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PROMINENT ORGANIZER OF AGROBIOLOGICAL SCIENCE IN UKRAINE (TO THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF S. FRANKFURT)

The purpose. To open contribution of S. Frankfurt in development of agricultural experiment work in Ukraine in 1901 – 1920. **Methods.** By method of historical scientific analysis with application of archival deeds S. Frankfurt's biobibliography is redesigned regarding scientific-organizational operation and creative works in agrobiological science. **Results.** For the first time activity of S. Frankfurt is mapped for development of systemic investigations in sphere of agronomy, agrochemistry, especially for needs of sugar beet. Role of S. Frankfurt is opened in becoming of academic science in Ukraine. **Conclusions.** Importance of creative heritage of S. Frankfurt is proved for the assertion in the world practice of the concept "crop of sugar beet", and also creation by him of Kiev school of agrochemists. For the first time his life and creative works are presented after outmigration from Ukraine in 1921.

Key words: S. Frankfurt, All-Russia company sugarworks, crop of sugar beet.

Relevance of research. Solomon (Sholomon) L'vovich Frankfurt's name related to formation and development of agricultural researches in Ukraine [1-4]. Academician

B.S. Nosko's publications are wide cover the history of agrochemical researches in Ukraine [10] and the activities of the Kyiv School [9]. Since 1993 the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, without all sorts of warnings, in their own historical surveys is called S.L. Frankfurt as one of its founders [11]. However, through lack of archival documents as in Ukraine and in Russia, context bibliography of S.L. Frankfurt has not been created.

Goal. Disclosure of S.L. Frankfurt's contribution to development of agricultural research in Ukraine as a branch of knowledge and organization in 1901-1920.

Materials and methods of research. Used general scientific (analysis,

synthesis, classification), interdisciplinary (structural-systematic approach) and actually historical (problem-chronological, comparative-historical, personalization) methods.

Results of research. S.L. Frankfurt was born in 1866 in the city of Vil'no (now Vilnius, Lithuania). He received a special agronomic education at Zurich University. Upon return at home, he worked for his specialty first and then he taught at the Moscow Agricultural Institute. At this time, he gets into Craft and Agricultural Labor Society (further - CLS) established in 1880 in St. Petersburg for teaching Jewish youth in agricultural and craft skills and becomes his active member. In addition, S.L. Frankfurt is no less successful worked tirelessly with the party of cadets, from which subsequently entered the Provisional Government of O. Kerensky after the events of 1917 as Authorized by The Ministry of Agriculture in Ukraine.

In 1896 under the guidance of K.A. Timiryazev he defended his thesis for gaining Master's Degree in Agriculture on the theme: "About the physical role of some components of seeds ". That same year his fundamental monogamy "Methods of chemical research of substances of Vegetable origin" came out. Since 1898 he worked in the Agricultural chemical Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests under the Forestry Institute established by P.S. Kossovich and under his the guidance. The Laboratory became a methodical center on soil chemistry in the country. He worked together with future Academicians of the Academy of Sciences of USSR, such as K.K. Gedroits and M.M. Tulaykov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR V.S. Butkevich, Professors S.O. Zakharov, P.G. Losev etc. During his time with Laboratory S.L. Frankfurt becomes one of the leading agrochemists of the country and a guide to vegetation experiments. He initiated the creation of the first network of the Geographic researches with fertilizers, which was primarily lined up in Ukraine.

Until 1900, after defending the dissertation, Solomon L'vovich also works as a private associate of the Moscow Agricultural Institute, as a scientific trainee in Zurich under the famous scientist Professor E. Schultz's guidance, as well as

at the Rotterdam Station. At the beginning of 1901 S.L. Frankfurt accepted the proposal of created in 1897 in St. Petersburg All-Russian Society of Sugar Beet Growers (further - ARSG) to move to Kyiv and head Agrochemical (Seed) Laboratory of South-Russian Society for the Promotion of Farming and rural industries. He becomes an orthodox supporter of the Minister of Interior P.A. Stolypin for the implementation of the principles his agrarian reform, when he was as Prime Minister of the country.

S.L. Frankfurt is a developer of programs and schemes of all field experiments with sugar beet, as well as - with potatoes and cereals spiked, conducted by a research fields network of ARSG from 1905. Together with a future Academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V. Lenin (A-UAASL) B.M. Rozhestvens'ky he draws up one of the best for its time "Instruction for Experiments with beets ", as well as, apparently the first in the country, a complete methodology of field experimentation in 1901.

Scientist has created in Kyiv one of the best in the Empire Agrochemical and control- seed Laboratory (1903). It is in it an Academician V.I. Vernads'ky conducted a study of Podil'sky kaolin in 1919, and reported its results at a Meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1922, which became the first representation of modern National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine on the global stage [6]. Subsequently, on the basis of this Laboratory modern NSC "Institute of Agriculture of NAAS" was created.

Thanks to S.L. Frankfurt, the concept of "sugar beet culture" definitively established in the world's practice.

During the period of the First World War (1914 -1917) S.L. Frankfurt worked as an Authorized of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Committee of South-West Front on procuring provisions not only for the current army, but also for citizens of Kyiv, Podillya, Volyn and Chernihiv provinces with headquarters in Kiev.

S.L. Frankfurt was one of the founders of the first domestic creative professional association - Kyiv Agronomy Society, which was created on February 12, 1909, the establisher of the Kyiv Regional Association of

Chemists (1917), a Member of the Board of the Union of Industry, Trade, Finance and Agriculture (1918), a Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Central Council (Rada) and the Ukrainian State of Hetman P. Skoropads'ky, a Member of the High Land Commission of Ukrainian people's Republic, a Member of the Commission on establishment of Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Chairman of the Agricultural Scientific Committee of Ukraine (1919-1920) that became the forerunner of the modern National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine (NAAS), Head of the Seeds - Selection Department of General Sugar Administration (1920). On behalf of the Ukrainian State Hetman P. Skoropads'ky, S. Frankfurt headed the Review Committee on a Trade Agreement with Germany. He made the German side pay the gold for the exported bread and sugar.

S.L. Frankfurt is one of the initiators of the First All-Ukrainian Agro-economic Municipal Congress, which took place in Kiev on October 22-26 in 1917, where it was decided to create the Ukrainian Agricultural (Agrarian) Academy. His report "Agrarian Reform and Sugar Industry" formed the basis of the Temporary Land law approved by the Central Ukrainian Council (Rada) on January 18, 1918.

Since 1921 S.L. Frankfurt is a member of the Central Board and the Purchasing Manager of the World Union (CLS). In 1940 the scientist immigrates to the USA and takes an active part in the work of the Extraordinary Committee for Matters Concerning the Union of Craft and Agricultural Labor Society (CLS) in New York. In 1947 he headed All-union Union of CLS, which consisted of 76 offices across the world. Solomon L'vovich died on November 18, 1954 at the age of 88 in New York (USA), where was buried.

Creative heritage of S.F. Frankfurt counts about 200 scientific works in Russian, Ukrainian, German and English languages on Agronomy, Agrarian Economics, Agrochemistry, Processing of agricultural products, Methodology, organization of sectoral research, which were recognized as classic in many ways in the lifetime of the scientist and repeatedly reprinted.

Conclusions

S.L. Frankfurt was directly involved in the creation of practically all leading research Institutions of agrarian profile on Ukrainian Lands, in the formation of scientific programs of its activities and development of all major Legislative documents on establishment and development of sectoral researches for the needs of district and regional directing during 1901-1920. The significance of the creative contribution of

S.L. Frankfurt for approval in the world practice the concept of "Sugar beet culture", as well as creation of Kyiv School of Agrochemistry is proved. His life and creative work after emigration from Ukraine in 1921 are first described.

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