylon, 1979* – Vavylon – «Hrazhdanskaia voina v Severnoi Ameryke» / [pod obshch. red. N.V. Oharkova]. – M. : Voennoe yzd-vo M-va oborony SSSR, 1979. – S. 395. – (Sovetskaia voennaia entsyklopedyia : [v 8 t.] ; 1976-1980, t. 2).
- Voroshyl'ov, 1939* – Voroshyl'ov K. E. O proekte zakona o vse-obshchei voynskoi obiazannosti : dokl. na vneo-cherednoi Chetvertoi Sessyy Verkhovnoho Soveta SSSR // Yzvestyia. – 1939. – №202 (6972).
- Vsevobuch, 1920* – Vsevobuch y fizycheskoe razvytye v shkolakh (Konferentsyia po fizycheskomu vospytanyiu). – Vestnyk mylytsyonnoi armyy. – 1920. – № 15. – S. 41.
- Dekret VTsVK SRSR, 1923* – Dekret VTsVK SRSR. RNK SRSR vid 08.08.1923 h. «Pro orhanizatsiiu terytorialnykh viiskovykh chastyn i provedenni viiskovoi pidhotovky trudiashchyykh» vid 8 serpnia 1923 r [Elektronnyi resurs] / Konsultant plus. – Rezhym dostupu do resursu : <http://base.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc;base=ESU;n=18381> (data zvernennia 30.12.2014)
- Zhurba, 2002* – Zhurba M.A. Hromadski obiednannia ukrainskoho sela: etnonatsionalni ta mizhnarodni aspekty diialnosti (20-30-ti rr. KhKh st.) : Dys... d-ra ist. nauk: 07.00.01 / Natsionalnyi pedahohichniy un-t im. M.P. Drahomanova. – K., 2002. – 526 ark.
- Zyambetov, 2014* – Zyambetov V.Iu. Ystoryia realizatsyy pryntsypa oboronnoi y voenno-prykadnoi napravlenosti fizycheskoi kultury v obrazovatelnykh uchrezhdeniyakh Orenburzhia / V.Iu. Zyambetov // Mezhdunarodniy zhurnal prykladnykh y fundamentalnykh yssledovaniy. – 2014. – № 2 – S. 106-112.
- Istoriiia pedahohiky, 2004* – Istoriiia pedahohiky: kurs lektsii. Navchalnyi posibnyk. – K., 2004. – 171 s.
- Kolich'ev, 1985* – Kolich'ev V. H. Ystoky muzhestva : Podhot. molodezhy k vooruzhennoi zashchite Rodynu v 1918-1945 hh. Knyha dlia uchytelia. / V.H. Kolich'ev. – M. : Prosveshchentye, 1985. – 159 s.
- Konstytutsiini akty Ukrainy, 1992* – Konstytutsiini akty Ukrainy 1917-1920. Nevidomi konstytutsii Ukrainy. / Naukovyi komentar D.B. Yanevskiy – K.: Filosofska i sotsiolohichna dumka, 1992. – S.51.
- Krupskaia, 1918* – Krupskaia N.K. Voennoe vospytanye molodezhy / N.K. Krupskaia. – Narodnoe prosveshchentye: Ezhenedelnoe prylozhenye k hazete «Yzvestyia VTsYK» [pod red. Narkomprosa]. – 1918. – № 3. – S. 2.
- Lyskovets, 1962* – Lyskovets F. Za novye uspekhy v oboronno-massovoi rabote: s respublykanskoi konferentsyy DOSAAF Hruzynskoi SSR / F. Lyskovets, P. Petrukhyn. – Sovetskiy patryot. – 1962.
- Lytvyn, 2008* – Lytvyn O.T. Istorychni peredumovy teoretyko-metodolohichni osnovy suchasnoi systemy fizychnoho vykhovannia [Tekst] : avtoref. dys... kand. nauk z fiz. vykhovannia i sportu : 24.00.02 / Lytvyn Oleksandr Tarasovych ; Natsionalnyi un-t fizychnoho vykhovannia i sportu Ukrainy. – K., 2008. – 20 s.
- Prosvetova, 2010* – Prosvetova T.S. Hrazhdansko-patryoticheskiy aspekt sotsyalnoho vospytanyia systemi dopryzivnoi podhotovky v Rossyy v 20-e hodi KhKh veka (na prymere Voronezhskoi hubernyy) // Sbornyk nauchnykh statei po ytoham Vseros. nauch.-prakt. konf. Voronezh, 2010. Ch. 1.
- Rudnev, 1927* – Rudnev A.S. Zadachy shkoli v svyazy s voennoi opasnostiu // Na putiakh k novoi shkole. 1927. – № 9.
- Svystovych, 2007* – Svystovych S.M. Hromadskiy vymir sotsialistychnoho eksperymentu v Ukraini (20-30 rr. XX st.) : monohrafiia / Stepan Mykhailovych Svystovych. – K. : Varta, 2007. – 566 s.
- TsDAHO Ukrainy, F.1* – TsDAHO Ukrainy. – F.1. – Op.20. – Spr.7106.