

The process of dispossession of the kulaks as a personal tragedy Podolsk family

Nadiia Baranovska¹, _Olha Herasimchuk²

1. Department of History of Ukraine and Ethnic Communication, Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine, Lviv, 3 Myropolyt Andrei str., Building 4, Room 202, E-mail: Nadija7777@i.ua
2. Institute of Computer Science and Information Technologies, Speciality: "Philology", Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukraine, Lviv, 28a Bandera str., Building 5, Room 513, E-mail: herasimchuk2001@gmail.com

The article analyses the process of dekulakization, on the example of one Podillia's family, as one of the ways of building a Soviet totalitarian state and the removal of conscious Ukrainian peasantry, capable to resist the Soviet system.

Key words: collectivization, dekulakization, Podillia, peasantry, tragedy.

I. Introduction.

One of the most unexpected problems for the population of the 20th century was a sudden start of building the new country and new processes that had been put in order. The main one was the process of collectivization which later led to the development of the main problem of people - Dekulakization. Dekulakization was inevitable, not only for wealthy individuals, but also for the entire peasantry. It contributed to the depletion of Ukrainian villages and the destruction of families.

II. The process of dispossession of the kulaks as a personal tragedy Podolsk family

The creation of the Soviet Union provided some strategic measures that were needed to provide a new ideology. However, a wide historical experience showed that the establishment of a chosen fret could be stopped by numbers of conscious Ukrainians, who were ready to fight for their future. This layer of the most rebellious population in this period were wealthy peasants. The protests were caused by a number of factors, including the beginning of collectivization in 1928.

As a consequence, the Soviet authorities decided to eliminate the richest layer of the Ukrainian population, which was considered to be a source of capitalism in the countryside. Vivid testimony may the resolution of the Orgburo measures for the elimination of kulak households in districts of continuous collectivization, which was released in January 1930. Earlier, in 1929, Stalin began to use the word "kulaks". Subsequently, the term was spread to all the peasantry.

Especially intensively the process of dispossession of the kulaks in the first half of 1930 is observed. It was the beginning of the expansion of the list of people, which was called as «kulak», because the class started to include farmers who had not agreed to go into collective farms. Later they invented a separate term which was named as "Pidkurkulniki".

Although the Sovnarkom of the Ukrainian SSR adopted a resolution "About signs of kulak farms, that are subject to the rules of the Labor Code of the UKRAINIAN SSR", but, in practice, they didn't use the provisions of this regulation.

The kulaks were conditionally divided into 3 categories:

- active enemies of the Soviet power (they had a 10-year prison or were shot);
- passive enemies of Soviet power (their property was confiscated and the hosts had to be sent to the northern and eastern areas of the Soviet Union);

- loyal to the policies of the Communist Party (such peasants were sent from the territory of collectivization, and were given the worst land).

The process of dispossession of the kulaks was fairly widespread, in practice, it could be understood from the speech of the Secretary General of the USSR (b) u.

Postashew said in 1934 that during the years of collectivization about 200 thousand farms were destroyed. But, in fact, this figure is only a repetition of that one mentioned by the statistical bodies in 1927, when they talked about the number of kulak households in Ukraine. In addition, for about one million Ukrainians were deported to northern areas, where they had incredibly difficult conditions for life. Also, a big number of peasants just left the place of their residence and all property just because of the threat to be replaced.

From the above it follows that the process of dispossession of the kulaks was an important stage in the formation of the Soviet political system, and not always the process was legal and justified by existing laws. Dekulakization was conducted throughout the territory of Ukraine. However, the greatest repression occurred in such areas as Volhynia, Podolia, in areas where the level of Ukrainian consciousness was higher.

That is why I want to illuminate the history of dispossession of the kulaks on the example of my relatives- family Kostukiv - the inhabitants of the village Plischtschyn, which is located in Podolia.

Gregory himself was a native settlement of village Radisivka, however, he subsequently settled to the village Plischtschyn, where he created his family. Initially, the man had no property, and actually built his life on a new site from scratch, made a living by buiding houses in the village. At that time the profession of Builder was quite lucrative, thanks to which, he gradually made some fortune. He had 2 oxen, 2 horses and a cow, and also his own apiaries, which produced honey. Kostyuk was respected in the village, and it was caused not only by his generosity, but also by the fact that he had not hired servants, served his land himself, along with the family.

However, the reason the cannibalization wasn't the property status of a peasant. All of the events occurred in May 1932. Then, there were wires in the village, which, according to the old tradition, virtually all the inhabitants of the village went to the cemetery to the athlete of their ancestors. Komsomolzi that passed the cemetery unashamedly singed loudly and plagued throughout the procession. The oldest son of Kostyuk was one of those activists. That is why Gregory Filippovich went to youth and expressed his dissatisfaction with the actions of his son. However, at first glance, insignificant words were not unnoticed, because the event was attended by a representative of the District Government.

A few days later Gregory Pilipovich was visited by some people who came from the district. Besides the fact that he was sent abroad, all the property was removed and his wife remained with the children with absolutely no-conditions for survival. Kostyuk was sent to Samara, where he remained until the beginning of World War II.

As soon as he saw the possibility of coming back home, he made it. However, the lack of property on which he'd been working all his life, ruined house, problems with health, led to Mr. Gregory's rapid death.

III. Conclusion.

So, on an example of this routine Podolsk family, we can see how the desire of the Soviet Government to build a totalitarian state led to unlawful depletion, and persecution of our fellow citizens, and to changing social situation in the country. In fact, the process of dispossession of

the kulaks affected not only farmers who were directed, but also the whole family. In fact, after the lose of their breadwinner, and after removing all the property, the family were fated to the survival in harsh conditions.

The process of dispossession of the kulaks is, actually, a way to eliminate the conscious layer of the Ukrainian nation, which was ready for the resistance to the Soviet Government. So, it succumbed not only rich people, but all those who showed even the slightest resistance to the actions of the government.

Cannibalization became not only the way of Soviet system to establish its authority on the territory of Ukraine, but also a real national tragedy, the deployment of which destroyed the fate of many Ukrainian families.

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