

Ukrainian scientists in foreign societies in the 1920–1930s: archival data

Vira Gamaliia

State University of Infrastructure and Technology
Kyrylivska 9
Kyiv 02000, Ukraine
vgamaliia@gmail.com

Oleksandr Luhovsky

G.M. Dobrov Institute for Scientific and
Technological Potential and
Science History Studies
Shevchenko Blvd. 60
Kyiv 01032, Ukraine
aglug1951@ukr.net

Halyna Sichkarenko

National Transport University
Mykhaila Omelianovycha-Pavlenka 1
Kyiv 02000, Ukraine
gsich54@dmil.com

Artem Zabuga

National Technical University of Ukraine
“Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”
Prosp. Peremohy 37
Kyiv 03056, Ukraine
azabuga@ukr.net

Abstract: The article aims to reconstruct the history of international communication among Ukrainian scientists by presenting information on their participation in the activities of foreign scientific societies. The chronological framework of the study covers the years 1921–1938. The period was chosen as it witnessed the formation of a new sociopolitical system, the evolving attitude of the authorities towards the scientific community, as well as a new framework for organizing scientific research. The Soviet legislation

regulating science and research activity was introduced and the position of a scientist in the society changed fundamentally. The historiographical study of literary sources conducted by the authors showed that specialists of various disciplines, who worked in Ukraine during the specified period, maintained creative connections with foreign scientific societies. The present investigation is based on archival documents, many of which are introduced to the academic community for the first time, thus allowing a more realistic picture of the scientific cooperation of Ukrainian researchers with their foreign colleagues.

Keywords: *archival and printed sources, international relations, scientific societies, Ukrainian scientists*

Introduction

A study of the history of international scientific contacts in the first third of the twentieth century provides valuable insight into the development of the scientific community worldwide: the forms and methods of interaction among scientists from different countries, the nature and manner of mutual influences, the transformation of organizational structures, etc. Alongside formal means of communication (publishing journal articles and scientific monographs), informal methods of communication (personal contacts and exchange of correspondence) were becoming increasingly important in this period. While the state of Ukraine was guided by immediate utilitarian considerations in its political and social activities, whether in the aspects of military defence, socioeconomy or ideology and politics, the scientific community tried to remain aligned with international science.

In the 1920s, the People's Committee of the USSR, to which the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences reported directly, issued special instructions on the procedure for establishing, financing and reporting of scientific institutions. It covered all organizational forms of their activities, including international contacts (*Istoriia Natsionalnoi Akademii...*, 1993). The Statute of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, approved by the Council of People's Commissars on June 14, 1921, contained a clause "to monitor the progress of international scientific creativity" (MI VNLU, F. 1, c. 26231, fol. 5–7). Permissions for scientists' foreign travel were considered at the meetings of the Council of the Academy, which consisted of its active members and representatives of the People's Commissariat of Education.

From 1924 onwards, the pressure exerted by the Bolshevik authorities on the activities of scientists intensified, and there were attempts to significantly reduce the autonomy of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. In 1928, a special commission was established with the involvement of the head of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, V.A. Balytskyi. This marked the beginning of open repressions against the scientific community (TsDAGO, F. 1, op. 16, c. 1, fol. 179). In summer 1929, mass arrests began in Kyiv in connection with the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (ULU) trial. This trial was the starting point of the fight against "nationalism", leading to the collapse of Ukrainian research institutions and directions. International scientific contacts, which were quite successful during the so-called New Economic Policy (NEP) period, came to a standstill by the 1930s due to the intense state intervention in science and the imposing of the administrative-command system to control scientific institutions and scientists. The subsequent isolation of Soviet science is usually associated both with the rise of political nationalism in the Soviet Union and with the purges that began in the late 1930s, when any connections with foreign individuals and institutions could prove dangerous and often impossible.

1. Historiography of the problem

Local researchers have studied various aspects of the international contacts of Ukrainian scientists (Yevseienko, 1996; Kalinicheva, 1996; Krotiyuk, 1993; Muliar, 1993; Pavlenko, 1995; Sahan, 1999; Tkachenko, 2008; Sheiko, 2020). Significant attention has been paid also to the problems of international relations in the history of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (*Istoriia Natsionalnoi Akademii...*, 1998a; 1998b; 2003). These works allow us to understand the general processes that took place in international scientific communication and the peculiarities inherent in the relations of Soviet (including Ukrainian) institutions and individual scientists with those in foreign countries.

The activities of the All-Ukrainian Committee for the Assistance of Scientists, established in Soviet Ukraine in October 1921, have attracted special attention from historians. This organization functioned as an intermediary between scientists and the state, and provided material, legal, moral and everyday assistance to the scientific intelligentsia of Ukraine in their activities and recreation. Oleksandr Bon's (2017) article examines the activities of the All-Ukrainian Committee for the Assistance of Scientists in the most critical period, between 1920 and 1925, when the committee supported not only the

scientists and teachers in Kyiv's higher education institutions but also artists. He also addresses the mechanisms through which this aid transformed under the Bolshevik authorities into a means of social control of the intelligentsia (Bon, 2017).

K.V. Didenko has investigated the situation of the scientific intelligentsia in the Soviet Union in the early 1920s, analyzing the measures taken by the central authorities aimed at implementing a social security policy for scientists during this period. It focused on the establishment of the Central Commission for the Improvement of the Life of Scientists and the All-Ukrainian Committee for the Assistance of Scientists. The main task of these organizations was the provision of food and household goods, managing vacation houses and sanatoriums, offering emergency financial aid and solving the scientists' housing problems (Didenko, 2014a). The author also examined the activities of the Committee for the Opening of Houses of Scientists in Soviet Ukraine in the 1920s (Didenko, 2014b).

Olga A. Kolyastruk (2008), in her monograph, studied both the everyday challenges of intelligentsia of the 1920s and the main activities of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

Volodymyr V. Tkachenko (2009) has studied the state policy regulating the foreign travel of Ukrainian scientists in the 1920s and 1930s. In another article, Tkachenko (2008) investigated various forms of international scientific communication in the interwar period: foreign travel, literature exchange, publishing in foreign and national publications, but aimed at a foreign audience, participation in scientific forums and the work of foreign scientists in Ukraine. He identified two stages in the history of information about international contacts of Ukrainian science. During the first stage, which covered most of the 1920s, scientific contacts expanded but remained under close control of the party and the state. The main problems of this period were financial shortages and considerable bureaucratic confusion and red tape. During the second stage, which began in the 1930s, a new policy was imposed on scientific contacts with foreign countries. Implementation of this policy took place under a rigidly centralized system of checking and approving candidacies for foreign travel. This approach significantly disrupted the practice of publishing scientific works abroad and led to the persecution of foreign scientists working in Ukraine. (Tkachenko, 2008)

Vasyl M. Sheiko (2020) has analyzed the large-scale work of the All-Ukrainian Committee for the Assistance of Scientists in the early 1920s, aimed at providing

financial, legal, moral and daily assistance mainly to the scientific community of Ukraine in their activities and recreation during those difficult years, marked by hunger, cold, devastation and epidemics. Sheiko (2020) focuses on the work of this Committee in establishing business cooperation between the intelligentsia and the Bolshevik regime in Ukraine.

To summarize the historiographic review, these studies exploring the challenges in the international scientific cooperation of Ukrainian scientists have led to noticeable results. Some factual material has been accumulated, and the main principles of analysis and approaches of research have been developed. However, the history of international relations in this context needs further consideration.

2. Typology of archival sources

Archival sources used in the study include official correspondence and personal documents. Correspondence on various issues was exchanged both among departments and between individual institutions and the authorities, including letters addressed by scientists to the government authorities. The correspondence also includes a range of official documents confirming scientists' membership in foreign scientific societies in the early 1930s. These are primary documents filled out by scientists themselves: (1) statement forms submitted to the All-Ukrainian Committee for the Assistance of Scientists and (2) personnel files archived as part of the Committee's documentation.

The most common among the mentioned documents were lists of statements by scientists concerning the transfer of membership fees to foreign scientific societies. Such statements were submitted to the Union of Scientific Workers and Houses of Scientists and then sent to the book department of the Commission for the Assistance of Scientists of the USSR under the Council of People's Commissars (CPC) of Ukrainian SSR to be forwarded to Moscow. The documents for 1931–1933 listed the names of scientists (sometimes without initials), the foreign scientific societies and their postal addresses, the year for which the funds were transferred and the amount of the membership fee.

The investigation established that Ukrainian scientists were members in the following foreign societies: eight German societies (*Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft*, *Deutsche Astronomische Gesellschaft*, *Geologische wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft* in Freiburg, *Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft*, *Deutsche Mineralogische*

Gesellschaft, Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft, Deutsche Mathematiker Vereinigung and *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Vorgeschichte Forschung*), six French (*Société Française de Physic[ien]*, *Société Astronomique de France*, *Société Géologique de Nord*, *Société Botanique de France*, *Société de Linguistique de Paris* and *Association Guillaume Bude*), three American (United States Geological Survey in Washington, American Society of Plant Physiologists and American Library Association) and one Italian society (*Società Botanica Italiana*). Some scientists held simultaneous membership in many societies. Thus, Academician Mykola Hryhorovych Kholodny, a biologist renowned for the Cholodny-Went model of plant tropisms, was a member of two foreign scientific societies (German and American); Academician Oleksandr Vasyliovych Fomin, a botanist and the director of the Kyiv Botanical Garden, which is named after him, was a member of three foreign scientific societies (Italian, French and German) (TsDAVO, F. 166, op. 9, c. 1490, fol. 21–22). Academician Mykola Mitrofanovych Krylov, who worked out the problems of mathematical physics and laid the foundations of nonlinear mechanics, was a member of seven foreign scientific societies (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 438, fol. 5–10).

2.1 Documents on membership fees

A document entitled *Excerpt from the CAS (Committee for the Assistance of Scientists) Report*, dated May 17, 1932, lists the names of 29 Ukrainian scientists who had submitted applications for remittance of membership fees to foreign scientific societies. Among them are Academicians Mykola Mitrofanovych Krylov, a mathematician and physicist, and Volodymyr Georgiyovych Shaposhnikov, an organic chemist known for his research on the technology of natural fibres and the chemistry of dyes.

Another record, *List of applications from Kyiv's researches for payment of membership fees to foreign scientific societies for 1935*, named 22 scientists who had submitted applications for the transfer of membership fees to foreign scientific societies: the French Astronomical Society, the French Entomological Society, the French Zoological Society, the German Entomological Society, the German Botanical Society, the Society of German Neurologists, the German Society of Applied Entomology, the German Chemical Society, the German Surgical Society and the American Chemical Society (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 438, fol. 62–66).

In the *List of applications from Ukrainian researches for the transfer of membership fees to foreign scientific societies for 1936*, there are eight applications from Ukrainian scientists, mainly chemists: Mykola Ovksemyiovych Valiashko, a

pharmacist, doctor of chemical sciences and a professor of the Kharkiv Chemical and Technological Institute, to the German Chemical Society and London Chemical Society; Yuri Vasyliovych Korshun, doctor of chemistry, a professor and department head at the Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry of Kharkiv State University, to three scientific societies: the American, French and German chemical societies; Academician Vasyl Mykhailovych Khrushchov, a scientist in the field of electrical engineering and professor of the Kharkiv Electrotechnical Institute, to two scientific societies: the Berlin Electrotechnical Association and the Austrian Electrotechnical Association; Academician Pyotr Petrovych Budnykov, doctor of technical sciences, a specialist in the field of silicate technology and a professor of the Kirov's Kharkiv Chemical and Technological Institute, to four scientific societies: the American and German chemical societies, the German Ceramic Society and the German Colloidal Society; Academician Oleksandr Ilyich Brodsky, a physical chemist and professor at the Dnipropetrovsk Chemical and Technological Institute, to three scientific societies: the French, American and German chemical societies; and Pavlo Ivanovich Petrychenko-Krytchenko, a corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, an organic chemist and professor of Odesa State University, to the German Chemical Society (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 438, fol. 13–16).

2.2 Official correspondence

A substantial share of administrative documentation consists of the official correspondence between the authorized representative of the Committee for the Assistance of Scientists of the USSR at the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR and the CAS book department of the USSR on issues of the scientists' questionnaires and payment of membership fees to foreign scientific societies. The letters from researchers to the authorities discussed the delay or postponement of payment of membership fees to foreign scientific societies, as reflected in the documents held in Fund No. 331, op. 1. Among the correspondence from the scientists of the Kyiv and Kharkiv sections of the Union of Scientific Workers to the CAS regarding the payment of membership fees for 1931–1934 are the following letters: from Academician Dmytro Kostiantynovych Zerov, a biologist, to the German Botanical Society (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 439, fol. 41); from Academician Georgy Vasyliovych Pfeiffer, a mathematician, to the French Mathematical Society (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 439, fol. 63); from Professor Volodymyr Lvovich Simyrenko, a fruit breeder, to the American Society of Horticulture (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 439, fol. 30–31); from Academician Mykola Hryhorovych Kholodny, a biologist, to the American Association for Scientific Achievement (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1,

c. 439, fol. 75); and from Academician Volodymyr Georgiyovych Shaposhnikov, an organic chemist, to the German and American Chemical Societies and the International Union of Colorists and Chemists (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 439, fol. 78).

2.3 Personal files

Equally important are the personal files of scientific workers who were members of foreign societies. It is worth noting that 22 of such personal files are held in the archival fund of the Central Administrative Court of Ukraine in Kyiv. Among the listed scientists are Academician O.I. Brodsky, a physical chemist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 164, fol. 1–12); Professor M.O. Valyashko, a chemist-pharmacist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 171, fol. 1–21); Academician O.H. Goldman, a physicist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 182); Professor M.M. Hubergritz, a doctor and therapist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 190, fol. 1–15); Professor Yu.V. Korshun, a chemist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 220, fol. 32); Academician Y.O. Paton, a researcher of welding processes and bridge construction (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 268, fol. 1–7); Academician L.V. Pisarzhevsky, a physicist and chemist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 270, fol. 1–7); Academician M.V. Ptukha, an economist and statistician, director of the Institute of Demography (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 281, fol. 1–12); Academician M.H. Kholodny, a biologist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 338) and Academician V.G. Shaposhnikov, an organic chemist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 350).

A number of personal files of Ukrainian scientists are also held in the funds of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Ukrainian SSR. Among these are the records of the physicist Oleksandr Henrikhovich Goldman (TsDAVO, F. 166, op. 12, c. 1682), economist Mykhailo Vasyliovych Ptukha (TsDAVO, F. 166, op. 12, c. 6280) and mathematician Georgy Vasyliovych Pfeiffer (TsDAVO, F. 166, op. 1, c. 6316).

2.4 Questionnaires

While the lists and correspondence only inform of the memberships of scientists and their membership fees, the questionnaires described the scientists' participation in the work of foreign scientific societies in more detail: how they obtained publications, published their own work, communicated with specialists and fellow members of the society, participated in conferences and congresses abroad and ordered literature. In total, 26 questionnaires were reviewed. Among them were those of the following scientists: Academician Oleksandr Ilyich Brodsky, a physicist and chemist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 609, fol. 45, 47–

47zv); Professor Mykola Ovksentiyovych Valiashko, a chemist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 609, fol. 6); Academician Andriy Ivanovych Kyprianov, an organic chemist and director of the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 609, fol. 32, 36–36zv); Academician Mykhailo Pylypovich Kravchuk, a mathematician (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 524, fol. 89–91zv); Academician Yevhen Oskarovich Paton, a researcher of electric welding and bridge construction (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 524, fol. 87–87zv); Academician Oleksandr Vasyliovych Fomin, a botanist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 524, fol. 85–85zv); and Academician Volodymyr Georgyovych Shaposhnikov, an organic chemist (TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 524, fol. 92–93).

3. Printed sources

Further statistical accounting indicators that are necessary for a comprehensive characterization of the scientific personnel were found in printed materials containing the personal records of scientists and information on their affiliation (research and higher educational institutions). The information obtained from various directories, drawn from completed questionnaires and autobiographies, were structured into short biographical summaries for each scientist. These allow using the archival lists of scientists and directories as a kind of mediator between heterogeneous sets of statistical and personal information.

One source for the study of scientific personnel in the Ukrainian SSR is the academic guide published in 1928, *Science and scientists of the USSR*. This edition, for the first time in the USSR, covers both famous scientists who were involved in the field of theoretical thought and emerging scholars from the fields of science, art, literature and local history. This directory lists 11,197 names of scientists, arranged alphabetically and in a systematized index by more than 2,000 scientific specializations. They are further grouped according to the subject-alphabetic system into 68 large departments. Detailed statistical information for the early 1928 was provided: on the scientist's age (the date of birth was indicated according to the old calendar style), gender, place of birth and residence, academic titles and positions (department affiliation) were provided. The information was supplied directly by the scientists themselves in response to the commission's requests and was sent to the scientific institutions of the Soviet Union and the personal addresses received from the Union of Scientific Workers (USW).

The guide was accompanied by a detailed scientific reference apparatus. The territorial allocation of scientists in the USW was recorded in a separate geographical index, provided with an alphabetical key of cities and settlements, and presented on a geographical map. The distribution of scientists according to place of birth, and also gender and age, were highlighted in the corresponding diagrams. The guide also provided a list of scientific institutions of the Soviet Union (excluding Moscow and Leningrad) and their addresses, and a list of scientists who died during the publication of the directory. In addition, the guide included forms of personal institutional questionnaires (*Nauka i nauchnye rabotniki SSSR...*, 1928).

The directory *Scientific institutions and organizations of the Ukrainian SSR* was compiled based on different principles. It was prepared by the State Planning of the Ukrainian SSR in collaboration with the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and other scientific institutions for the development of a general plan of scientific research in Ukraine. This directory covered 577 institutions and organizations with a total number of 3,300 employees, with tables detailing the distribution of scientific institutions among the People's Commissariats, individual scientific disciplines and Soviet cities (*Naukovi ustanovy ta orhanizatsii USRR...*, 1930).

Conclusion

The archival data presented here highlights one of the important aspects of any research activity, namely participation in scientific societies. As follows from the provided facts, many Ukrainian natural scientists were actively involved in the activities of such scientific centers not only in their homeland but also abroad. This, in turn, contributed to the exchange of scientific information, effective cooperation and academic communication.

It must be acknowledged, however, that some of these documents, which have been introduced into scientific circulation for the first time, have already been updated during one stage or another of their historiographical development. Sometimes, the information contained in them has been transmitted without critical scrutiny or proper analysis. A serious obstacle to objectivity has been restricted access to documents and their incomplete citation, which was in accordance with the ideological attitudes of the era. These historiographical limitations were taken into account when working with the above sources, which

have problematic, complex and heterogeneous origins. We hope that using them gives researchers the opportunity to adequately reflect historical data, approach the subject from different perspectives and reveal its aspects in a comprehensive manner.

References

- Bon, O. (2017) 'Diialnist Vseukrainskoho komitetu spriannia vchenym u Kyievi v 1920-kh rr.: Sotsialnyi kontrol' [Activities of the All-Ukrainian Committee for the Assistance of Scientists in Kyiv in the 1920s: Social control], *Kyiv Historical Studies*, 1(4), pp. 88–94. <https://doi.org/10.28925/2524-0754.2017.1.8894>.
- Didenko, K.V. (2014a) 'Diialnist vseukrainskoho komitetu spriannia vchenym shchodo sotsialnoho zabezpechennia naukovtsiv USRR u 20-kh rr. XX st.' [Activities of the All-Ukrainian Committee for the Assistance of Scientists in relation to the social welfare of scientists of the USSR in the 1920s], *Scientific Works of the Faculty of History of Zaporizhzhya National University*, 40, pp. 125–128. Available at: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Npifznu_2014_40_22 (Accessed: 1 June 2025).
- Didenko, K.V. (2014b) 'Diialnist Vseukrainskoho komitetu spriannia vchenym z vidkryttia Budynkiv vchenykh v Ukraini (1920-i rr.)' [Activities of the All-Ukrainian Committee for Assistance to Scientists in the Opening of Houses of Scientists in Ukraine (1920s)], *Hurzhiiuski istorychni chytannia*, 7, pp. 308–310. Available at: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/gurit_2014_7_118 (Accessed: 1 June 2025).
- Istoriia Natsionalnoi Akademii...* (1993) *Istoriia Natsionalnoi Akademii nauk Ukrainy 1918–1923: Dokumenty i materialy* [History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine 1918–1923: Documents and materials]. Kyiv: Naukova dumka.
- Istoriia Natsionalnoi Akademii...* (1998a) *Istoriia Natsionalnoi Akademii nauk Ukrainy 1924–1928: Dokumenty i materialy* [History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine 1924–1928: Documents and materials]. Kyiv: NBUV.
- Istoriia Natsionalnoi Akademii...* (1998b) *Istoriia Natsionalnoi Akademii nauk Ukrainy 1929–1933: Dokumenty i materialy* [History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine 1929–1933: Documents and materials]. Kyiv: NBUV.
- Istoriia Natsionalnoi Akademii...* (2003) *Istoriia Natsionalnoi Akademii nauk Ukrainy 1934–1937: Dokumenty i materialy* [History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine 1934–1937: Documents and materials]. Kyiv: NBUV.
- Kalincheva, H.V. (1996) *Ukrainsko-nimetski osvıtni i naukovı zv'iazky u 20-ti—na pochatku 30-kh rokiv: Avtoref. dys... kand. ist. nauk: 07.00.02* [Ukrainian–German educational and scientific relations in the 1920s and early 1930s: PhD thesis abstract: 07.00.02]. Donetsk State University, Donetsk.
- Kolyastruk, O.A. (2008) 'Diialnist Vseukrainskoho komitetu spriannia vchenym u 20-ti rr. XX st.' [Activities of the All-Ukrainian Committee to Support Scientists

- in the 1920s], *Intelligentsia and Power. Series: History*, 13, pp. 97–111. Available at: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/iiv_2008_13_12 (Accessed: 1 June 2025).
- Krotiuk, S.F. (1993) *Kulturni zv'iazky Nimechchyny i Veimarskoi Nimechchyny (1921–1932 rr.): Avtoref. dys... kand. ist. nauk: 07.00.03* [Cultural ties between Germany and Weimar Germany (1921–1932): PhD thesis abstract: 07.00.03]. Kyiv.
- MI VNLU, F. 1, c. 26231, fol. 5–7, Institute of Manuscripts, V.I. Vernadsky National Library of Ukraine, Kyiv.
- Muliar, I.Yu. (1993) *Ukrainsko-polski kulturni zviazky v 20-30-kh rokakh XX st.: Avtoref. dys... kand. ist. nauk: 07.00.03* [Ukrainian–Polish cultural ties in the 1920s and 1930s: PhD thesis abstract: 07.00.03]. Kyiv.
- Nauka i nauchnye rabotniki SSSR... (1928) Nauka i nauchnye rabotniki SSSR: spravochnik. Ch. 6: Nauchnye rabotniki SSSR bez Moskvy i Leningrada* [Science and scientific workers of the USSR: a reference book. Part 6: Scientists of the USSR without Moscow and Leningrad]. Leningrad.
- Naukovi ustanovy ta orhanizatsii USRR... (1930) Naukovi ustanovy ta orhanizatsii USRR. Derzhavna planova komisiiia USRR* [Scientific institutions and organizations of the USSR. State Planning Commission of the USSR]. Kharkiv: Druha drukarnia im. V. Blakytneho.
- Pavlenko, V.V. (1995) *Ukrainsko-bolharski vzaiemyny 1918–1939 rr.* [Ukrainian–Bulgarian relations 1918–1939]. Kyiv: Instytut istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy.
- Sahan, H.V. (1999) *Naukovi zviazky ukrainskykh ta inozemnykh vchenykh u mizhvoiennyi period (1918–1939 rr.): Avtoref. dys... kand. ist. nauk: 07.00.02* [Scientific relations of Ukrainian and foreign scientists in the interwar period (1918–1939): PhD thesis abstract: 07.00.02]. Kyiv.
- Sheiko, V.M. (2020) ‘Rol Vseukrainskoho komitetu sprianni vchenym u zberezheni naukovi intelihtentsii v pershii polovyni 20-kh rokiv XX stolittia’ [The role of the All-Ukrainian Committee for the Assistance of Scientists in the preservation of the scientific intelligentsia in the first half of the 1920s], *Culture of Ukraine*, 70, pp. 68–86.
- Tkachenko, V.V. (2008) ‘Ukrainska nauka u tsaryni mizhnarodnoi komunikatsii (1920–1939 rr.)’ [Ukrainian science in the field of international communication (1920–1939)], *Ukraine of the 20th century: Culture, Ideology, Politics*, 14, pp. 364–376. Kyiv: Instytut istorii Ukrainy NAN Ukrainy.
- Tkachenko, V.V. (2009) ‘Zakordonni vidriadzhennia ukrainskykh uchenykh u 20–30-kh rokakh XX st. yak vidzerkalennia derzhavnoi polityky v haluzi mizhnarodnykh naukovykh zv'iazkiv’ [Foreign travel of Ukrainian scientists in the 1920s and 1930s as a reflection of state policy in international scientific relations], *Scientific notes of Kirovohrad State Pedagogical University named after Volodymyr Vinnichenko. Historical sciences*, 12, pp. 172–179. Available at: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Nz_i_2009_12_21 (Accessed: 1 June 2025).
- TsDAGO, F. 1, op. 16, c. 1, fol. 179, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv bromadskykh ob'iednan Ukrainy*, Central State Archive of Public Associations of Ukraine, Kyiv.

- TsDAVO (1919), F. 166, op. 1, c. 6316, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO (1929–1931), F. 166, op. 9, c. 1490, fol. 21–22, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 166, op. 12, c. 6280, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 166, op. 12, c. 1682, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 438, fol. 5–10, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 438, fol. 13–16, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 438, fol. 62–66, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 439, fol. 30–31, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 439, fol. 41, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 439, fol. 63, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 439, fol. 75, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 439, fol. 78, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 524, fol. 85–85zv, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 524, fol. 87–87zv, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.

- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 524, fol. 89–91zv, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 524, fol. 92–93, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 609, fol. 6, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 609, fol. 32, 36–36zv, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 1, c. 609, fol. 45, 47–47zv, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 164, fol. 1–12, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 171, fol. 1–21, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 182, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 190, fol. 1–15, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 220, fol. 32, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 268, fol. 1–7, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 270, fol. 1–7, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 281, fol. 1–12, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.
- TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 338, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.

TsDAVO, F. 331, op. 2, c. 350, *Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv vyshchykh orhaniv vlady ta upravlinnia Ukrainy*, Ukrainian State Archive of the Highest Authorities and Management, Kyiv.

Yevseienko, I.V. (1996) *Ukrainsko-chesko-slovatski kulturni zviazky v mizhvoiennyi period: Avtoref. dys... kand. ist. nauk: 07.00.02* [Ukrainian–Czech–Slovak cultural ties in the interwar period: PhD thesis abstract: 07.00.02]. Kyiv.

Vira Gamaliia, Doctor of Historical Sciences, is a professor and head of the Department of Philosophy and History of Science and Technology at Kyiv State University of Infrastructure and Technology, Ukraine. She graduated from Kyiv State University and obtained the doctor's degree from the G.M. Dobrov Institute for Scientific and Technological Potential and Science History Studies, NAS of Ukraine. Her scientific activity covers history of science and technology, gender problems, history of medicine and terminology.

Oleksandr Luhovsky, PhD in history, is a researcher at the Department of History and Sociology of Science and Technology at State Institution “G.M. Dobrov Institute for Scientific and Technological Potential and Science History Studies”, NAS of Ukraine. His scientific interests include history of science and technology, working with archival materials and documents.

Professor **Halyna Sichkarenko**, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Dr.Hab. in history, graduated with honours from the Faculty of History of St Petersburg State University, where she defended her dissertation. She received her doctorate from the Drahomanov's National Pedagogical University, Kyiv. For more than 35 years she has taught social sciences at Kyiv National Linguistic University. She currently works as a professor at the National Transport University. Her research interests include the history of higher education of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries and current issues in document science.

Artem Zabuga, PhD in physics and mathematics, is an assistant professor at the Department of General and Theoretical Physics of National Technical University of Ukraine “Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute”. He graduated from Kyiv State University and defended his PhD degree at S.P. Timoshenko Institute of Mechanics, the NAS of Ukraine. His main research interests are history of science and technology, artificial intelligence and mathematical modelling in biology.