

O. KALYNYK

COMMUNISM
THE ENEMY OF
MANKIND

Documents
and
Comments

LONDON

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COMMUNISM

THE ENEMY OF MANKIND

DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE METHODS AND
PRACTICE OF RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIK
OCCUPATION IN UKRAINE

by
O. KALYNYK

With a Foreword by
W. Mykula

Published by
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**Dedicated to the victims of
forced repatriation**

O. Kalynyk

Foreword

For the average man in the street in any of the Western countries, it is almost impossible to imagine the depths of human misery to which Communism has brought millions of people inhabiting vast territories from the Alps to the Pacific.

The comforts of civilised life, regular and varied entertainment, plentiful and easily obtainable food and other objects of everyday use, the pursuit of money and material satisfaction, accompanied by a growth of religious indifference, are only too apt to favour an attitude of carefree self-content and a convenient insensibility to the sufferings of a distant fellow human being. Often no amount of explaining is able to produce as much as one word of sympathy from the lips of people who may yet profess very progressive and elevated humanitarian ideas.

The world, however, is one, and, even though it may be to a slight degree, we should all hold ourselves responsible for the sufferings of other human beings wherever they may be found. Oleksa Kalynyk, the author of the well-documented book now presented to the reader, has done, I believe, a great service in the cause of awakening those hearts still able to feel, and in opening minds not blind to truth, to the great tragedy of those human beings and whole nations who have had the misfortune to fall under the Communist tyranny. He draws the Iron Curtain just a little aside to allow us to obtain a penetrating glimpse into the life of Ukraine at the time of the forced collectivisation. With the aid of first hand and irrefutable evidence—drawn only from one district of Ukraine, which is, however, typical of the whole country—he exposes the brutality of Russian policy towards the Ukrainian peasantry, and the hypocrisy of Moscow's propaganda about "happy" life in the Soviet Union.

It is not often that one has sufficiently detailed and accurate evidence to be able to trace the actual workings of the Communist system in practice. Stories of refugees are often disbelieved, perhaps not even listened to. They are usually greeted with the standard objection that refugees are necessarily biassed against the Soviet regime, and therefore exaggerate its

crimes. Of course they are biased. They would not be refugees if they had not become convinced that the Soviet regime is evil, and the fact that there have been hundreds of thousands of refugees from the Eastern European countries should serve as a convincing enough proof of the inhuman conditions of life which Communism inevitably brings about.

In Oleksa Kalynyk's book, the documents of the Soviet government and its vast machinery are permitted to speak for themselves, thus making the most eloquent of all contributions to the condemnation of a vicious system.

London 1954

Wolodymyr Mykula

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Preface

The facts quoted in this book clearly show the methods and the practice of the Russian-bolshevik totalitarian system in Ukraine. The documents which reveal them cover only a small part of Ukraine, the district of Krynychky in the Dnipropetrovske area, and extend over a short period of four years only, between 1929 and 1933. Nevertheless they serve as a vivid illustration of happenings all over Ukraine. Similar orders, resolutions, circular letters were ultimately issued for the whole of Ukraine from the same central authority—the ruling Kremlin clique.

The deeds of the Communist plenipotentiaries were the same everywhere, and were carried out according to the same standard—the “general line” of the Communist party. Only the names of the hangmen and their victims changed.

The author had the opportunity to obtain these documents during the German-Russian war, just when the N.K.V.D. men were trying to destroy them—as was their usual practice when preparing their escape—in order to hide the traces of their crimes.

The author concealed these documents from the Bolshevik agents. He carried them always on his person, even when crossing the front line on his way to the West through woods and mountains, when in German air-raid shelters during the daily bombing, and during the agonising days of forced repatriation. He always preserved the hope of publishing them at a suitable moment, and thus of showing them to the world.

During the retreat of the Germans from Ukraine, there were hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian fugitives with their families fleeing from the Russian-bolshevik hordes which were re-occupying Ukraine. They were escaping from Bolshevism, hoping that the Anglo-American Army would accept them and listen to their voices telling the truth about Bolshevism.

During their escape through Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Hungary and Yugo-Slavia, the Ukrainians were asked by the inhabitants, especially in Czecho-Slovakia: “Why are you fleeing from the Russian brethren?”

The Ukrainians explained their reasons, but were not believed . . . Attempts were even made to hinder them in their journey westwards.

After the defeat of Germany, the author was deeply disappointed as hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians were forcibly repatriated by the British and Americans, by arrangement with Moscow, and it seemed that every trace of truth had disappeared from the earth.

Living witnesses of the Russian-bolshevik terror were extradited to their hangmen. . . Only now the world begins to understand the true meaning of Communism. The author thinks that the documents quoted by him will be of some use. The Moscow hangmen of the Ukrainian people cannot deny them.

The author is hoping that the representatives of the democratic countries, who are visiting the U.S.S.R. and believing all the Kremlin fairy tales, will have time to read these documents and to make the necessary conclusions.

Most Ukrainians were profoundly disgusted with the French Minister-President E. Herriot, who travelled in the year 1933 through Ukraine accompanied by N.K.V.D. agents, when he described the "achievements" and the "happy life" of the Soviet "paradise". The Minister was entirely duped by the Bolshevik agents, and we could but laugh at his naive credulity . . . Did the Minister Herriot know that the collective farmer he spoke with, giving her some useful advice, died from hunger with her family a short time later? Professor Sceberg of the Ukrainian College of Linguistical Education in Kyiv, who was the Minister's interpreter during his Ukrainian journey, was sentenced to five years at a concentration camp in Karelia (Camp Urosozero, district Medvezhgorsk). He was isolated by the Communists for having "close connections" with the French democratic "shark" (Minister Herriot was called this by the N.K.V.D. men during the trial of Prof. Sceberg).

Please ask any of the delegates or journalists who visited the U.S.S.R. if they were able to speak freely to workers and peasants away from N.K.V.D. agents? It was quite impossible for them to visit the families of Soviet citizens and to get true pictures of their life; it was impossible for them to comprehend the horror of the Kremlin's Communist dictatorship.

Everyone knows that while Soviet journalists are free to visit any family in the Western countries of Europe and America to make acquaintance with the political and social life without any supervision, in the U.S.S.R. it is all forbidden!

We Ukrainians well know that the fifth column of the Communist agents has built its snake nests in the whole world—in each country of Europe and America. We saw that their task is a very easy one—there are very many naive folks, who are subject to infection by the deceptive Marx-Lenin-Stalin-Malenkov propaganda exported from Moscow. The U.S.S.R. is bribing thousands of agents, many of whom are spies, utilizing for its purposes journalists, authors, scientists, servicemen. We know too that people who are dangerous to Communism are exterminated by its agents.

Using the democratic tradition of the West, the fifth column, working quietly just under the nose of the governments' leaders and politicians, is preparing the ground for Moscow imperialism. Bolshevik aggression has lasted over 37 years, and yet political leaders are still blind, do not see the Communist danger, do not protest against all the injustice, and do not help those nations which are victims of Russian imperialism—amongst others, the Ukrainian nation, which was its first victim.

Are such ardent Communist leaders as Thorez, Harry Pollitt, Togliatti aware that they are working only in the interest of Russian imperialism, and that they are ruining their nations and their working classes?

A few Communists, of Ukrainian origin, later regretted bitterly their faults, tried to separate themselves from Moscow, to separate Ukraine from the U.S.S.R., but it was too late. After the subjugation of the Ukrainian workers and peasants by means of hunger, all efficient Ukrainian Communist leaders were liquidated too.

Chubar—head of the Soviet Ukraine Government, Hrynko, the People's Commissar of Education, Shumsky, Zatonsky, were all shot. Suicide was committed by the well-known Communist and poet Khvylovy, a member of the political bureau and also by Skrypnyk, the People's Commissar of Education. We know that the same fate is awaiting all those Communist leaders abroad, if they should not be obedient enough to the Russian rulers.

We Ukrainians, living after World War II amongst other European and American nations, are now quite aware that many Western people have not any knowledge of life within the U.S.S.R., have not the slightest notion of the Russian danger threatening the whole world. . .

Milliards of pounds in gold are spent by Moscow on its propaganda in order to conceal the fact that there is terror, oppression and famine in the U.S.S.R.

Although only a part of the documentary evidence in his possession could be published in this book, the author hopes that they, together with his comments, may help to unmask the falsehood of Moscow's propaganda and to dispel the dangerous illusions of many naive people in the Western world about the Soviet workers' and peasants' paradise. The author would regard the mission of this book fulfilled if it served as a warning to all those who want to believe in a "peaceful co-existence" with Communist Russia. If the free nations of the West do not wish to see the system of slavery—as illustrated in this book—triumphant over them, they should seriously reconsider their policy towards Russia and towards her subjugated nationalities who form the Achilles' heel of Moscow's new imperialism.

The Ukrainian nation fell as the first victim to the Kremlin's aggressive policy of expansion, and her sufferings, hopes and bitter struggle for freedom should not fail to convince all sincere people in the world.

O. Kalynyk

Corn Requisitioning

The whole Russian-communist system in the U.S.S.R. is based upon a planned plundering of the country. Bolshevism, as a product of the communistic theory of the liquidation of property, does not approve when the farmer has his private household and has enough bread and other eatables. Private property cannot be a ground for the development of bolshevism. On the contrary—ruination, hunger, starvation of millions of people, especially of peasants—are the best and the dearest ground for the growth and development of bolshevism (and communism). It is clearly proved not only by facts inside the U.S.S.R. but by the examples of latest events in the West, where communism has its greatest successes in the countries which had particularly suffered from the last war. This is the real cause of the Soviets' hostility towards the Marshall Plan.

So the numerous seizures of agricultural products in the U.S.S.R., among others the "bread-seizure" have had not only an economic but a political significance for the Soviet government. Seizing bread and other products by means of unveiled plundering, they strengthened the economy of their government and weakened the peasantry. The "bread-seizures" in the U.S.S.R. were one of the methods of the general offensive against the private farmers, the "bearers of the capitalistic restoration." This "offensive" may best be illustrated by "telephonogram No. 25" from the chief of the D.E.C.* of Krynychky, "comrade" Nelupenko and the party secretary "comrade" Terirovski:

"To all village soviets and party cells of the district Krynychky.

It is ordered that the requisition of corn in the district be fulfilled by 100% before the October holidays. Go ahead drastically against the "Kurkuls" (rich farmers). See that they realize the plans concerning their farms. Kick out all opportunists—"pidkurkulniks" (the friends of the "kurkuls")."

* District Executive Committee.

The Ukrainians remember very well the meaning of these slogans of the bolshevist tyrants. It meant the confiscation of whole property, arrests, shooting, tortures, deportations to Siberia and Kolyma.

The bread-seizures in Ukraine were one of the preparatory stages towards "the liquidation of the 'kurkuls' as a class"—that is, the liquidation of all Ukrainian rich farmers.

This was the reason of the exaggerated demands for the compulsory delivery of bread to the state—the so-called "fixed levels" given by the communist party to each farm. It must seem incredible to the western world, but the exaggerated quotas were intentional in order to have a reason for realizing the further cruel plans of Moscow—the wholesale clearance of peasants' property (the so-called "rozkurkuluvannia"), and the cancellation of their electoral rights which meant inevitable persecution by the N.K.V.D.

The slogan of the C. P. "there are no fortresses inaccessible for the bolshevists"—was realized in the most ferocious and barbarous way in all parts of the U.S.S.R. These "fortresses" actually consisted of the defenceless, unarmed, peaceful Ukrainian villages.

The bread was taken compulsorily, leaving the farmer's family to starvation. There was no grace for the farmer who did not fulfil the plans of bread-seizure. The interests of the C.P. and of the Soviet government were above the interests of the population, of the working peasants. The methods of "bread-seizure" can best be illustrated by this document:

Resolution

Based on the report of the "liquidation of administrative areas and our next tasks in the country". (File No. 16a. September 14, 1930).

Provision of corn:

1) Village committees of this district are required urgently to make all local contractors deliver in two days corn ordered but not yet delivered; in case of delay corn ordered is to be taken by force, according to the Government Order dated April 21st, 1930.

All the population of the district should take notice of this resolution.

2) Village committees will see that wealthy farmers are to fulfil strictly determined plans of corn delivery within 24 hours, otherwise measures, determined by the above Order, should be taken immediately .

3) Managers of collective farms are personally responsible for the immediate delivery of the corn that has been ordered.

4) Although a great deal of the crop has not yet been threshed because of unfavourable weather particularly in socialistic farms, District Agricultural Depts, "Co-operative corn agencies", and village committees are to take immediate steps, so that threshing may be quite finished in socialistic sectors as well as in individual ones, not later than the 20th of Sept. 1930.

5) Short-supply goods worth 118,000 roubles for the Krynychky district will be distributed by Consumers' Co-operatives only to those whose quota of corn is delivered.

The Secretary of the D.E.C. is to issue immediately the orders of the People's Commissariat of Trade about the distribution of these goods, and about the quotas of corn to be delivered in order to be able to purchase them.

In this way was the bread seized by a state of oppression, threat, and terror. The various plenipotentiaries of the central area and district committees, the "shock brigades", the "commissions of aid", the militia, G.P.U., and the country functionaries made every possible effort in order that it should be successful.

One directive followed the other from the District Executive Committee, accompanied by categorical propositions and threats. The following document clearly shows the position:

Protocol

of Krynychky District Executive Committee.

Subject: Report of "Raycoopserno" (District co-operative corn agency) about delivery of corn (reporter: Comrade Osada).

Present: Comrades Piper, Shram, Slusarenko, Sibatchin, Nelupenko.

Decision: The following statements were recorded:

a) Only 52% of the annual quota for corn has been delivered; instead of the general target of 119,557 centners (centner = 100 kilograms) only 61,588 centners have been delivered.

b) Karn. Khutory village committee has delivered only 30%, Stepanivka 30%, and Mykolaivka 10.046%.

c) wealthy farmers have only fulfilled their strict plans by 54%.

d) Village Committees, representatives of District Executive Committees and other village organizations have relaxed their work in fulfilment of corn deliveries during the administrative reorganization, and particularly the following was paid little attention to:

1. collecting corn due from wealthy farmers.
2. increasing of activity concerning the mobilization of money.
3. enlargement of mass activity among socialist sector as well as individualist one.

The District Executive Committee have decided:

1) Village Committees are required to collect to the full extent corn owed by wealthy farmers within three days, otherwise fines should be implemented according to the U.C.E.C. (Ukrainian Central Executive Committee) law.

2) Within a week all corn contracted should be collected.

3) Managers of the collective farms are to see that their plans have been fulfilled by the 25th of September.

4) Village Comm. chairmen are to strengthen activity of assist. comm. because of their unsatisfactory work (some of them stand by wealthy farmers, e. g. Myk).

The District Administrative Dept. is to investigate facts concerning Mykolaivka. Guilty will be subject to prosecution by law.

5) Some consumer societies (Semenivka) barter deficit goods for cabbage etc. This practice does not stimulate corn delivery, but compromises the programme of distribution of goods. Therefore, chairmen are personally responsible that such cases will not take place in the future.

Village Consumer Unions will see that distribution of goods strictly adheres to the regulations.

6) Area Consumer Unions should deliver such deficit goods which can be easily realized. The Union has to pay more attention to giving notice of available quantities of deficit goods.

7) As certain managers of collective farms have shown a criminal attitude towards deliveries of corn (a "consumer's attitude"), in particular Kachanov and Babansky, collective farm managers of villages Stepanivka and Novoselivka; and as this is having a disastrous effect on the corn delivery campaign, it has been decided to suggest

that village Soviet Chairmen take drastic steps to remove the above-mentioned abnormalities.

The collective farm chairmen, comrades Kachanov and Babansky, are to be severely reprimanded for supporting the "consumers' attitude", and for ignoring and failing to fulfil the directive of the D.E.C. concerning corn deliveries. The District Committee of the Communist Party is to be notified of this decision.

8) In view of the neglectful attitude on the part of the District Co-operative Corn Agency (D.C.C.A.) towards keeping statistical records of corn deliveries, so that grave mistakes have often been made in reports, the Chairman of the D.C.C.A., comrade Osada, is to be reprimanded. The District Committee of the Communist Party is to be notified of this decision.

At the same time all those concerned are to be obliged to show greater resolve in planning targets for corn deliveries, otherwise they will be prosecuted.

It is of no use to comment on each paragraph of this document in order to make clear the plundering methods of the bolshevist "Bread-seizing". Within a week, and in some cases even three days (in the farms of the "kurkuls") all the contracted corn was to be delivered to the state! Such is the method of the bread-seizing.

This seizure was accompanied by reprisals against the "criminal" "consumers' attitude"—that is the farmers' intentions to eat their bread themselves. There is no place for such intentions in the country of "free and happy socialism!" There must only be the intention to make "presents" to the state, to the Kremlin, to the communistic vampires, to Stalin. It is very interesting to read in the mentioned protocol that all deficient merchandise, such as clothes, boots and so on was sold only to those who had realized the plan of bread-seizing. So the farmer was not able to buy freely a shirt or a pair of trousers! He was able to dress himself only after having given his bread to the state—in fact all his bread, due to the exaggerated high levels of the bread-seizing plans. It was quite useless to hide the corn anywhere. The bolshevist blood-hounds, and "grave-diggers" dug until all the corn was "pumped out". Still not satisfied, and aided by the militia, they searched for the bread in the farm-yards, kitchen gardens, in the cellars, trunks, chests of drawers and in the stoves. We remember very well the period when the so-called "shock-brigades" made inspections at the farms, looking for hidden bread and corn. They took

it by force, depriving the hungry people of wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat. The farmers, terrorised by the communist officers, tried to escape from the "red pest". During dark nights the corn was transferred to relations. But even so the communists found the corn in each new hiding place. The following authentic document is a proof of the bolshevist plundering in the Ukraine during the sad years of 1930-1931.

Ukr. S.S.R.

Copy

Headquarters of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia,
Area Dnipropetrovske

Kamyanske

Feb. 24, 1933

No. 721

Town Zaporizhe-Kamyanske

To: Chairman of the Town Soviet

Secretary of Town Party Committee

Chief of Town Dept. of G.P.U. (State Political
Police)

Town State Prosecutor

Special Information

Subject: Providing of corn for the period Feb. 23, 1933.
Amount confiscated:

in the town:

corn . . . 304 kg.

in the country:

corn. . . 4,134 kg.

Town Kamyanske

Concealment—Soroka Ivan Alexeyevich—worker, living in Kamyanske, has concealed corn brought by his sister from the country. After searching, wheat—119 kg. millet—50 kg. has been confiscated. Investigation begun.

Concealment—Shmetko Nikolay, worker of D.G.Z. has concealed corn. After searching, wheat—48 kg. has been confiscated. Investigation begun. 6 persons have voluntarily given up 87 kg. of various kinds of corn.

Village Krynychky

Voluntarily—Afanasyeva Anna, not wealthy* farmer, living in 4th block. After revealing a pit, gave up 150 kg. of barley.

Voluntarily—Solonaya Maria Martynovna, living in 3rd block, had opened a pit under her oven and gave up 54 kg. of rye.

* of medium means

Voluntarily—Tchernenko Alexey Matveyevich, living in 8th block, had opened a pit and gave up rye.

Voluntarily—Kyrsan Kharlampy, living in 1st block, had opened a pit and gave up 135 kg. of different corn.

Voluntarily—Zavhorodny, Fedor Hryhorievych had opened a pit and gave up 35 kg. of rye. Social state: not wealthy farmer.

Voluntarily—Hlukhoy Semen, living in 4th block, not wealthy farmer, had opened a pit and gave up 330 kg. of "surzhyk" (mixed corn: rye, barley, wheat, oats etc.).

Voluntarily—Zaychenko Kuprian, member of a collective farm, had opened a pit and gave up 132 kg. of different corn.

Voluntarily—Kyrsan Feodosy not wealthy farmer, had opened a pit and gave up 152 kg. of rye.

Voluntarily—Kuzenko Ivan, social state: not wealthy farmer, had opened a pit and gave up 280 kg. of corn.

Voluntarily—Rybka Andrey—social state: poor farmer, had opened a pit and gave up 123 kg. of "surzyk".

Concealment—Litovchenko Maria Martynovna, not a wealthy farmer, living in 3rd block. A pit had been revealed, and 600 kg. of barley were confiscated.

Concealment—Drobny Serhey Arsentyevych, not wealthy farmer. A pit had been revealed in his garden, and 211 kg. of different corn were confiscated.

Concealment—Halabusa Naum Trofimovych, not wealthy farmer, living in 6th block. A pit had been revealed in his outhouse and 69 kg. of millet were confiscated.

Concealment—Lcbed Akulina, social state: poor farmer, living in 4th block. A pit had been revealed and her 70 kg. of barley and 88 kg. of millet were confiscated.

Village Karnaukhivka

Concealment—Nazarenko Nikolay, social state: not a wealthy farmer. Unthreshed maize was revealed in his yard. After threshing 320 kg. of maize, 50% spoiled. A criminal case has been made.

Concealment—Sinenko Constantin, social state: not a wealthy farmer, working at a state factory. 240 kg. of different corn were revealed in his oven. He is a candidate to the Communist Party.

Concealment—Shulha Kalistrat, social state; not wealthy farmer, working at a state factory. 96 kg. of different corn were revealed, concealed in his oven. Investigation has begun.

Chief of Town Militia (signed) Hrabchenko
Kamyanske

Chief of Operative Dept. (signed) Malovnik

True copy:

No human phantasy would be able to draft such pictures of inhuman acts, fulfilled by the banditry system of the Soviet communist regime!

And this system has still the insolence to lament about the exploitation of the working farmers by the landlords! There is nowhere in the world a greater suppression or a greater exploitation. In what country is it possible that state officers and police search for bread, ransacking stoves and stacks? It is very symptomatic that the corn was taken to the last grain not only from the "class-enemies" of the party and government, the "kurkuls", but from the mediocre and poor farmers too! Even a party candidate was obliged to hide his bread in the stove from his partners! Such are the human rights and justice of the U.S.S.R.!

We would advise people from the West when feeling sympathy towards bolshevism, to try to experience some of the bolshevist "prosperity" and convince themselves about the truth of this "paradise". The Ukrainian farmer surely has quite enough of this "prosperity"!

We are able to quote a great many of such "secret" documents, but the one above speaks eloquently. We will now expose the "voluntary" deliveries of bread to the U.S.S.R., and the so-called "red caravans" with bread, which were "presents" for the industrial cities. People who have resided in the Soviet "paradise", remember this quite well. But it would be very useful for the western people to get a true picture of the "enthusiasm", "devotion" and "gladness", with which the collective and individual farmers delivered their bread to the state. The mendacious soviet press tells many fairy tales about this.

Let us consider the true facts. We quote the following instruction of the district committee of the C.P. and the district executive committee of Krynychky:

Urgent [Plate XV]

To: Secretaries of Village Party cells
Foremen of workers' brigades
Chairman of the Village Soviet, Krynychky.

The workers of Petrovsky, Lenin, Dzerzhynsky, and of other factories are sending a transport of steel and iron, as a proletarian gift to Moscow, on the 12th anniversary of the October Revolution, to the address of the Revolutionary War Council of the Republic.

Peasants must not lag behind the workers. They have to send wheat together with the steel.

Therefore District Party Committee and District Executive Committee require:

1) Farmers (poor and not wealthy) should be summoned to meetings. They have to decide to deduct wheat voluntarily at the rate of 20 pounds for each family.

2) Delivery of this corn is to be finished by the 25th of October. Information of quantity delivered has to reach this office on the eve of the 25th of October.

3) This wheat cannot be included in the fulfilment of corn quotas by your village, but is additional.

4) In consequence of above your village must provide: wheat—700 poods (1 pood—16 kg.), and rye—300 poods total: 1,000 poods (16,000 kg.).

Signed:

Kiselev
Chairman of the District
Executive Committee

Klinovsky
Secretary of the District
Com. C.P.

October 20th, 1929.

Such is the "voluntariness" with which the poor farmers are supporting in the U.S.S.R. "their own" state. We meet with this "voluntariness" everywhere in the U.S.S.R. during this period.

In order to get the highest profit for the communist party and the Soviet Government, Kiselev and Klinovsky work hard to fulfil the plans of the "voluntary delivery" of wheat. Kiselev in person visits the villages, "organizing" the "red caravans". He convenes plenary assemblies of the village soviets and insists categorically on the delivery of the necessary bread to "save his reputation."

The assembly accepts such a resolution under the dictate of "comrade" Kiselev. It is entered in Minute 17:

"All efforts should be made in order that corn-quotas may be fulfilled with first-class cereals by the October Revolution's day. All owners of corn should be influenced **en masse**. We members of the Village Committee hereby pledge ourselves:

1) to give up all surplus, so giving an example to those peasants who have not yet fulfilled their quotas for corn-delivery to the State.

2) to help workers of the brigade in their everyday task.

Our surplus is to be delivered by the collective red cart transport to the collecting station by the Feast of the anniversary of the October Revolution.

In order to raise the cultural level of the village by the Anniversary of the October Revolution, to increase the self-imposed tax by 10%, and to begin its redistribution at once.

The country soviet officials are doing everything possible in order to please their chief and are requesting each farmer to deliver "in a 'voluntary' way", of course, 20 pounds of wheat for the "red caravan". The poor and the mediocre farmers and their families remain without bread, hungry and naked, but Moscow gets the bread. The following report goes to Moscow together with the bread:

[Plate XVI]

To: The Revolutionary War Council of the Republic.

Workers of factories are giving a transport of steel to the State. Our village Soviet "Krynychky", of Dnipropetrovsk, in the name of poor people and local agencies are giving grain in addition to steel: 620 poods of rye, 316 poods of wheat, 140 poods of barley, and 50 poods of oats, total: 1,126 poods (1 pood—16 kg.).

Maly

Secretary

Vakerina

Chairman of V. S. Krynychky

The bread was going from Ukraine to Moscow, leaving Ukraine hungry!

The bread-seizure campaign was not a very easy one for the great and small Soviet officials, as the farmers were almost done for and exhausted. It occurred very often that the leaders of the country soviets fell into disgrace in spite of all their efforts to satisfy their government and party. They were accused of being "opportunists", not willing to use all possible means of stress upon the peasantry. They then had to appear before the tribunals. The atmosphere of eternal anxiety and

fear is characteristic of conditions in the U.S.S.R. amongst not only private residents, but soviets officials also. Each of them expects to be called before the tribunal and to be accused of "feebleness" towards the inflexible peasantry and of misunderstanding the political aims of the government.

In this village of Krynychky, the same leader of the village soviet Vakerina, who "honestly" fulfilled his party duties and signed the above mentioned document, who plundered many peasants, was accused of having "damaged the party line"—giving insufficiently high corn quotas to the "kurkuls". And we see once again "comrade" Kiselev, the leader of the district soviet coming to the village and punishing Vakerina.

Here is the protocol of the plenary assembly of the Krynychky soviet attended by Kiselev.

Protocol No. 17.

The Plenary Session V.S. Krynychky, district Kamyanske,
Area Dnipropetrovske.

November 4th, 1929.

Members of the Presidium present: Vakerina, Scherbina, Maly, Solony, Mamayev, Tchernenko, Shram, Mocievych, Representatives of the D.E.C. Chairman comrade Kiselev Authorized agent of D.E.C. comrade Nomirovchenko.

Present:—109 persons (among them 13 women).
Subject: Information of D.E.C. Chairman comrade Kiselev about decision of D.E.C.

Presidium D.E.C. considered the question of 40% taxation of wealthy farmers at Krynychky. It was found that the village commission of Krynychky in charge of corn-providing deviated from the party line in the corn-providing.

According to Soviet Authority and C.P. regulations it was necessary that wealthy people should be taxed with 40% of the whole plan of corn-providing, meantime, the village commission has taxed them only with 30%, which makes instead of 52,000 poods only 40,255 poods. Delivery of first-class food cultures should be 41,600 poods, but one had taxed them only with 23,852 poods. It means that wealthy farmers were undertaxed. The commission has made a grave mistake, therefore it is to be dissolved and prosecuted by law. The matter has to be given over to prosecution.

Facts mentioned are criminal. Only chairman of V. S. is guilty. Therefore, D.E.C. resolves to discharge the chairman of V. S. and to appoint another comrade, stronger in political education.

Decision: To discharge the Chairman of V.S. comrade Vakerina S. T. as poor in political education and because of the grave mistake committed by him in corn-providing.

To appoint in his place comrade Beschasny from the corn-providing brigade, and to make him member of the V.S. presidium. He has to begin immediately his work as Chairman of V.S. Krynychky.

Voted: for—unanimously (two persons abstained).

And one more document:

Protocol No. 3.

of sitting of the Presidium of D.E.C. Krynychky, Area Dnipropetrovske.

October 15th, 1930.

Subject: Chairman of V.S. Mykolaivka, c. Kolomiyets.

Decision: Considering that:

1) Kolomiyets, while Chairman of V.S. Mykolaivka, behaved criminally and irresponsibly in carrying out the directives and decisions of the D.E.C. with regard to strengthening collective farms, ensuring a timely harvest, and arrangements for deliveries of corn and the autumn sowing. He was reprimanded for this by the Presidium of the D.E.C. (Minute of the Presidium of the D.E.C. No. 46).

2) For the second time he was reproved by the Presidium of D.E.C. for faulty inactivity with regard to elections for S.T.W. and not doing any organizing work.

3) For the third time he was reproved by the Presidium of D.E.C. on Aug. 17th, 1930, for detaining 3,500 roubles, collected as agricultural tax.

4) Presidium of D.E.C. have decided on Aug. 29, 1930, that Kolomiyets is to be discharged from his duties for not following previous instructions of the Presidium of D.E.C. and for inactivity with regard to autumn seed plan.

5) It has been observed that Kolomiyets, exercising his official duties, stood by wealthy farmers in taxation as well as in putting into operation corn-delivery plans for wealthy farmers. He showed opportunist tendencies thus creating dissension in V.S. activity.

6) Being already discharged as Chairman of the V.S. Mykolaivka, Kolomiyets tries to hinder V.S. in its activity, particularly in fulfilment of state obligations. Therefore the former chairman of V.S. Mykolaivka, Kolomiyets is to be summoned by law.

District Administrative Officer, comrade Ovetchkin, is herewith charged with inquiry into above matter within two days, so that the case may be submitted to court.

signed:

Khilko
Secretary

Nelupenko
Chairman of D.E.C.

Such was the reward given to the Communists Vakerina and Kolomiyets for their thoroughness in sucking out the life-blood of Ukrainian farmers.

Meat Deliveries

The rebuilding of the village, "based upon general collectivisation" caused terrible distress to the peasants in Ukraine.

In a short time all cattle were annihilated. No farmer on entering the collective farm was permitted to have his own horses or oxen—they became the property of the farm. Millions of animals were requisitioned in the meat provision campaign for export abroad or to Russia. Millions of others died from hunger. Those campaigns were put into practice with great zeal by the bolsheviks. It was a purely political action against the peasants, under slogans of five-year plan, in order to break the farmers' opposition and to turn them into starving serfs.

From: District Executive Committee.

To: All Village Soviets, district Krynychky.

Meat provisions campaign is of great political importance. The year 1931 will show whether the 5 year plan could be fulfilled in 4 years.

Implementing this slogan depends on the ability to supply our industrial centres, (particularly the Donbas coal area) and all the worker class with victuals chiefly meat products and fat, in due time. Meat-provision campaign will be resisted by wealthy farmers in the same way as the corn provision campaign, but firmness and inflexibility of our party and public organizations, led by the Lenin Communist Party, have arranged peremptory resistance against wealthy elements. Meat provision campaign being as important as corn-provision, we must make every effort that the government plans may be fulfilled. Wealthy elements may commit some forbidden actions, as selling cattle, unauthorised slaughter, keeping cattle at their fellow-travellers, etc. One must keep a watchful eye over them, prosecuting guilty persons by law. Plans, made public for village Soviets and wealthy farmers, are to be fulfilled by the appointed time.

So, to keep up the meat provisions, you must organize public opinion and strive to cover plans of cattle delivery, both by collective, and by individual farmers. While providing cattle, stimulation of meat deliveries should be arranged with leather shoes, stuffs, clothes.

Like all others, this document is a very eloquent one. It gives us a picture of the merciless policy towards the millions of working farmers. Robbing and ruining the peasants, the bolsheviks accomplished their five years' plan in Russia upon the bones of the Ukrainian nation. The accomplishment of Stalin's five-year plans depends, says the document, on the supply of the industrial centres, including, of course, such as Leningrad, Moscow, Stalingrad, Ural, etc. and of all the "workers class with victuals". . .

The Ukrainian farmer had to feed all of them! He was robbed already, starving. His children, his sick and old parents participated in his fate for the sake of the five-year plan. Let the mother cry, let her pray, it was useless: the last cow was taken from her sick children. Every opposition was suppressed.

"The (sadistical) tightness and firmness of our party and public organizations under the leadership of the Lenin Communist Party struck resolutely". . . millions of Ukrainian farmers who desired to live freely upon their homelands. Their desires are qualified in the document as "illegalities, criminal acts, support of the kurkuls and their helpmates. . .".

The friends of suffering people are cynically called "helpmates of the kurkuls"! All was in vain. The farmers were not able to hide their cattle in order to save their lives. The document says clearly: "the plan is to be covered by all means. Obstinate farmers will be subject to prosecution"—i. e. to be arrested, deported to concentration camps or shot. . .

The hungry and desperate farmers were killing cattle secretly in spite of repressions and terror to save themselves from starvation. We have in our possession the following document illustrating these facts:

District Trade Office,
March 6th, 1931.
No. 12/9.

To: All Chairmen of Village Soviets, district Solone.

We have been informed that some village soviet Chairmen handed over contracted and already appointed cattle to collective farms without any permission from higher

sources, and even without Co-operative Society management. This practice must cease immediately. The cattle have to be taken off within 24 hours and forwarded, according to previous instructions.

In spite of reiterated D.E.C. orders concerning unauthorized slaughter of cattle, this still continues.

Therefore this office requires for the last time as follows:

a) This question must become subject to agitation so that poor and middle wealthy farmers may end the provocative and disruptive work of wealthy farmers.

b) To enlist public support by offering rewards.

c) Persons guilty of cattle slaughter will be subject to severe criminal prosecution and all meat is to be confiscated.

d) Unauthorized cattle slaughter must be shown as noxious anti-soviet practice at peasants' meetings and in press. People must be warned that severe measures will be taken against those who resist the meat-provision campaign.

e) To set up immediate court actions against those guilty of unauthorized cattle slaughter. Collective and individual farmers ought to attend these lawsuits.

f) Only persevering struggle, without any connivance, against unauthorized cattle slaughter can ensure fulfilment of the Government's orders for meat provisions.

Bolman
Secretary.

(signed) Bilokon
Chief of District Office on Trade.

Would it be possible in any other country that millions of farmers were made to kill their own cattle? They were quite aware that they had to expect severe punishments, but nothing could stop them. They were quite aware that the annihilation of the cattle was equal to starvation, but there was no outlet. The farmer was already in a state of entire prostration, and was quite indifferent. The last-quoted document is very eloquent and needs no comments.



Plate I. PEOPLE AND HORSES PERISHED IN UKRAINE IN 1933

У.С.Р.Р.
ДІЯЛЬСЬКА МІСЬКА
РАДА

Робітнице - Селянських та
Червоноармійців Делітат

Сесія .

до яких відносять

кається діляк рел. вишків корч. відради
під впливом наївне від куркульсько Закопичної дева
фамі дани і проваджені сеченне який подіють і проду

впливають і сеченніх шквзірок нажкоманьба по рдлжнствяв ж
що вав вилученя продуктивна худоба та одині від куркульсько закопичнїх
гопидлївствяв зовнація і сеченнєвствяв в порвдїку в "наозвєговствєв" УМДІАНО
і ндївдї віднесєнї і сї і ндївдївдївствєв і сечєвствєв худобу з сєрїїв в ндїє
підкажєтєвствєв в ндїєвдїєвствєв.

Секретарь: [Name]

ГЛАВАДІВКО

Важ.

late II. TO ALL VILLAGE SOVIETS

We can quote more of the same kind:

Ukr. S.S.R.

[Plate II]

Town Soviet of Workers, Peasants,
and Red Soldiers Deputies.

Kamyanske.

October 18th, 1930.

No. 1325.

To all Village Soviets.

Many cases have arisen when Village Soviets, whilst liquidating property of wealthy farmers, also used to sell cattle and pigs.

Supplies of all cattle and pigs confiscated from wealthy farmers, are to be forwarded to the Ukr. Meat Trust, as meat provision. No public sale of cattle, now practised, will be allowed in the future.

(signed) Harashchenko

Chief of Supply Dept.

Beside meat delivery drives, similar campaigns were launched to spur deliveries of fish. The water reservoirs of Ukraine play an important part in the economic life of the country. In almost every village there are fish ponds, and fish is plentiful in many rivers.

Collective farms were given targets for fish, and all supplies were transported to canning factories, no fish being available for the free market in town and villages.

The following short telegram is typical. It is signed by Serbychenko, later liquidated by Moscow.

To: All Village Soviets of the Krynychky District:

The following telegram from the Council of People's Commissars is to be carried out:

In October all fishing organisations are to catch and transport pond fish. Industrial regions are to supervise the fulfilment of plans for fishing and fish deliveries by these organisations. You will assist by making motor vehicles available, thus securing successful transportation.

No. 11969/1

No. 333, 10. 10. 1930

Council of People's
Commissars: Serbychenko
Secretary of D.E.S.:
Khilko

Deliveries of Agricultural Produce and Forage

The bolshevik government, in order to provide for the country, forced from the farmers not only bread, meat, butter, milk, but other foods too, such as potatoes, cabbage, vegetables, beets, poultry, hay, etc.

Many orders, directives, have been written by the government concerning this, with threats of punishment for disobedience.

Here is an example:

[Plate XVII]

From: District Executive Committee. **Very urgent.**
To: All Village Soviet Chairmen and Representatives of the D.E.C.

In spite of orders with regard to the provision of potatoes, hay and poultry, both village Soviets and D.E.C. representatives have shown irresponsibility. Being personally strictly responsible for above matter, you are ordered:

- 1) To intensify the provision of vegetables, poultry and hay, cutting out any reluctance and slowness.
- 2) Potatoes provided on contract have to be loaded as well as delivered. Cart-duty paid should be used for this purpose. In such a manner all kinds of vegetables (as cabbage, etc.) should be delivered.
- 3) Hay and corn deliveries should be arranged in similar manner.
- 4) The supplies of poultry are falling short of the plan. It is required to see that these plans are fulfilled. You are to control co-operative shops and to break off (cut short) any speculation. D.E.C. representatives are to keep a good look-out over execution of this order.

Khilko
Secretary
No. 735
Oct. 31, 1930

(signed) Nelupenko
Chairman of D. E. C.

We can see that vegetables were forced from the peasantry for the needs of industrial centres. The farmers, struggling for their lives, tried to keep for themselves a minimum quantity of vegetables, especially potatoes, for their own existence. But all was mercilessly confiscated. There were the so-called "workers brigades" in each village, which had to look for produce and vegetables and take them away from the farmers. They visited each farmer, accompanied by a central plenipotentiary, made investigations about the harvest and ordered the farmers to sign statements for the delivery of produce and vegetables to central stores. Here is a report of the plenipotentiary of the "Vegetable Traders' Union" (Dnipropetrovske area) to his superior:

—"The potatoes are to be collected beginning from the 6th of October 1930. An agreement has been signed to deliver them."

The harvest had been decided before it began and the amount of potatoes fixed.

The same picture is seen for hay. Here is one of the reports:

[Plate XVIII]

To: D.E.C. Chairman, comrade Nelupenko.

Report

The hay procurement in the district is deficient on account of the reluctance on the part of village soviets. Representatives of District Committee of Support report some V.S. to be negligent in establishment of strict plans for wealthy farmers. Especially the following Village Soviets.

Sursko-Mykhaylivka, Mykhaylivka, Hanno-Zachativka, Chervona-Ivanivka, Semenivka, Krasny-Mayak, Karnaukhivski-Khutory, Mykolaivka, Bereznivatka, and Malo-Mykhaylivka.

Chairman of V.S. S.-Mykhaylivka ignores instructions of authorized agents. By so doing individual farmers having hay sell on private market. You are asked to issue urgent orders to V.S. that all efforts are made for the fulfilment of the plan by Dec. 1st.

Nov. 10th, 1930.

(signature)

Chairman of the District Committee on Support.

It is a very plain illustration of the procedure used during hay-time. Although the plan was already fulfilled, it

was not enough for the bolshevik government. A special plenipotentiary tries to buy hay for such a low price that the farmers refuse to sell it. They would like to sell it in the private market for higher prices, but it is forbidden by the government. All means are used to force the farmers to obey. New orders, new obligatory plans are issued. Disobedience is considered a crime. All plenipotentiaries work hard in order to fulfil the plans and to avoid accusations. But in spite of all their efforts they always lived in a state of perpetual fear. A single error was sufficient for punishment. We are able to quote here a telegraphic document:

Received July 7th, 1930, at 9.55 p.m. Receiver: Voronin.
Transmitter: Tatarenko from Kharkiv.
Official radio-bulletin.

District Executive Committees are responsible for finishing sugar-beet digging in time. In spite of strict instructions of the Party and government, D.E.C. of sugar-beet areas have not yet arranged for sugar-beet digging.

The five "shock" days have not been used sufficiently for mobilizing public opinion to spur on the work. Providing and working up the sugar-beet crop is long overdue.

The following District Executive Committees are herewith reproved for unpardonable delay in fulfilment of sugar-beet plans; Bratslav, Synkiv, Kamyshne, Obolone, Novo-Ukrainka, Znamenka, Skvira, Burunka, Bakhmach, Bryhadyrivka, and Novo-Hrodktiv. Procuratorship of the Republic has been required to investigate and to prosecute by law the management under the District Executive Committees of the following districts: Synkiv, Kamyshne, Obolone, Novo-Ukrainka, Bryhadyrivka, and Beresan for breaking sugar-beet digging plan. I do emphasise that District Executive Committees are responsible that sugar-beet digging is finished by the 15th of October. If urgently needed, cart-duty and other means are to be employed for benefit of state and collective farms under the provision of People's Commissars Council's order No. 153462/29, dated September 26th.

(signed) Tchubar

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

This radio bulletin is rather eloquent in clearing the directors of combines of punishments inflicted by the government. The farmers became serfs, and the Executive Committees became obedient inspectors—but both were in reality instruments of the communist oppression. A director, or chief of the Executive Committee, being afraid, lost his human feelings and used all possible means to accelerate the fulfilment of plans. Our readers may be quite sure that the plans were always fulfilled and over-fulfilled: the Communist dictators were boasting at all meetings and assemblies: "There are no untamable fortresses for the bolsheviks."

Millions of innocent victims met their death for the sake of these bolshevik "fortresses"!

The Requisitioning of Yarn and Flax

Those who travelled through Ukraine these last years know that the people in the large industrial cities were dressed very badly, compared with other people in Europe.

Poor material was to be seen everywhere.

But conditions were much worse in the villages. The peasants' clothes and shoes were so poor and miserable that it is hard to conceive that such conditions were possible in rich Ukraine, as the wealth of this country was always loudly praised in the Moscow newspapers.

The chief reason was, however, the extraction from Ukraine of all its natural resources—iron ore, coal, bread, flax, cotton—all were exported to Moscow. The colonial policy of Moscow forbade the building of any textile factories in Ukraine. Moscow was exporting from Ukraine raw textiles, replacing them with ready-made things of a very poor quality and in quite insufficient quantity. The policy of the Kremlin insisted on keeping the Ukrainian people hungry, cold, naked and bare-footed, literally in servile conditions. Ready-made clothes were lacking in Ukraine even before the war, but in each Ukrainian village people were able to manufacture themselves linen, carpets, etc. The population not only dressed itself by its own efforts, but was even supplying the industrial centres. Now the bolshevik barbarians forced the peasants into the servile collective farms, robbed them of their lands, domestic animals, and human rights. That was the reason for the starvation and eradication of millions of Ukrainians. Since the end of the last war the Ukrainian political emigration, consisting mostly of peasants, organized in many European and American cities exhibitions of Ukrainian embroidery, etc. Visitors were able to admire the productivity of our people, manifested in all these carpets, embroideries, etc.

What are the reasons of Ukrainian poverty inside such a rich country? Why is the Ukrainian farmer not able to manufacture more linen to cover his naked and tortured body?

How is it possible that the Ukrainian farmer, grower of flax and cotton on a large scale, is not able to use them?

The following directive of the chairman Nelupenko answers these questions:

Very urgent [Plate XIX]

To: All Chairmen of Village Soviets, district Krynychky.

Fulfilment of district control plans concerning preparation of yarn and flax (fibril), is threatened. V. S. Chairmen and functionaries of local agencies and installations have not paid any attention to this matter. Meanwhile, delivery of these products becomes of great importance to the state.

Following directives of the People's Commissariat of Trade, the D.E.C. hereby orders all personally responsible V.S. Chairmen to expedite within 24 hours the preparation of yarn and flax for delivery. They are to have plans published for wealthy farmers and make the latter fulfil these plans.

Keep us notified of efforts made.

Inform this office not later than 4.00 p.m. to-morrow, Dec. 27th, 1930, concerning quantity of yarn and flax which has been decided on as delivery plan for wealthy farmers, and quantity for other farmers too.

Harkushka
Secretary.

(signed) Nelupenko
D.E.C. Chairman

That is the reason for the general poverty of the Ukrainian population. That is the reason of the children's nakedness as their mothers are not able to dress them in new self-made linen shirts; it is forbidden by the Moscow robbers of the XXth century . . . Dear readers! You shall admire no more young, pretty brown-eyed girls and women, handsome boys, beautifully dressed in their picturesque national costumes in Ukraine . . . No more will you admire the Ukrainian carpets and towels, richly embroidered with flowers. You shall see only dark walls, hungry and unwashed peasants. They still have their history, their traditions, their culture, but it is all in the past.

We read the newspapers and leaflets with splendid photographs, but we know too well that it is a bluff. It is a fraud, to deceive the whole world. The Soviets are able to dress their special agents in beautiful Ukrainian national costumes for the purpose of propaganda! Our documents are witnesses of something else. If you do not believe them go and observe yourselves, but you will perhaps not be able to return. It would be very useful indeed to transfer to the Soviet "paradise" all those who, being strange to its true conditions, are trying to deceive naive people in Europe and America.

Liquidating the Craftsmen

Private ownership and initiative are forbidden in Ukraine. The farmers and the artisans in the town and in the country are not permitted to be in possession of any lathes, even primitive ones.

In the years 1928-1929 any sale of their own manufactures was forbidden to private artisans. All private artisans were compulsorily united in state co-operative units. Whilst their businesses were nationalized by the state without any compensation, even tailors, shoemakers, painters, barbers, etc. had not the right to work privately at home. It was forbidden by law.

Those tens and hundreds of thousands of artisans who were not willing to enter the state or co-operative unions and continued to work privately had to pay very high fines and taxes which ruined them. So the artisan was forced to work for the state, getting a minimum salary in order to escape starvation.

We have many documents concerning individual tanners who were not willing to join the state unions. Here are some from the village Krynychky:

From: District Cattle Union
To: D.E.C. Krynychky.

Find attached a pattern letter No 1421 of September 5th, 1930, and a list of tanners, who should be deprived of skins found at their homes. Besides, be notified as follows: our skin-providing agent c.* Solony applying on behalf of his management to the Chairman of V.S. Krynychky, to go to tanners living within the V.S. Krynychky area, to take confiscated skins, has been refused permission to do this by the Chairman of the Village Soviet.

You are asked to use your influence on V.S. Chairman that skins may be immediately taken, and to authorize c. Solony to take skins from under-named tanners, living within our V.S. areas.

* comrade

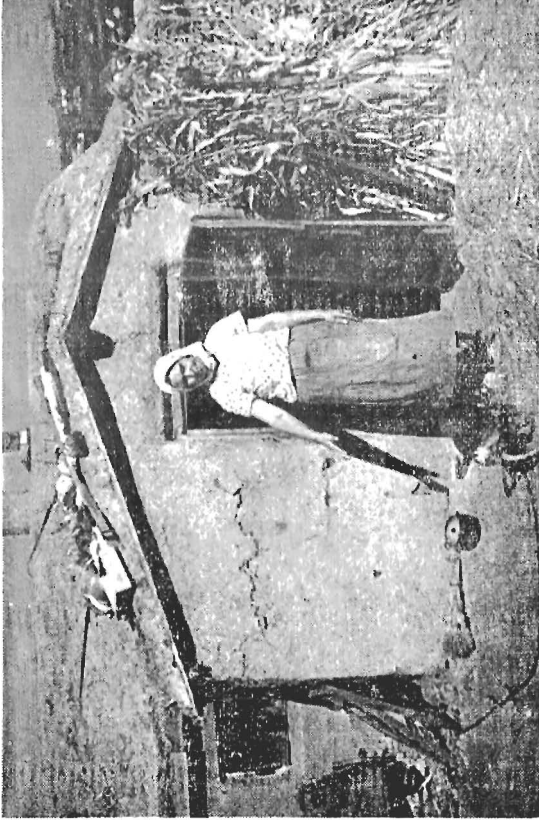


Plate III A DISPOSSESSED PEASANT



Plate A. CHIPPINGS, FOUND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE DEBRIS.

List of tanners:

1. Holovaniv v. Krynychky	6	different skins	and	26	sheepskins
2. Kozlov	3	"	"	35	"
3. Denysiv	49	"	"	97	"
4. Perekopsky	24	"	"	60	"
5. Shekhotkin K. farms	10	"	"	63	"
6. Volkov v. Mykhaylivka	35	"	"	81	"
7. Kovana v. Krynychky	8	"	"	42	"
8. Severyn v. Mykhayl				35	"

Nikoline

(Signature)

Resolution:

All V.S. are required to take all skins found. Skins confiscated will be handed over to Distr. Trade Office. Com. Tchepel is to see that this order is implemented.

Sept. 19th, 1930

(Signature)

U.S.S.R.

Area Dnipropetrovske
Cattle and Dairy Union
"Stepovyk"

Sept. 5th, 1930.

Pattern

Urgent

To: District Cattle Union Kamyanske.

Find attached nominal roll of tradesmen fined 300 roubles each by area Trade Office. You are to check immediately whether this above decision is implemented.

You should take immediately skins found at tanners, no matter their condition.

Keep notified "Skin-Union" Dnipropetrovske of measures taken. Money for skins has to be paid in cash to the D.E.C.

Annex: Nominal roll of tradesmen.

Klin
Secretary

(Signed)
Kalashnikov
Manager

Sept. 19th, 1930. True copy.

[Plate XX]

To: Skin-providing-agent
comrade Solony

A nominal roll of tanners, having raw skins, and living within this area, has been received. You are to take said skins whatever their condition. Money for skins has to be paid in cash to the D.E.C.

1. Podystov I.	v. Auly	20	raw skins	
2. Smirnov	v. Romankovo	44	" "	274 sheepskins
3. Holovanov	v. Krynychky	6	" "	26 "
4. Kozlov O.	"	3	" "	35 "
5. Denysov H. V.	"	49	" "	97 "
6. Perekopsky M.	"	24	" "	60 "
7. Shekhotkin	Karn. Khutory	10	" "	63 "
8. Volkov	S. Mykhaylivka	35	" "	81 "
9. Koval Radion	v. Krynychky	8	" "	42 "
10. Severin Ivan	v. Nikoline			35 "

Management:

Secretary:

All these tanners were deprived of skins and their further work was forbidden. So the whole district of Krynychky with its 24 villages remained without tanners.

The farmers were therefore obliged to deliver their skins to the state co-operatives. Only then could they have the right to get these skins back. But in fact they never saw these skins and continued to go barefoot. The documents show clearly that the co-operative unions with the help of the local authorities had the right to fine artisans and to confiscate their skins.

Not only were those artisans fined, who sold their skins on the market, but those who were working for themselves, too. In each Ukrainian village, oil plants were cultivated and oil was extracted for the households of the peasants. This was forbidden too by the government. The Militia made search with the help of party-members, the "Komsomol", confiscated tools and fined the peasants. The farmer was allowed to procure oil only in state plants. He was made to deliver the whole harvest of his plants, and he was allowed to get some quantity of oil. State plants existed, but in few villages were there any oil seeds. So the farmers had to travel many miles for the seeds of oil plants. We quote the following documents:

Radio-scheme.

[Plate XXI]

From: People's Commissariat of Trade.

To: All District Executive Committees,

Town Committees.

We have taken notice of the following:

In some districts sunflower-oil-mills break instructions concerning regulation of farmers working up sunflower

seeds. As unregulated production stimulates speculation in oil, and plans of oil delivery are being wrecked, it is required to check immediately, following our instructions, as to oil-mills, as well as norms of farmers' work.

You must arrange permanent control over production of oil mills of Soviet and public agencies, according to the provisions.

NR 2511/5.

(Signed) Vayzer
People's Commissar of Trade

Note: this radio-scheme was sent direct from the centre and signed by the People's Commissar of Trade himself. The area chief sent a direction to all his offices:

From: District Executive Committee.

To: All Village Soviets, district Krynychky.

Farmers have been observed to work up oil seeds by means of oil-mills and hand-mills, thus wrecking plans of provision of oil-cultures, and stimulating speculation in oil.

Chairmen of Village Soviets are responsible for prohibition of working up oil in such manner.

Oil will be produced at the oil mill Krynychky under standards determined.

Khilko
Secretary

(signed) Nelupenko
D.E.C. Chairman.

There was no oil on the market after those severe directions! The same conditions happened with meal. The farmer was not allowed to grind in the state mill before having completed his delivery of corn to the state (private mills were nationalized).

The farmers had to pay, not with money, but with meal or corn; it was the same rule everywhere in all state mills and oil plants—in all state trusts, syndicates, co-operative unions etc. The farmer delivered his bread to the state—and had to pay for his rights once more with the remainder of his bread!

So the state had high incomes, using such a policy. Great caravans were arriving at the state stores, carrying corn for Moscow. There are some documents about it too:

Very Urgent [Plate XXII]

From: District Executive Committee.

To: All village Soviet Chairmen, district Krynychky

Copy to: Chief of Militia, district Krynychky.

A notice has reached this office that at the V.S. "Khutory" and "Vasylkiv", 5,000 poods of corn are awaiting transportation.

This practice is considered quite abnormal, and even criminal. Village Soviet Chairmen will be personally responsible for it.

You are required to transport immediately all corn within 24 hours, except that appointed according to previous instructions. Otherwise, this practice will be followed by severe prosecution in future.

Chief of Militia must see that this instruction is carried out. The results of this control have to be reported to the Chairman of D.E.C. personally.

Village Soviet Chairmen have to report quantity of corn transported to this office by January 25th, 1931.

Harkusha
Secretary

(signed) Nelupenko
D.E.C. Chairman.

True copy
Jan. 23rd, 1931,
159

M. Zerniy
D.E.C. Clerk

District Committee of Support
Krynychky
January 15th, 1931.
N 161.

To: All Village Soviets
All mills in the district.

Some Village Soviets of the district have not fulfilled the year-plan of corn-provision, especially in wheat.

Certain V.S. indulge in inadmissible opportunistic deviations as regards fulfilment of government directives.

Wealthy class of villages must be urged to fulfil proposed plans, till now ignored by them.

Do not stop urging, until plans are fulfilled. Exert stronger pressure on wealthy farmers, check fulfilment of their strict plans. Corn-provision may by no means be stopped after village Soviet has fulfilled its plan (e. g. Bereznivatka).

One should aspire to fulfilment of all projects laid on villages and collective farms.

We warn that no exchange operations be allowed until each village has fulfilled its corn-delivery plan.

Your greatest attention is drawn to speedy delivery of wheat and oil-culture.

Ensure receipt of the natural grinding tax and its transportation to the points of the Corn-Trust. Do not hesitate to mobilize farmers' carts if needed.

Do remember: present export conditions make necessary immediate collection of corn. We are being urged to make haste with this matter.

Take steps that above matter may be subject to discussions by village soviets and organizations.

Minz
for Chairman A.C.S.
True: (signature) Secretary.

(signed) Harkusha
for D.E.C. Chairman

The categorical military-like orders show how the bolshevik government obtained bread from the farmers, using local authorities. Note particularly the paragraph of the second order, which is perhaps the most essential.

"Your greatest attention is drawn to speedy delivery of wheat and oil-cultures."

What is the reason of this emphasis? Why the Militia and: "All bread must be unloaded within 24 hours from the local stores and mills" or: "being an offensive against the kurkuls—the rich party of the farmers."

We find the answer in the following lines of the order: "Remember, that the present export conditions make necessary immediate collection of corn."

Export conditions are the true cause of such drastic methods! The export of bread is the reason for the terror and hunger inside Ukraine! The export of vegetable oil is the reason for the liquidation of all craftsmen, private oil-plants, mills, etc. It is much easier to rob the nation with the help of state institutes! The export of bread gave to the Kremlin murderers the possibility to create an artificial hunger during the years 1932-1933, and to exterminate 7 millions of peasants; it is difficult for the farmers of England, Italy, Germany, France, America, and Canada to believe that the Ukrainian farmer has not seen white bread for many and many years!

We were informed here in Europe that the bread was exported abroad, and that this bread was sold at dumping prices. The American and European countries were therefore obliged to burn their own bread, as they were not able to compete with the Russian bread. Millions of Ukrainian victims, killed by Moscow, were the indirect cause used to create universal chaos and to kindle revolutions for the sake of Russian-bolshevik imperialism.

That is the reason why bolshevism is suppressing all private ownership, forcing craftsmen to join state co-operative unions and farmers to enter collective farms—in order to transform them into docile serfs, to keep them always in beggars' conditions. No personal initiative, no freedom is allowed to the farmer, otherwise all his tools and lathes are confiscated, his family will be ruined . . .

Such was the fate of all private tanners—they all perished in concentration camps in the North.

Confiscation of Arms and Money

The communist dictators of the Kremlin had foreseen that the Ukrainian nation would resist their plans of collectivisation and robbery.

During the civil war and military communism they had many opportunities to see that the peasants were able to defend their lives and their old rights. In order to turn the peasants into obedient serfs of the communist system and to prevent their resistance, general searches took place in the towns and villages, in each house and family, to discover any kind of arms. Secret orders, directions and instructions concerning the seizing of arms were issued before the beginning of collectivisation. Even all hunting arms were confiscated in Ukraine. This is a typical document ordering the seizing of hunting arms:

Secret [Plate XXIII]

Chief of Administrative Dept. N.K.V.D. (People's Commissariat of Interior) and of Workers and Peasants Militia of the Ukr. S.S.R., City of Charkiv.

Feb. 1st, 1930.

Order 1/13

Subject: Consolidation of results of all Ukrainian registration and purchase of Hunting-arms in 1929.

In order to consolidate results of all Ukrainian registration of arms, carried out in 1929, and to prevent dangerous and hostile elements purchasing hunting fire-arms, you are to follow these provisions:

1) For the future the following procedure is to be established for purchasing non-rifle-barrelled hunting-arms for purpose of self-defence and defence: persons concerned have to be granted permission by appropriate Administrative Authorities in similar manner, as it has been established for purchase of non rifle-barrelled hunting-arms (orders No. 96-1926, and No. 6-1929). Unauthorised pur-

chase of above arms is allowed only for Members of Hunter and Fisher Union (find a new form of permission attached).

2) In connection with above all shops dealing in fire-arms will cease selling non-rifle-barrelled arms to all persons but members of V.U.S.M.R. (all Ukrainian Hunter and Fisher Union) and those who are granted special permission by Area Administrative Dept., Town Dept., Town Militia, or District Administration concerned. Individuals are prohibited from selling arms for which they had been granted permission by authorities concerned, without the latter being notified.

3) Individuals who have purchased non-rifle-barrelled hunting-arms after registration of arms 1929 are to be granted permission on terms established by local authorities. Besides, registration is to be arranged about arms purchased after registration 1929 by dangerous elements in the same manner as before.

4) After local branches of V.U.S.M.R. have revised their membership and eliminated criminal and social-dangerous elements, one must see that the undesirable element is really eliminated. One must also keep a watchful eye over said persons that they may not become members of the Union, and may not profit by member-cards so as to purchase any fire-arms.

5) Individuals who apply for permission for all kinds of hunting fire-arms, have to submit a certificate that they are not before the courts, according to the provisions of the instruction of People's Commissariat of Justice Ukr.S.S.R., dated August 8. II. 1929. Individuals concerned are to be checked by G.P.U. authorities (State Political Police).

Permits may be issued only to quite loyal persons. Note: Individuals well known to militia and G.P.U. authorities as to their loyalty need not submit above certification of not being before a court, under division of the Chief of Militia concerned.

6) As for the future registration of all hunting-arms, the procedure will remain under the provisions of the N.K.V.D. instructions, dated June 20th, 1928 (orders No. 96-1929 and No. 6 and 71-1929) so that hunting-arms may be registered also by village soviets and branches of V.U.S.M.R. concerned, according to § 471 A.K.

7) Although registration of hunting-arms has been transferred to village Soviets and branches of V.U.S.M.R.,

a good look-out should be kept over their activity concerning this matter, under the provisions of § 71 A. K. Monthly reports of arms registered will be submitted, using form established in 1928 (order No. 96-1928).

8) Lower offices, including district depts. of militia, should be issued with appropriate instructions concerning this matter.

(signed) Jakymovych
Deputy People's Commissar of Interior, Chief of
Administr. Dept.

True: (signature)
True copy: Kostul
Inspector Area Admin. Dept.
Correct: Naumenko
Militia Clerk.

All local offices of public security are soon copying the above mentioned order:

Personal, confidential.

To: Chairman of the Village Soviet, Romankovo.

Find attached a copy of the order N 1/13 of the Chief of Adm. Dept. Militia of Republic.

You are ordered immediately to set up records of all the hunting-arms permitted. Records should be kept in books which have been received by the District Adm. Dept. for this purpose.

Any further movements of arms on record should be strictly corresponding with §§ 2, 3, and 7 of the order in question.

Naumenko
Clerk

(signed) Moscov
Chief of District Militia.

Annex: mentioned.

This secret order, signed by the deputy commissar of the N.K.V.D., a certain Jakymovych, is a very eloquent one. There are 8 paragraphs regulating the acquiring of hunting-arms. The first paragraph establishes that the purchase of hunting-arms is allowed only to members of the Hunter and Fisher Union. All members of this Union had been carefully screened by the N.K.V.D. and Militia. Membership of this Union could be obtained only after a severe scrutiny. A special permit was necessary, as is seen from the second paragraph.

The third paragraph contains an order to register all socially dangerous elements in order to make it impossible for them to purchase hunting-arms. Very typical is the fifth paragraph about the checking by the N.K.V.D.-G.P.U. of all individuals applying for permission for all kinds of hunting-arms. Who were considered to be socially dangerous and inimical elements, and who were "individuals" well-known to the Militia and G.P.U. authorities?

The first category consisted of all those citizens of the U.S.S.R. who were against collectivisation, who were non-party-members. The second category consisted of party members, denunciators and secret agents of the N.K.V.D. Such was Soviet Justice in Ukraine.

What was the reason for such severe orders? It was the fear that the farmers might resist the various central plenipotentiaries and their shameful work. But in spite of all these orders many villages and districts were hiding weapons.

In the areas of Dnipropetrovske, Kyiv, Chernyhiw, Kuban, the farmers used their weapons and kicked out all plenipotentiaries of collectivisation, all companies of the Militia, N.K.V.D., party and Komsomol units.

This resistance inside Ukraine was not regular. It appeared occasionally in various districts. In order to suppress it Moscow had to use special military units of the N.K.V.D.

Using modern weapons, they had an easy task; almost all rebellious villages and districts were destroyed. In the month of August 1930, Moscow ordered massed searching for arms, seeing that the foregoing orders were not very effective. These massed searches had two principal aims.

The first was to discover all hidden arms and the second to take gold, silver and other precious things. In order to take all these valuables, the communist robbers opened everywhere the famous "Torgsins" (stores of foreign trade), where all kinds of rationed goods were sold freely for gold and valuables. The population in the towns brought to the "Torgsin" its last savings to avoid starvation. But there was a different situation in the country. All valuables were compulsorily taken from the population to prevent it from purchasing complementary goods. Those campaigns of organized robbery will remain for ever in the memory of the Ukrainian nation. The communist murderers tried to defend their methods of collectivisation and the death of millions of peasants by the Slogan

of "building a classless socialistic society". But no slogans, no scientific theories, no juridical norms—neither bolshevik nor capitalistic ones—are able to acquit massed searches and robbery.

Let us quote some further documents:

Act.

August 20th, 1930.

Composed by representatives of V.S. Ivanov, Petrenko and Berezhny, as follows: A search for arms was carried out at the house of citizen Kotsal Vasyl Mytrovykh, where the following was found:

1) Money—change at one rouble rate—49 (forty nine)
copper-money—12 (twelve) roubles
silver-money—22 (twenty two) roubles
different bank-notes—121 (one hundred and twenty-one)
roubles.

Two trunks have not been opened, for owners were not at home, having left for unknown destination.

(Signatures)

[Plate XXIV]

Act.

August 20th, 1930.

Composed by the Commission consisting of comrades Mashayev, Maksymenko and Krasnoshchak, ordered by V. S. Krynychky, in presence of the militiaman, Buryanov; a search for arms at the house of Korzh Ivan in the v. Krynychky, 2nd Sector. No arms were found.

1) silver-money (different coins)—30 roubles 75 kop.
2) Paper-money —105 roubles.
3) wedding-rings —2 (two)

The searching was performed in presence of the owner, c. Korzh.

Commision: (signatures) House-owner (signature)
 House-owner's signature.

Protocol on searching

August 20th, 1930.

V. Krynychky

I, member of the district militia, Volovyk, in presence of witnesses: Afanasiev Hryhoriij and Harnec Anna, residents of the v. Krynychky, came to-day into the house of the v. Krynychky resident, Tcherkasov Kharyton D. for

the purpose of seizing arms. Tcherkasov refused delivering arms, stating to have none; arms were not found. Money: 435 roubles (four hundred and thirty-five) were revealed, and added to the charge.

(signed)

Militiaman: (signature)
Witnesses: (two signatures)
House-owner: (signature)

Act.

August 20th, 1930.

Representative of the V.S., Baranov Hr., has composed this act in presence of witnesses: Khartchenko Mrk. and (illegible) as follows: cit. Vilindict Zhurba's was searched for arms about 12.00 midnight, no arms were found.

Representative J. of the V.S. (signature)
Witnesses: (signatures)
House-wife: (signature)

[Plate V]

Act.

August 21st, 1930.

We, representatives of the V. S., headed by the representative c. Kyrpychenko, have come to Zabara Holytan for the purpose of searching for fire-arms. Instead of fire-arms money was found: 317 roubles (three hundred and seventeen), which have been taken by the commission consisting of representatives of the V.S.

This act had been read and then signed.

Signed: The present representatives V.S.
(signatures)

Act.

August 20th, 1930.

We undersigned have composed this act, as follows:

A search for arms has been performed at Kakusha Semen Alexeyevych. After this house and yard had been searched, 285 roubles (two hundred and eighty five) of money were found in his wardrobe and taken.

Member of V. S.
Witnesses (Signatures)
House-wife:

Act.

August 19th, 1930.

I, representative of the V.S. Krynychky, Khomutiv S. in presence of witnesses c. Peremitco L., c. Lisovy, and member of V. S. Vakeryna A. have performed a search at cit. Koval Panfil's. Discovered: nine (9) roubles of silver money which have been taken to the V. S.

(signed)

Representative of the V.S. Khomutiv

House-owner:

Witnesses (three signatures)

Act.

August 20th, 1930.

This act has been composed as follows:

By order of the V.S. Krynychky the commission consisting of the c. c. Mamayev, Maksymenko, and Krasno-shchok, in presence of the militiaman Buranov, have performed a search for arms at the residence of Fenidonov Harasym, V. Krynychky, Sector 2. No arms have been discovered.

Found: 1) Paper money: 150 roubles (one hundred and fifty), 2) The search was performed in presence of the house-owner Fenidonov.

Commission (three signatures)

House-owner (signature)

Protocol

August, 20th, 1930.

I, representative of the V. S., have performed a search at the house of citizen Hubenko Borys for the purpose of finding arms, by order of V. S. No arms have been discovered. While searching at above 250 roubles (two hundred and fifty) of money were found, and taken.

Searching performed (signature)

House-wife (signature)

Had nothing and was present at search
(signed) Hubenko B.

Act.

August 20th, 1930.

We, representatives of V. S. Krynychky, came to Taranov Petro for the purpose of searching for arms. One small-gauge pistol was taken. This act has been read to me, which I confirm with my signature—Refused to sign in the presence of V. S. representative.

(signature)

There are no comments necessary. The documents themselves are eloquent enough. We quoted only a few documents, but we are in possession of hundreds similar. Always the same end: "No arms were found". Always the same method. The Militia comes without any legal order, during the night, seizing valuables, such as rings, coins and family keepsakes. Such is the behaviour of the Government of peasants and workers towards the citizens. It was useless to shut the doors, they were broken, and valuables were taken during the absence of the residents. All villages in Ukraine were robbed in the same way as the village of Krynychky. Does the world know anything about these methods of the Kremlin? Does the world know how the "government of workers and peasants" is robbing its people? Were these facts known to the League of Nations? Are they known to the United Nations?

The Ukrainian nation expected help from the western States, but in vain. It is expecting help at present too. But the world was silent then and keeps silence at present, indifferent to the misfortune of Ukraine.

Brandy and Spirits used to Build up Socialism

The "horilka" (Ukrainian word for "Vodka" or brandy) was the "green dragon" which was sucking the last strength of the people, taking to the state Treasury the last kopeyka earned in blood and sweat. The exhausted "Stakhanovite" having received his salary used to go to the inn and spend all his money there.

And when the pauperized population, having spent all its money, had no resources to buy brandy, the Soviet Government was alarmed. All local officers were summoned "to secure the normal selling of brandy in the district" in order "to remove the financial danger". . . The government sent to the District Executive Committees such orders:

Stamp: Area Executive Committee [Plate XXV]
Luhansk
August 8, 1930
N 58/7

To: All Chairmen of D.E.C.
Area Trade Agency, Chairman
Area Co-operative Society,
Chief Town railroad station.

Copy: To Manager of spirits factory.

The following instructions are to be issued so that spirits may be sold normally, and waggon-loads despatched in time.

1) District Executive Committees must see that waggon-loads of spirits leave in due time. Village Soviets and collective farms are bound to make some waggon-loads available for co-operative agencies and trade units of the "Spirit Trust".

2) Area co-operative society must see that trade units are regularly supplied with whisky.

3) Area trade agency must instruct District trade agencies that the latter should make efforts for normal sale of spirits in districts.

4) Chief of the town railroad station will make sure of transportation of spirits to the railroad station.

Keep us notified of measures taken not later than August 10th.

Konenko (signed) Ananchenko
Secretary of A.E.C. Chairman of A.E.C.

True copy: (signature) Clerk
1. August 18th, 1930. True copy: Kozovy
for Secretary of R.A.U. Central
Co-op. Society.

Conform to the original: Savenkova
for Secretary of the factory
"Central Spirit Trust".

This copy conforms to the copy: (Signature) For Secretary.

The Area Executive Committee of Luhansk and the Chief Office of the "Centrosprit" were warning all their subordinate offices about the necessity to obtain from the Village Soviets and collective farms, horses and trucks—"as the normal selling of brandy is in danger." Most of the horses had been already eaten up, and there is poverty everywhere—but the government does not mind—it wishes to enlarge its budget from the workers and peasants. And the local committees immediately issue such orders fearing punishment.

Dnipropetrovske
D.E.C.

1172/7

To: All Village Soviets and Co-operative farms.
Attn: Spirits factory.

Be informed that supply of co-operative shops with spirits is suffering from lack of drivers.

Village agencies, instead of helping on the contrary hinder this matter by forbidding drivers to go for spirits.

1930 року 19 серпня в уродженстві
континенті с/р Кожунов в
в прийнятій ноніх тов
Примітно М. Нікова гр. зачис
с/р Васильова А. з роду Кожу
у гр. 3 в. гр. Коваль (Кожунов)
ніст оторо дарило верієм с/р
мис серебрані (9 рг) монги
верієм в о/рду

уродженстві в Кожунов
Коваль М. Коваль

Номіна { с/р
М. Перс
Дом
Акт

30 року с/р представник с/р
с/р Кожунов привіт до Забара
розкрито об'єкти в с/р, де знайдено
с/р Кожунов с/р Кожунов с/р Кожунов
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Кожунов с/р Кожунов с/р Кожунов

Plate V. ACTS OF SEARCH FOR ARMS AT THE HOUSE OF KOVAL PANKIL, AND OF ZABARA HOLYTAN

Therefore, all village agencies are required to assist in supplying shops with spirits. Keep this office informed of efforts made.

Koval (signed) Nedilko
Secretary Chairman of D.E.C.
True copy: (Signature) Secretary of the factory.

It was, however, true: the village officials were really breaking these orders, as there was a lack of horses for vital needs of the village . . . So therefore the committee of Dnipropetrovske insisted upon the realization of its orders. A new directive is issued: "to inform of the execution of the work . . ." The local committees of Kamyanka and Krynychky immediately order their Subordinate Offices.

To: All Village Soviets, district Krynychky.

Central Spirit Trust and D.E.C. Dnipropetrovske have informed us that the supply of spirits to co-operative and Spirit Trust shops is being threatened by lack of drivers.

Village Agencies, instead of helping, on the contrary, hinder this matter, by forbidding drivers to go for spirits.

District Executive Committee, upon request of D.E.C. Dnipropetrovske Central Spirit Trust, have ordered:

Not to hinder the supply to shops of spirits, but on the contrary, you must help, taking into consideration that lack of spirits is a loss to the public revenue.

Khilko (Signed) Sher
Secretary Chairman Deputy of D.E.C.
(The contents of this letter and that of the previous one are quite identical).

The chairman of Krynychky is especially afraid, as there is a lack of 102,740 roubles in the month of January. He received a telegram:

Telegram 1/3 [Plate XXVI]
(Telegram form)

Address: Krynychky, Chairman of the District Executive Committee.

Without regard to reiterated requirements the sale of spirits is not being fulfilled. District Co-operative Society did not fulfil the plan of January. Their branches reported sales of spirit have dropped. Sum of 102,740 roubles should have been obtained from sales in January. You must by all means make district Co-operative Society

Krynychky fulfil January plan that budget of your district may be fulfilled.

See that waggon-loads needed have been sent off.

Mykhaylovsky (signed) Ruditsky
Wholesale Base of All-Ukrainian Central Spirit Trust
Co-operative Union

There is a resolution in the left upper corner, written in green ink: "Comrade Harkusha: Examine, please, the speed of brandy-sales and give reasons for the lack of such an amount. Inform me about it. Nelupenko: 20. 1. 31."

In the right upper corner a resolution written with red pencil: "To the bureau. Give directions to the district offices to realize the plan of brandy sale. Signature illegible, 24. 1. 31."

The village chairman mobilized the farmers and brought the necessary brandy. The first order was realized. . . But there are still others awaiting their turn. The hungry peasants are forced to buy brandy and to drink it. This last order is a very clear one.

From: D.E.C.

To: District Co-operative Society.

The January plan for sales of spirits has not been fulfilled by you. You have not realized the sum of 102,740 roubles. Your branches deal with spirits spasmodically and reluctantly, but you make no efforts to counteract this and do not control the sale of your branches: Under the provisions of the directive of All-Ukrainian Co-operative Union you are required to take the most decisive steps for immediate prevention of causes of reluctant whisky selling and of non-fulfilment of January plan by your branches.

After causes are ascertained you are to remedy them, and the guilty should be subject to prosecution.

To dominate Ukrainians, Moscow uses not only terror, collectivisation, robbery, hunger . . . They poison the peasantry—the Spine of the Ukrainian nation—by spirits.

The Soviets have made large sums by selling brandy. They committed an unveiled criminal act in order to secure the sale of brandy. The peasant was not allowed to buy anything in the state stores (there were no private ones) without a "compulsory load"—the brandy.

These are the methods used in the U.S.S.R. for more than 30 years, to build socialism in the "state of workers and peasants".

Such is the brandy-spirits idyll in the Soviet "paradise".

State Loans

Through the Soviet press information everyone knows of the "gladness" and the enthusiasm with which the Soviet people subscribed to the state loans. These loans are issued by the Soviets year by year in enormous fixed control numbers, and the bolsheviks are achieving incredible "wonders". Even before any press information about future loans, meetings, assemblies, meetings are taking place, and people greet the loan with "patriotic enthusiasm."

This is organised according to an elaborate plan and nobody may neglect this plan—or he must expect persecution.

The true picture is, however, quite different, and the feelings of the terrorized Soviet population towards the loans were not at all friendly. They were not willing to subscribe—and, in fact, they had no means for this subscription, as all their money was already taken.

Here is an instruction from Nelupenko, showing clearly the "enthusiasm" and the "voluntariness" of the farmers—both collective and individual ones.

[Plate XXVII]

Circular Letter

To: All chairmen of the village Soviets of the district Krynychky.

The importance of the state loan "Five years plan in four years" for the socialist reconstruction of our country has not yet been understood in the country.

The following village Soviets are very scandalously behindhand: Stepanivka—13 %, Malo-Mykhaylivka—16.3 %, Mykolaivka—13 %, Vasylivka 22 %, Karn. Khutory and Popovi-Balky 23 %.

Taking into consideration that the fulfilment of the state loan has to be ended not later than 10th October, according to directions dated September 29th, 1930, from the Peoples Financial Commissariat, as well as the D.E.C.

Presidium, we herewith require this fulfilment by the established date.

Presidiums of village Soviets will be responsible for the matter.

Important Points

1) Spread your influence and make efforts among the poor farmers, workmen, as well as among collective farmers, for a 100 % effort.

2) Make efforts to realize the obligations of the state loan, selling them for cash. You are to keep a good look out that previous state loans are spread among village agencies, collective farms, and also among other classes of peasants.

3) Strive for decisions from collective farms and common meetings that money for loan obligations will be paid in advance. Spur peasants' activities to have individual competitions, and parts of village, and whole villages to compete to give the largest amount for the realization of the loan.

Establishment of red and black boards is recommended. Both positive and negative instances in realization of the loan will be given publicity.

You are to see that the loan is fully subscribed by appealing to the people's conscience and not only obeying the Party and Government's directions concerned.

Keep this Office notified of efforts made.

October 8th, 1930. Khilko (signed) Nelupenko
No. 489 Secretary Chairman of D.E.C.

The chief of the District Executive Committee is stating cynically that the fulfilment of the fixed plan ought to be based on the people's conscience, and not merely relying on the Party and Government directions! The next document is of interest, showing the methods used by this Nelupenko and his Communist friends to "mobilize" money on the basis of "people's conscience."

Excerpt from the resolution of D.E.C.

Subject: "Liquidation of areas and present problems with regard to organized work in the country."

Mobilization of money

12) Chairmen of village soviets are responsible personally for collecting money due from wealthy farmers, within 48 hours, otherwise it will be collected by force.

- 13) Taking into consideration that the state loan so far only reached 54 % from the countryside of this district, village soviets and public agencies are to spread this information as far as possible, and to spur work among the country population so that the established plan may be fully covered not later than in five days.
- 14) The financial Dept. must once more inform the population of the target figures for all kinds of financial activity.

In order to get the full picture of the "realization" of the state loans in the U.S.S.R. we quote the following excerpt from the protocol of the Krynychky Executive Committee:

11) Noting insufficient results of realization of the state loan "Five years plan in four years", the following measures are necessary:

a) The chairmen of Village Soviets who have not yet been charged with strict plans of distribution of the loan are to see that it is made. All collective farms, poor farmers agencies, poor men, and hirelings should be informed of this matter.

b) District commissions must take immediate measures to strengthen the activity of village commissions in supporting state loans. Steady control and direction over them is to be established.

c) It has been observed that some agents delay transmitting money realized from distribution of the loan. Financial Dept. of D.E.C. is required to eliminate them decisively. Guilty persons will be subject to law.

d) It was decided that 111,620 roubles of the loan was to be raised from 15 Village Soviets in this district. Now by order of the Council of People's Commissars, the allocation of the loan has to be increased by 55%, so the control plan for this district is now 173,000 roubles. Meanwhile the People's Commissariat for Finance had established a 243,000 roubles plan for this district. Therefore the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian S.S.R. and the People's Commissariat of Finance are asked to raise the 173,000 roubles plan, not the 243,000 roubles one, because two V.S. have been transferred to the district Bozhedrivka, with a 10,500 roubles plan, and five V.S. to the Town Soviet Dnipropetrovske, with a 27,500 roubles plan.

12) All the Village Soviets of the district are to take immediate steps to obtain more than 100,000 roubles from the collective farmers, by the 20th of November.

What an impudence! After the confiscation of the "kurkul's" bread, after all the numberless fines—the Government is imposing "control plans" similar to those of the "famous" bread-seizure.

Not only the "kurkuls" were suffering from those control plans but the whole peasantry were deeply disappointed with the loans of the endless "five years plan." In such a way money is "mobilized" from the peasants and workers in the U.S.S.R.—not only by means of loans, but by high taxes, which nobody is able to pay.

People in the U.S.S.R. are living under such a great pressure of state "strict control plans," that life is ceasing to be life . . . People see nothing but a dark night and hear only one permanent: "give more". Give to the Communist Party bread, money, milk, butter, meat, property, and, last but not least, give your own soul in the name of the "building of socialism in one country."

Loss of Electoral Rights

The liquidation of the "kurkul" as a class was achieved by the C.P. and the Soviet government not only by means of physical eradication of the peasantry but also by a moral terror.

One of the forms in which this was exercised was by depriving the prosperous part of the peasantry of their electoral rights.

The government of the U.S.S.R. prevented the oppressed peasantry in every way from taking part in the social life of the country. They were not able to vote or be elected in any Soviet institution. But the deprivation of the electoral rights in itself would not be very serious for the "kurkuls". The terrorized farmer would not mind very much, as he was not especially interested in the "elections". Even if he would have electoral rights, he would not be able to utilize them, because "elections" in the U.S.S.R. are performed in a prescribed way and the voices of the masses do not play any role. The cardinal point is that the citizen deprived of electoral rights is everywhere persecuted as a political foe. A man who has his individual papers marked by the sinister note "lishenets" (deprived of electoral rights) is practically ruined. It is impossible for him to obtain any work. To remain in his ruined farm is unsafe too every night he will expect a visit from a G.P.U. auto-car with his further arrest as a "class enemy" or a "vreditel" (saboteur). This is the reason why the farmers deprived of electoral rights applied in distress to all local and central institutions, wrote numerous petitions, praying to restore them their rights, tried everywhere for justice—but in vain: they could not find justice in the bureaucratic jungles of the Soviet government system. They found only heartless, cruel and indifferent behaviour by the Soviet government towards human beings.

We have seen a very interesting appeal from the farmer S. Kibets addressed to the Executive Committee of Krynychky.

(It is impossible to preserve in the translation the original orthography and the numerous slang expressions of the appeal, touching in its sincerity).

To the district executive committee of Krynychky
From the citizen S. H. Kibets.

I have been deprived of my electoral rights by the electoral commission of Semenivka for the following reasons: "He had in the year 1926 240 desiatins (a desiatin = 2.7 acres) of land in the Crimea and 28 desiatins in the district of Semenivka. He employed 15 permanent and 50 seasonal workers and had been lending his tools upon usurious conditions".

I assert categorically that there is no word of truth in this.

I am already an old man, aged 63, an invalid of the 3rd group, a cripple. I lost all interest to fight for my rights. I am also too feeble to continue working on my farm, which would be quite useless to me. I transferred all my property to the collective farm of Myronivka. I could live quietly if I had not been deprived of my electoral rights and had not been attested as a liar. I should be able to understand this deprivation if it were based upon the fact that I employed help-workers. But I don't understand the reasons, when a fly is becoming an elephant, I cannot agree with killing by means of falsehood. A great commission held conferences about my affair—gathering the necessary informations—and has been telling open untruth! The Soviet government is always watching over justice, is struggling against all kinds of wrong. The accusation of me being a usurer is invented. For many years I had been obliged to rent the necessary farming-machines like threshing-machines as I possess none. I really was an owner of land in Crimea, but this was in the year 1904, and not in the year 1920, and it was only bad land—loam mixed with stones. And the 240 desiatins were divided between 5 companions. We—my brother Hrihory Kibets and I—have had nothing but disappointment from this land and no money. We had to pay 15 roubles for a desiatin, which we were obliged to borrow at high interest. Besides, we had to pay to the bank 65 roubles mortgages for the desiatin and 60 roubles mortgage debentures.

We are owners only juridically, but in fact watchmen of a strange land—for three years only, till 1907, when the real owner sold 140 desiatins to the Germans, as we were not able to pay the due mortgages. The remainder was taken by my brother, Mychailo Kibets, who is still residing

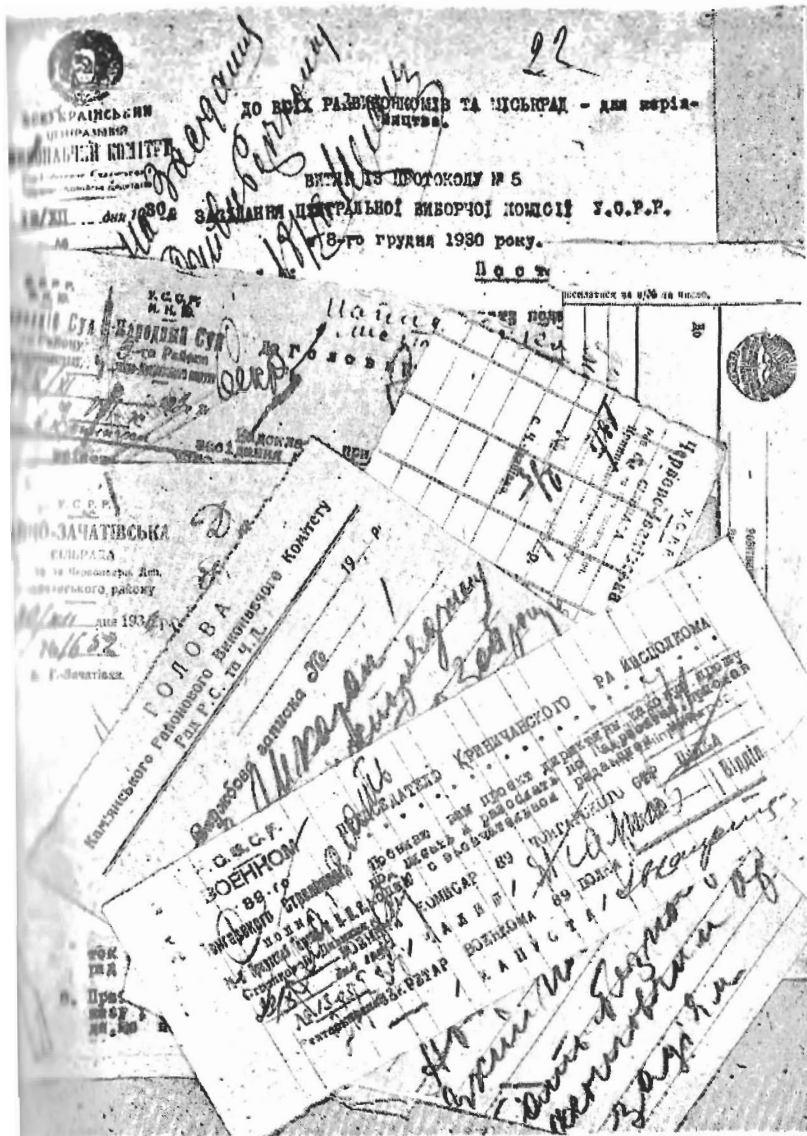


Plate VI. VARIOUS DIRECTIVES BY THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST REGIME IN UKRAINE

there. I never employed workers; they were employed by my nephew, who tried to build loam huts, without success. And now I am accused of being a great landlord! Here I can only state bad will!

I should like to add that the whole affair with the land was most unsuccessful. One of our companions, Semen Kibets, from Myronivka resigned his part and went back after one year. Another brother, Hryhoryj Kibets returned to Myronivka the following year. Only I was obliged to stay in order to be able to return the borrowed money to the kurkuls.

I myself have never been a kurkul. On the contrary—during 20 years from 1896 till 1906—I suffered under the yoke of the kurkuls' capital. I worked all my life to pay the interest on the borrowed money, worked hard until my hair turned white. It is a great injustice to consider me as belonging to the capitalistic camp. Only a happy event helped me in the year 1916 to break the kurkuls' yoke and to become a free, but still a poor, owner. But I never had the chance to be quite independent and I had to work hard all the time.

I possessed only $\frac{3}{4}$ desiatin of my own and participated with other peasants on a landed property of 42 desiatins—from 1911-1916. We used six fields rotation of crops—as it was advised by the agronomists. I was obliged to use some help-workers, as I had been many times elected to co-operative offices, and my children still were minor. In the year 1922 I got a premium— $12\frac{1}{2}$ desiatins of land were liberated from agricultural tax for my good farming. I also got many times first prizes at agricultural shows. I was proud to be a model farmer, helping the Soviet government. According to the law I had the right to employ some season help-workers, employing them only in harvest-time. It would go too far to list here all my duties, which I have honestly fulfilled for the Soviet government. My children are still Soviet officials. A long time ago I resigned individual farming, entered the collective farm and helped to organize other collective farms. Not for my own profit, but for the ideal. And now I am deprived of my electoral rights. As a rule only people are deprived of these rights who are friends of capitalism. I cannot sympathise with capitalism as I and my children would be persecuted by a new coming government. It would be quite impossible for

me to begin a new life unless capitalism itself would be a better one.

I was persecuted in the year 1905 by the Tsarist gendarmes, and was arrested for having participated in the peasants trade union. Now I want neither the Tsarist autocracy nor the capitalist one. I come from the poor farmer's family. Till the year 1916 I had been a martyr of capitalism, its slave. During the years of the "N.E.P."—freedom (N.E.P.:—new economic policy) my son entered the Komsomol (Communist youth organization), and served in the Red Army. I am proud of him as a party-member, and as a "shock-worker." It is a great injustice to deprive me of my electoral rights. I beg the district electoral commission to pay attention to my appeal, to investigate the whole affair, to call old witnesses, who have known me for a long time and to liberate me from the false accusation, a disgrace for my conscience and my family.

27th of December 1930.

S. Kibets.

What a bitter irony of life! The poor man trying to save himself and his children, in desperation demonstrates his devotion towards the Soviet government, and tells how he helped the collectivisation. He begs for mercy, weeping and quoting facts of his honest service. He put all his soul in his appeal, hoping to save himself and his family. And the results:

The District Executive Committee decided:

"To be refused according to instructions from chapter II, paragraph V point BA."

The cry of the human soul has no value compared with soviet instructions—in the country of "true democracy"—in the U.S.S.R.

Here is another sentence, pronounced by the Electoral Commission of the village Soviet Chervona-Ivanivka:

1. Application of Citizen Virsky Olefir Omelianiv for restoration of his electoral rights.

1) **Decision:** Because Citizen Virsky Olefir Omelianiv had possession of 75 hectares of land before the revolution, and used to engage workers in order to exploit them before and after the revolution, in 1929 his farm was sold off, for non-fulfilment of his corn delivery plan, and his application for restitution of his electoral rights should be rejected.

(signed) Kutcheriavy
Chairman.

Not only the "kurkuls" were deprived of their electoral rights but also middle and poor farmers. The least signs of "capitalism" such as employment of help-workers were sufficient.

Hanna Panteleyeva from the village Zachativka, the mother of several children, has been deprived of her rights. She was a help-worker herself but married a rich farmer. Her husband was deported to Siberia and she herself has been deprived of her electoral rights. She writes a touching appeal, but the Soviet catraps have no human feelings towards unhappy people. They cannot be touched by human misfortune.

Here is the appeal:

To: Electoral commission of the village Hanno-Zachativka.
From: Cit. Panteleyeva Hanna Havrilovna.

On December 11th, 1930, I, the undersigned citizen, herewith beg the village Electoral Commission to restore my electoral rights. All people and you too know very well that I am not of wealthy origin, but come from a poor family. I used to work as a hireling until I got married. It is not my fault that my husband was a wealthy farmer. I remain now without my husband, for he has been banished. I am not guilty together with my children, therefore I beg you to restore me my electoral rights. Please don't reject my application.

(signed) Panteleyeva Hanna Havrilovna

The appeal of the woman Panteleyeva was rejected like many others. The most typical, perhaps, of all analogous cases is the case of the farmer Spiridon Myronchenko (village of Semenivka). It is a drastic example of the heartlessness of Soviet bureaucracy. The appeal of Myronchenko had been forwarded for almost 11 months from commission to commission, from district to the centre and back, presented to the Executive Committee of Dnipropetrovske and returned again. The appeal was read not only by all electoral commissions, but by the local and central public prosecutors too. The author of the appeal was tortured during 11 long months. He was asked about his parents and grand-parents, was interrogated about his feelings towards the Soviet government. He had to complete numerous questionnaires, had to show enormous quantities of recommendations etc. The short appeal of Myronchenko grew into a pile of 18 large sheets. Let's glance into this pile:

[Plates XXVIII—XXXII]

At the beginning of January 1929, Spiridon Myronchenko made an appeal, having been deprived of his electoral rights. This appeal was rejected by the District Executive Committee.

And the reasons? Spiridon Myronchenko had had a woman employee. She was employed by him for . . . one month! Here is the appeal of Myronchenko:

To: Area Electoral Commission, Dnipropetrovske.

From: Myronchenko Spiridon Yakovych, resident of the village Lubomyrivka, district Krynychky, V. S. Semenivka, area Dnipropetrovske.

I have submitted my application form to the Electoral Commission Semenivka in order to have restored my and my wife's electoral rights. It is true that I had a woman-worker for a month as I am suffering from foot troubles.

I attach the certificate that I am an invalid of labour of the third class.

Attached find a copy of the certificate issued to me by the District Commission Krynychky.

From this it is evident I am ill.

Jan. 18th, 1929, (signed) S. Myronchenko.

Myronchenko was really an invalid and in possession of a medical certificate.

The Area Executive Committee writes to the District Executive Committee:

Excerpt from the protocol No. 35 of the conference of the Area Electoral Commission, Dnipropetrovske, dated May 31st, 1929.

Subject: 87. Application of S. Y. Myronchenko, citizen of V. S. Semenivka, district Krynychky, who has been deprived of his electoral rights because he used hired labour in 1928 for a month.

Decision: He is to be inserted in nominal rolls of electors having erroneously been deprived of his electoral rights.

The District Executive Committee, not being satisfied, writes an "urgent" direction to the Chairman of the Village Soviet:

Urgent

To: Chairman of V. S. Semenivka.

You are requested to notify this office at once as to whether Spiridon Yakovych (the first name of Cit. Myronchenko appears in documents as: Stephan and Spi-

don) is now hiring labour, or has used them before, and how many. Also his attitude towards Soviet authorities and country campaigns should be clarified.

July 22nd, 1929.
No. 3774

(signed) For M. Ivasyshyn
Secretary of D.E.C.

The Village Soviet sends the following answer:

To: D.E.C. Kamyanske.
From: V. S. Semenivka.

Be notified that Cit. S. Y. Myronchenko has been deprived of his electoral rights for having hired labour for two months in 1928. His attitude towards Soviet authorities is hostile as his case was subject to prosecution: for malicious non-delivery of corn.

October 19th, 1929. (signature illegible)
Secretary

According to this answer the District Executive Committee protests against the decision of the Area Executive Committee:

To: Area Executive Committee, Dnipropetrovske.

Returning to you the case of S.Y. Myronchenko. D.E.C. protest strongly against the restitution of Myronchenko's electoral rights, because he showed himself an obstinate usurer, being hostile to Soviet authorities arrangements, particularly during corn-delivery campaign, when he was condemned to jail for non-fulfilment.

Both decisions of village Electoral Commission and of District Executive Committee of non-restoration of Myronchenko's electoral rights are reasonable.

Detailed examination of Myronchenko's papers has shown that he deserves no consideration. Myronchenko is a person with anti-soviet opinions.

Therefore you are asked to revise the decision of the Area Electoral Commission for restitution of Myronchenko's electoral rights, and rescind it, and to stand by the decision of the D.E.C. Presidium, dated October 3rd, 1929.

Soman

Secretary

(signed) Kiselev

Chairman of D.E.C.

The Area Executive Committee appeals for help to the Area Prosecutor and receives the following answer:

To. Area Executive Committee.

Returning the case Myronchenko, the Area Prosecutor herewith notifies you that Cit. Myronchenko cannot be deprived of his electoral rights according to instructions, as he profited from seasonal hired labour only for two months.

Taking into consideration that Cit. Myronchenko has been condemned to jail for 1½ years, he was to be deprived of his electoral rights for that time, according to § 12 of instructions "Elections of Soviets".

Gladstein
Secretary of
Administrat. Dept.

(signed) Voycekhovych
Deputy Area Prosecutor

In possession of this answer the Area Committee writes to the District Committee and demands the restoring of Myronchenko's rights.

Proletarians of all the world, unite!

Area Executive Committee, of the soviet of workers, peasants, and soldiers' deputies, Dnipropetrovske.

No. 863/b
case 125

To: D.E.C. Kamyanske.

From: Area Executive Committee, office of Secretary.

Returning the case of Myronchenko, this office herewith explains to you that, according to instructions, Cit. Myronchenko is not to be deprived of his electoral rights for having employed seasonal labour during field works. He is, however, to be deprived of his electoral rights while serving his time of punishment in jail, according to § 12 of the respective instructions.

Annex: the file of 12 sheets.

Pochepska
Typist-secretary.

(signed) Styrankevych
Chancellor of A.E.C.

The District Executive Committee, however, goes its own way and once more deliberates in its assembly about the Myronchenko affair. Here is the result of this deliberation:

Excerpt from the protocol No. 28

Conference of the D.E.C. Presidium, Kamyanske,
December 19th, 1929.

Subject: 18. Wrong restitution of S. Y. Myronchenko's (v. Semenivka) electoral rights.

Put by D.E.C. Secretary's office.

Decision: 1. Taking into consideration that Cit. Myronchenko profited by seasonal workers for the purpose of enlarging his farm and that he is an obstinate usurer, and condemned to jail, there is to be a strong protest against the restitution of his electoral rights.

2. Area E. C. is asked once more to revise its decision in S. Y. Myronchenko's case, rejecting his application as unfounded.

The proceeding seems to be endless. It includes further investigations, examinations, trials, correspondence, telephone calls and telegrams. Finally in the month of November 1929, (the whole affair began in the month of January) the District Executive Committee obtains the following order:

Area Executive Committee of Dnipropetrovsk, January 8th, 1930.

To: D.E.C. Kamyanske.

Be advised that our previous decision in the case of Myronchenko should be observed. He is to be notified of the same.

Annex: file Myronchenko of 18 sheets.

Pochevska

Typist-secretary

(signed) Khorosh

Counsellor A.E.C.

But it was already too late to inform Myronchenko: in the meantime he had been arrested and deported to an unknown destination.

Such is the cross-roads of the "free Soviet citizen." Why is he tortured? What kind of crime had he committed? We suggest to all who have sympathetic feelings for the Soviet "democratic" regime under which "man is breathing so freely" (excerpt from a popular Soviet song) to study this case. The only "crime" of this Soviet citizen (or rather citizen under the Soviet) is that he had been an owner of a motor, a windmill, and even (!) a straw-cutter . . . He has had a help-worker too, but this help-worker was an orphan, to whom our farmer was a true loving father.

We should like to quote here some other appeals of the farmers and one very typical certificate:

To: Electoral Commission of Semenivka.
From: Cit. Zozula Luka, village Lubomyrivka, district
Krynichky.

Subject: Application.

In 1929 I was deprived of my electoral rights by the village Electoral Commission because I have had a hireling. It is true that I had a woman worker in 1925 but only for the busy season time for my family was small. Therefore you are asked to re-examine my questionnaire and my application and to restore my electoral rights.

January 1st, 1931.

(signed) L. Zozula,
applicant.

Ukr. S. S. R.
"Hanno Zachativka"
Village Soviet
of workers, peasants, and soldiers' deputies.
District Krynichky.

Feb. 1st, 1931.

To: Town Electoral Commission, Krynichky.

You are notified that Cit. Burchak Anton Khomych was deprived of his electoral rights, because of having hired labour and owning the motor. But he used to hire workers formerly, although only for one or two days in season time. Although he had a motor, he had only a quarter share and had no profit. Whereas he is feeble, and has no land rented, the village soviet therefore ask to restore his electoral rights, as he is now a member of the collective farm.

signature illegible
Secretary.

(signed illegible)
Chairman of V. S.

Ukr. S.S.R.
"Hanno Zachativka"
Village soviet of workers, peasants and soldiers' deputies.
January 27th, 1931.

No. 16

V. S. Zachativka, district Krynichky.

To: Town Executive Committee Krynichky.

You are notified that Cit. M. Neklesa was deprived of his electoral rights in February 1930. In December 1930 the Village Electoral Commission stated that he had no hired woman, but an orphan. He adopted her as his

daughter and then later arranged her marriage. Village Electoral Commission has, therefore, decided to restore him his electoral rights.

Secretary

signatures

Chairman

To: D. E. C. Krynychky

From: Bohush Mykyta Afanovych, citizen of Ch. Ivanivka, district Krynychky.

Subject: Application.

In 1925 I had established a second-class shop, then, on April 1st, 1927, I gave up dealing and rented the shop to the Krynychky Co-operative Society, which has been using it till now. On the 1st April 1930 I refused to receive rent for this shop. I have earned my living by farming, without any hired workers. I have no other income. I have never been any trouble to Soviet authorities, neither have my people, but I have been deprived of my electoral rights till now in spite of my previous efforts.

You are asked to restore my electoral rights.

January 12th, 1931.

(signed) Bohush Mykyta.

Certificate No. 14

This is to certify that the citizen of the village Kotlarivka Foma, used his chaff-cutter machine for his farming only and did not lend the same for money.

Jan. 5th, 1931.

(signed) S. Tanciar

V. S. representative.

Such are the "rights" of the Soviet citizen! All persons having been deprived of their electoral rights have to complete a questionnaire. This questionnaire is most typical too of the regime and system, where each step in the life of a man is always under control and is fixed in hundreds of questionnaires. In these questionnaires the fate of the Soviet citizen is decided.

Form No. 2.

No. of the district and the name of the Electoral commission which made public the nominal roll: 29.

Date of application: June 28th, 1930.

Application form

of the person deprived of his electoral rights according to law or by court's sentence:

- 1) Ordinal number in the list of those having been deprived
- 2) Name, first name, father's name: Neklesa Makar Hryhorovych.
- 3) Date of birth: 20. 2. 1895.
- 4) Social state:
 - a) before the Revolution (former nobleman, burgess, etc.)—not wealthy farmer, deprived.
 - b) at present time: . . .
- 5) Present place of employment: at his own farm.
- 6) Places of residence, sources of living (all places of residence or work (employment) are to be stated, as well as all the offices, military units, branches of work, time of employment, service and work):
 - a) Before the February Revolution: Lived at the village H. -Zachativka. Served in the army before the October Revolution.
 - b) After the February and before the October Revolution: Was busy in farming.
 - c) After the October Revolution till now: the same.
- 7) Whether served in empire police, gendarme corps, intelligence service, where and how long: no, nowhere, never.
- 8) Whether served in White armies, where, when, what unit? what rank, when did you participate in battles against Red Army? Served nowhere and did not participate against Red Army.
- 9) Have you ever been punished for the services with Whites, when and why set free?
- 10) Whether on special records of G.P.U. (secret state police) where, when and number of certificate: nowhere, I have never been on records.
- 11) Whether a party member, if so, of which? Loyal to Soviet authority and C.P.
- 12) Did you serve in the Red Army, where, when, how long? Did any close relation of yours serve in the Red Army, who and where? My cousin served in the Red Army in Odessa.
- 13) Family members, their age, fit or non-fit for work? 8 persons; fit for work, 1; non-fit, 7; Makar—3, Oryshka—3, Marta—12, Makar—10; three daughters: aged 8, 6, 4, and the old father, aged 75.
- 14) Property (quantity of land), horses, cattle; enterprises, tax: 4.5 hectares of land, no horses, no cow, no enterprises, free of taxes.

15) To what social group have you been ascribed (dealer, worker, wealthy farmer, not wealthy farmer, poor farmer, etc.): to the fifth group.

16: Address: Village H. Zachativka, district Krynychky.

17) Reason for having been deprived of electoral rights? Because my father had once hired seasonal workers.

18) When and by whom have you been deprived of your electoral rights: Since March 1930, by village soviet Hano-Zachativka.

signature of applicant:
(signed) M. Neklesa.

Additional information:

Decision of village Electoral Commission, or of village soviet: Decision of district Electoral Commission, or of the D.E.C.

Presidium:

Decision of Area Electoral Commission, or of Area E.C.

Presidium:

There are, indeed, no comments necessary. The questionnaire is quite eloquent itself. It is proof of the absence of any human rights, and of all the illegalities under which the subjugated people in the Soviet Union suffered and are suffering still.

Dispossession of Peasants

(“The annihilation of the kulak as a class”)

The period of the so-called “levelling down” was perhaps the most horrible one for the Ukrainian peasantry. This tragedy had its source in the cruel and criminal Marxian theory of the struggle of classes, as practised by Stalin. On Stalin’s orders millions of honest Ukrainian peasants perished in the unforgettable year of 1933. They were plundered day and night. Their property, domestic animals, tools, clothes, furniture were taken by force by the G.P.U. formations, sold in public sales or transferred to collective farms. We have already mentioned that such were the consequences for the non-delivering of cereals by the farmers during the “bread-seizures”. It was impossible for the peasants to deliver such quantities of cereals—so they had no escape at all. They had to pay enormous fines, fixed by the Party and Government. But the farmers had no money, so they were considered “criminal” bankrupts, and their properties were sold under the hammer. It was an organized offensive of the bolshevist leaders against the better-off Ukrainian peasantry, the “class-enemies”, the “kulaks”*. The farmers tried to save themselves, left all their properties and escaped. The villages became empty and the towns overcrowded by beggars, previous owners of land and growers of wheat. We are able to quote here many of the official bolshevik documents, which have never been published before. Here are some of them:

Protocol No. 29

of the Conference of the Presidium V.S. Krynychky, district Kamyanske, area Dnipropetrovske.

Present: Members of the Presidium: Vakerina, Tchernenko, Maly, Mosievych, Shram, Scherbina, Beschasny. D.E.C. representative: Com. Nomirovchenko.

Subject: Examination of the result of the 40 % tax rate on those who are obstinate in corn-delivering.

* In Ukrainian “kurkul”.

Reporter: Chairman of the Commission Com. Vakerina.

Decision: Citizen Andriy Berezhny, wealthy farmer, is obliged to deliver corn at 40% rate. He has not yet delivered 203 poods, and now refuses to make further delivery. He is to pay 500 roubles fine within 24 hours. In the case of not paying, forced collection of fines by means of selling his property must take place.

Confiscation of property of Cit. Stepan Chernenko who did not deliver 18 poods of corn. Fine should not be imposed. He is to deliver fully his quantity within 12 hours, Nov. 12th.

Confiscation of property of Cit. Eudokia Lebid. Fine should not be imposed because she had already delivered the required quantity.

Confiscation of property of the following citizens: Zhurba Velendict, Solonyna, Kutcher Khariton, Docenko Semen, Petrushevsky Oleksa, Kartchov Andriy. The representative of the D.E.C., Comrade Nomirochenko is authorised to check also their social status.

Another document:

Excerpt of the Protocol No. 27:

[Plate XXXIII]

of the Conference of the Presidium V.S. Krynychky, district Kamyanske, area Dnipropetrovske.

Nov. 1st, 1929.

Present: Members of the Presidium, and Representatives of the D.E.C.

Subject: Examination of the result of Act passed upon persons who are obstinate in corn delivering: Citizens Myna Neklesa, Ivan Zurba, Savka Saversky, and Filat Loushko.

Decision: Above citizens are obstinate in their corn-delivery, the quantity of which has been determined according to decisions of public meetings. Each of them has received a letter from the Village Commission, stating the amount of corn required to be delivered. Although wealthy farmers, they have not yet delivered the quantity of corn imposed on them, despite reiterated warnings.

They are to be fined as follows: For the quantity not delivered they are to pay their market-price:

- 1) Myna Neklesa: for 98 poods of corn not delivered, fine: 588 roubles.
- 2) Ivan Yakimovych Zhurba: for 161 poods of corn not delivered, fine: 966 roubles.
- 3) Savka Saversky: for 100 poods of corn not delivered, fine: 600 roubles.

4) Filat Martynovych Loushko: for 202 poods of corn not delivered, fine: 1,206 roubles.

Chairman of V.C., Com. Vakerina and Member of Presidium, Com. Chernenko F., are herewith authorized to begin confiscating and selling property within 12 hours, to-morrow, November 2nd, 1929.

(signed): Vakerina
Maly True copy: (Chairman, signature)
Secretary Secretary of V.S.

It is useless to comment on these documents. We can only say that for the year 1929—30 such sums, ranging from 500—1,000 roubles and more, were very high ones. In order to understand this high amount it is enough to mention that one pood of rye cost only 45 kopcks (1 rouble is equal 100 kop.).

We are able to quote a document about the methods of fining and expropriation of the "kurkuls'" property:

Town Financial Dept. Kamyanske, September 9th 1935.

No. 7/25.

[Plate XXXIV]

To: All Village Soviets of Town Soviet Kamyanske

Attn: Town State Prosecutor.

Our reiterated instructions and orders concerning the confiscation and selling of property owned by persons who are obstinate in payment of taxes have not been carried out by the majority of village soviets, as is evident from an examination of V.S. Auly activity:

1) Records on confiscation of property have been made up negligently.

2) Quite low estimates of property have been compiled.

3) Property has been sold without the approval of Town Financial Dept.

4) Money for good property has not been received because the buyers are owing large sums.

5) Property for sale has been bought by members of the Presidium and members of V.S.

6) Generally records of obstinate non-payers and the sale of property have been in great disorder.

In consequence of the above mentioned there is to be required:

1) Revolutionary justice is to be practised when making up nominal rolls of obstinate non-payers. The records should be duplicated, one copy to be handed to the non-payer.

2) V.S. have to check that the property is correctly estimated, lest the property be sold for a mere trifle.

- 1) The sale of confiscated property has to take place after the Fin. Dept. has approved the same. Without this approval any sale is forbidden.
- 4) Members of the Presidium, members of the V.S. and employees of V.S. are strictly prohibited from buying property from obstinate non-payers.
- 5) After property has been sold with the approval of Fin. Dept.—the money is to be deposited by the buyer to V.S. in cash within 24 hours. A receipt is to be written and to be attached to the case.
- 6) A file is to be kept for each case of confiscation of property, which is to be guarded by V.S. cashier.

All the V.S. have to look through the records on the property of non-payers in order to check their state, and to make efforts that said faults may be amended and avoided in the future. In case such faults are revealed by inspecting village Soviets, the guilty persons will be subjected to prosecution by law.

signed: Shyshkin

Chief of Town Financial Department

This document shows clearly that the members of the village Soviets profited by the misfortune of the naked and hungry mothers and children of the farmers who had been "displemished". But the higher Soviet officials do not allow the members of the village Soviets "to buy" (read: plunder) the property of the "criminal bankrupts". Why? The higher officials want to plunder this property themselves. They themselves need money for their own sakes, not for the sake of public welfare. And surely the bolshevik leaders enjoyed themselves among human tears, sweat and blood—surrounded by the plundered farmers' properties.

The organs of the Soviet government are thoroughly fulfilling their "duties"! The financial office of Krynychky fines W. Olijnyk a farmer, 5,780 roubles (equal in the year 1930 to hundreds of thousands of later Soviet roubles). It is, of course, impossible for W. Olijnyk to pay such a fine. But this makes no matter for the communist Soviet government. Though W. Olijnyk has no money, he still has some property, and this property is to be taken away! And the District Executive Committee issue the following decision:

Resolution of the Presidium of D.E.C. Krynychky.

Case: V. Olijnyk.

Subject: Conditionally cancelled tax arrears from Citizen V.F. Olijnyk of village Krynychky.

Total sum: 5,780.48 roubles.

Fixed by Fin. Sub. Dept. (Comrade Shlaha)

Decision: Taking into consideration that Cit. Olijnyk, former individual dealer, wealthy farmer, has still some property which can be confiscated for the payment of his arrears, 5,780 r., conditionally cancelled, according to the decision of the Presidium of D.E.C., dated July 19th, 1930, protocol No. 45—the above mentioned decision is to be reversed. Fin. Sub. Dept. of D.E.C. is herewith authorized to recover within 24 hours the arrears 5,780.48 r., from Cit. Olijnyk—by means of forced confiscation of his property.

Is this not unveiled plunder ordered by those who are cynically asserting that the Soviet people are the happiest people in the whole world? Where on earth can we find such a plunder performed by the government itself and the ruling party? Trying to save himself W. Olijnyk and his family beg and pray everywhere—in all offices of the Soviet Government, imploring time. But to whom can they appeal? The bolsheviks have no mercy towards the owners even of a barn, of a cow, hut or truck! The family of Olijnyk was refused everywhere. Once more they implore the District Executive Committee of Krynychky, and they receive the following answer from this committee:

Excerpt from the protocol of the Presidium of D.E.C., Krynychky:

Subject: Application of Cit. Volodymyr, Olha and Anatol Olijnyk for suspension of the order to have their father's property confiscated, owing to his non-payment of 5,780.48 roubles arrears.

Put by Fin. Sub. Dept. Reporter Comrade Shlaha.

Decision: To abstain from consideration of this application.

Pay attention! "To abstain from consideration of this application!" Even criminal robbers have mercy towards children, but not the Russian usurpers. Let us quote a list of farmers taxed definitely as to their delivery of corn:

[Plate XXXV]

The district list of peasants with a high fixed tax in kind and their deliveries of corn up to January 1st, 1933.

Name, first name	Tax delivered quintals		Remarks
Village Auly Horbonos Kusma	27.0	6.5	has been sold out. delivered in due time

Horbonos Panas	12.3	16.83	delivers in time
Makarenko Pelahia	16.0	6.85	has been sold out.
Mhorskun Stepan	17	—	husband in banishment (Solovky).
Zelenko Korniy	10.0	—	has been sold out, works at a factory as a specialist.
Village Romankovo			
Suby Yakiv Fedor.	14.0	—	has been sold out in 1931, condemned in 1932.
Karaul Dmytro Ilych	13.5	—	displenshed in 1931.
Bondar Fedir Fed.	26.0	4.6	has been sold out.
Bluznyk Yakiv Hn.	9.5	3.0	displenshed in 1931.
Pivnenko Hauryil H.	6.5	2.0	— —
Village Novoselivka			
Bondar Zakhar	20.17	15.15	— —
Kupa Mykola	22.34	19.88	out of the village.
Village Mykolaivka			
Konyk Ivan	7.0	—	has escaped.
Ivahnuryadno Feod.	3.8	—	has escaped.
Malyea Merkul	2.74	—	has escaped.
Village Karnaukhivka			
Nazarenko Semen	32.65	—	has escaped, his wife in jail.
Papaika Kuzina	14.85	—	has been seized for non fulfilment.
Oshrenko Konon	11.90	—	has been sold out.
Village H. Zachativka			
Chornyak Mych. Victor	29.63	—	— —
Chernyak Hrycko	7.05	7.05	— —
Village Krynychky			
Chernenko Ivan Hr.	44.55	14.5	having been sold out, escaped from the village.
Chernenko Hyva Hr.	72.00	12.71	the same.
Shulha Trifon	22.54	—	has escaped.
Shulha Havrylo	19.06	—	has been sold out in 1931, escaped from the village.
Village Blahovishchenka			
Vanchenko Levko	20.08	5.0	escaped from the village, he has no property, but a house.

Maymur Fedir	--	3.46	condemned for 3 years, has no property but a house.
Village Ch. Ivanivka			
Chornohray Serhey P.	20.0	4.20	sold out, condemned for 4 years.
Myroshnychenko Ivan	19.10	5.60	sold out, escaped from the village.
Pryadka Mychaylo	23.45	17.63	all his property has been sold off except the house.
Kulish Prokip Lazar	22.05	3.07	escaped from the village.
Kolomojyc Laver	35.6	taken off	has been sold out in 1931, escaped from the village.
Cebaty Khariton	20.87	5.12	has been sold out, escaped from the village.
Kakusha Dmytro	25.55	--	has been sold out, escaped from the village.
Pyvovar Denys	26.05	5.6	escaped from the village.
Pyvovar Kateryna	16.35	5.37	-- --
Kakusha Sofron	23.41	7.48	his farm has been liquidated.
Village Semenivka			
Pohorilyj Syla	31.31	19.31	has been sold out, condemned for 3 years.
Babenko Dmytro	42.07	27.31	has been sold out, escaped from the village.
Tkach Vasyl	35.2	43.7	all his corn has been taken out of pits, condemned.
Makhlay Serhiy	19.41	19.43	
Myronchenko Hryh.	6.47	6.64	
Khoryshman A.	25.87	30.69	
Mukha Yukhym	19.88	19.89	
Chernenko Ivan	15.76	16.36	
Pas Kindrat	6.37	7.00	
Myronchenko T.	15.30	11.61	escaped, has no property.

Perybyinis Nikifor	37.74	26.01	has been sold out, escaped from the village.
Shevchenko Petro	48.26	37.63	escaped, has no property.
Kholodchenko P.	67.68	43.79	escaped, sold out.
Kholodchenko Nestir	34.50	15.00	escaped, sold out.
Village Karnaukhivski Khutory			
Burchak Tymish	37.8	9.8	sold out in 1931, he is working in Dnipropetrovsk.
Burchak Prokip	21.05	7.81	the same.
Honcharenko Ilko	12.6	2.32	the same.
Dmytrenko Ivan	21.35	3.9	was sold out partly in 1932.
Dmytrenko Tymish	16.75	2.30	was sold out in 1931, he is working in Dnipropetrovsk.
Hnatenko Volodymyr	26.77	13.61	the same.
Kulbaba Mykyta	27.84	8.7	condemned for 5 years.
Neklesa Anton	22.5	3.93	property has been confiscated.
Olijnyk Petro	17.89	3.89	confiscated in 1931, his son has been condemned.
Olijnyk Ustyna	18.00	5.37	property was sold off in 1931.
Samovarenko Anton	27.73	5.0	was sold out in 1931, he is now in Dnipropetrovsk.
Samovarenko Petro	29.3	8.85	was sold out in 1931, he is now in Dnipropetrovsk, no property.
Sitalo Kyyrlo	16.25	5.48	the same.
Sitalo Mykyta	33.12	22.7	the same.
Samchenko Danylo	18.90	7.05	the same.
Sitalo Petro	16.5	3.13	the same.
Chernyavsky Pavlo	20.76	14.66	confiscated in 1931.
Chorny Ilko	18.07	3.38	
Chwec Wasyl	15.75	5.55	
Chyniy Trokhym	18.9	10.00	has escaped from the village.

"Confiscated", "arrested", "sold off", "condemned", "escaped". . . such are the results of the deeds of the soviet bolshevik government, against the innocent Ukrainian farmers during this period. It was the period of cruel, unheard-of and barbaric eradication of the Ukrainian village, transferring it on the "tracks of socialist building." Stalin practised what Marx preached in his "struggle of classes."

Some might think that the above-mentioned facts were perhaps exaggerated—a local deflection of the general party line"—as they used to say during these times in U.S.S.R. Not at all. This was not a "local deflection", but a planned eradication of the richer farmers. These farmers—as it was said by Lenin—might try "to restore capitalism" and therefore they had to be physically eradicated. According to these commands of Lenin, and his pupil Stalin, the bolsheviks were acting. They had their orders from the centre and these orders were strictly executed by the local communist officials. It was the "general party line", the line of offensive against the "class enemies", the line of struggle with all the "old", which might retard the Socialistic economy, and bring back capitalism. One of the Communist leaders, the secretary of the central committee of the Ukrainian C.P., S. Kossior (XIIIth Congress of the C.P. of Soviet Ukraine, 1935) spoke as follows:

"The fight for socialism is a fight against the old, against the remainders of the capitalist system, a hard fight against the class foe, against all who are anxious to draw us back and to restore the old way of living". According to these principles of a "hard fight against the class foe", against the "kulaks", Kossior proclaimed a "pitiless eradication of the remainders of class foes, an increase of bolshevik attention". It is quite clear that all the local party and Soviet "comrades" were anxious to carry out the instructions from their centre, the orders of their leaders and, assisted by the G.P.U., were performing an offensive against the "kulaks". The persecuted farmer tried to hide himself in towns, in factories and plants, lived under an assumed name in order to save his life. But the Russian hunting for human beings always found new methods, searching for "inimical elements" among the peasants, workers, members of the trade-unions etc.

The following document with the note "most urgent," should be read.

To: Chairmen of town, urban district and village soviets of district Kamyanske.

Most Urgent

Factory committees of Dzerzhynsky, Pravda and Petrovsky, as well as railroad trade unions have started a campaign for dismissing all former wealthy farmers from their jobs and expelling them from trade unions, as well as those persons who used to agitate against collectivisation etc.

D.E.C. Presidium herewith insists on the revelation immediately of such persons, to make up nominal rolls with their details, and to send the same to their places of duty.

Committee of poor farmers and other village agencies are to be involved in this work.

January 31st, 1930.

(signed) Kiselev,
Chairman of D.E.C.

Lomon
Secretary.

It is clear that there was no refuge for the terrified and plundered farmer under the Soviet sky. His life was worse than that of a wolf. One of the methods to eliminate any possibility of the farmer leaving his village and finding a job outside, was the introduction of the so-called "social certificates". People were not admitted to any kind of work without such a certificate—neither the farmers, nor the workers, academicians etc. The chief of the district committee of Krynychky "comrade" Nelupenko writes:

There occur cases of village soviets having issued certificates about their property to those farmers who were to be dispossessed—without having stated that these farmers were to be dispossessed. From these certificates it is evident that farms are not subject to taxation.

Such certificates give a false impression of the social status of a farm. This is of special importance in cases where factories hire workers and where wealthy farmers penetrate by means of such certificates. This practice must stop immediately. Certificates have to give a true picture of the social status of the person concerned.

Khilko

Secretary

(signed) Nelupenko

Chairman of D.E.C.

The overwhelming cruelty of the bolsheviks has been the cause of the destruction of families. Children were renouncing

their fathers if they were regarded as "kurkuls". The daughter of the farmer Vasyl Kozlenko (village Krynychky) left her dispossessed father and went to a collective farm under cover of an assumed name. Nevertheless, when Kozlenko was plundered of all his property his daughter was not able to endure this and, trying to save her father, declared that the property belonged to her and had only temporarily been transferred to Kozlenko. The "attentive eye" of Soviet "justice" saw through this and the family had to appear before a "People's Court of Justice." This is the decision of the court, dated December 12th, 1930:
Plate [XXXVI]

Decision of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. On December 12th, 1930, the 3rd People's Court at Krynychky, consisting of Chairman: Sokruta. Public assessors: Shlykin and Holub. Secretary: Horliev.

Having investigated the case of the accused Wasyl Semenovych Kozlenko, in an open meeting the court has found that his daughter has been working under another name at a collective farm. The accused pretends to be looking after the property and cattle owned by his daughter. Taking into consideration that she should not leave her property with her father, the court has decided: Village soviet of Semenivka and workers brigade are to check whether a wealthy farmer's daughter was working at a collective farm, and if so, she is to be expelled, and to check who is the real owner of the cattle and other things, whether the accused Kozlenko Vasyl or in fact his daughter. Appropriate measures are to be taken. The original is duly undersigned. True copy: Secretary of the third People's Court at Krynychky.

The wild laws of this party and the Soviet government are not restricted to the persecution of the elder generation of farmers. These laws of the modern middle ages have been broadened to include the children of the persecuted and repressed fathers. The "kurkuls" were eradicated "with their roots". The children of the rich farmers were not admitted to any kind of schools. The children too were obliged to have "social certificates"—as is evident from the following instruction of the Inspector of Education.

Copy.

To: Professional schools in the district of Kamyanske.

We have been notified by the Area Education Inspector's office that in checking the pupils' social status, some have been expelled from schools because of their social status even if they had not concealed it.

According to the instructions of the People's Commissariat of Education, dated April 18th, 1929, "pupils of bottom classes should not be expelled from professional schools unless they have concealed their social status when entering the school—if there is no other reason existing."

In any case the expulsion of bottom class pupils may only take place with the approval of the Area Education Office.

Cases of first and second class pupils, who did not conceal their social origin, and whose parents have been deprived of voting rights, are to be considered according to the instructions of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee of March 30th, 1929, i. e. persons who have lodged a complaint against decisions concerning the loss of their voting rights, should not be expelled from schools until their cases are settled by the Area and Ukrainian Central Executive Committee. The receipt of the complaint by the electoral commission may serve as evidence.

Pupils who have concealed their social origin are subject to expulsion no matter which courses they are taking. This circular is also effective for schools which are not State schools.

Cevidnyk

(signed) Volansky

Head clerk

District Inspector on Education.

May 7th, 1929.

No. 2316

This behaviour towards the children of the "kurkuls" forced them to renounce their parents and their names—in order to get some kind of education.

Does the world know such examples of cruelty? Does the world understand this awful tragedy of the life within the Russian-bolshevik hell? If we were not able to verify all our assertions by means of official documents, it could be said that all these assertions were the results of an insane imagination. But only an insane or blinded communist would not believe in the truth of these facts!

Collectivisation

It is wrong to try to describe collectivisation in the U.S.S.R. merely as a bolshevik experiment.

What is an experiment? If a man or a group of men make a trial, looking for new lines of evolution or of building social life and take a new direction in case of bad luck—that would be an experiment. Collectivisation, however, had not been an experiment at all. It was socialist-communist rebuilding of the whole economy, based on the doctrine of Marx. No failures or resistance were able to force the bolsheviks to give up this injurious and life-killing doctrine, which meant the ruination of the peasantry, transforming it to a community of universal serfdom.

The Russians understood too well the psychology of the free Ukrainian farmer, who hated all socialisation of his lands. So the communist centre, headed by the Politbureau and Stalin, was intentionally creating such living conditions as to force the Ukrainian peasantry under the yoke of a new serfdom—collectivisation. Hence followed planned oppression and terror—deprivation of electoral rights, bread-seizure, and seizure of all eatables—meat, milk, potatoes, sunflower seeds, hemp, eggs—robbery of the peasantry never equalled before in the world.

The Russians were forcing into collective farms the robbed and hungry peasantry, in spite of the tears of mothers and children in those ghastly times when fires covered all Ukraine, signs of the massed resistance of the Ukrainian peasants against collectivisation. We are surviving witnesses of the bloody epoch. We remember well the process of collectivisation. We felt the hard pressure of the Kremlin red hammer on ourselves. A large bolshevik propaganda machine worked at full speed to prove the "voluntariness" of collectivisation and its "successes". The true picture was however quite a different one. We know but too well the Russian-bolshevik methods used in the organization of the collective farms.

All party and government organs from the highest to the lowest worked feverishly, instructing the party and Soviet offi-

als and plenipotentiaries "to mobilize all their forces and to realize "100% collectivisation". There are, in these secret instructions, clear directions to break the resistance of the peasants by any possible means and to force them to enter the collective farms. Having got such instructions, the party bloodhounds attack the villages in crowds in order to perform collectivisation. Ukraine has never seen anything similar during the thousand years of its existence.

The peasants are invited to general meetings in order to sign "voluntary" resolutions of entering the collective farms. Meanwhile all the plenipotentiaries, activists, the shock-brigades run about the streets, invade each hut, threatening with "diswealthing", confiscation of all property, deprivation of electoral rights and arrests if the peasants would not attend the meeting; each disobedient farmer is noted by the "collectivists" in order to be denounced later to the N.K.V.D.

At last all the peasants are forced to be present at the meeting.

"Who among you is against collectivisation?"—is the first question. The answer must be given by means of open voting in the presence of the plenipotentiaries and the local communists. Nobody wants to be deported to Siberia or Kolyma or to be shot in the cellars of the N.K.V.D., so no hands are raised.

A resolution was accepted "unanimously" (as there was nobody against it, of course): "The proposition to join the collective farms was accepted unanimously." In this way were organized the collective farms in the U.S.S.R.! After the proposition had been accepted, the communists began to carry it out with great vigour. Horses, cows, tools were requisitioned. The peasants looked embarrassed but there was nothing to do; they themselves had voted for "the collectivisation". We will repeat once more, basing our words upon facts and documents: no step of a peasant or, in general, of a citizen, can be fulfilled without the knowledge and the control of the party and the government. A man in U.S.S.R. is like a fly, caught by a spider in its web. . . . The collectivisation was such a web. But neither terror, nor threats nor various "directions" could break the passive and active resistance of the Ukrainian peasantry.

The Ukrainian farmer who was accustomed for many generations to work with his own hands on his own field, knows very well what collective farming really means: harvesting weeds.

It was better for the Ukrainian farmer to die than to carry the ponderous yoke of the collective farm. Therefore, as the

peasants who joined collective farms were resisting the common collective sowing, the fields remained unsown.

The anti-soviet, anti-bolshevist feelings among the peasants grew stronger, so the C.P. and the Soviet Government introduced a new method to discover the adversaries of the collective farms and to deliver them to the G.P.U.—N.K.V.D. This method consisted in the so-called "political reports". These political reports aimed at discovering all those who dared to oppose in any way the communist-Soviet Government.

Let us quote one of these "political reports", written by "comrade" Kiselev, chief of the district executive committee of Krynychky.

Secret

To: All Village Soviet Chairmen and Representatives of D.E.C.

Indifference of D.E.C. Representatives and V.S. Chairmen to submitting political reports to D.E.C. has been noted. This delays reactions which are very important for the sowing campaign.

Therefore all D.E.C. Representatives (if absent V.S. Chairman) are required to submit political reports to this office by the dates: 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, and 28 of this month, as follows:

- 1) Sowing campaign's progress
- 2) Collectivisation's progress
- 3) Farmers' mood
- 4) Whether there are cases of leaving collective farms, if so, for what reasons.
- 5) Individual farmers' rebellious acts, their social status.
- 6) Whether there are faults in officials' activity.

April 8th, 1930.
No. 56.

(signed) Kiselev
D.E.C. Chairman

And here is the political report, speaking clearly for itself.

Political Report

On farmers' mood during spring sowing campaign.
March 14th, 1930.

Village Mykolaivka

They started working; 17 hectares have been sown. Farmers' mood begins to change, but work is still going drowsily. Open resistance has not been observed in fields.

Village Bereznivatka:

Farmers' mood is bad, due to destructive activity of wealthy farmers and their fellow-travellers: Members of V.S. and of executive council of collective farm at the village Malo-Abramchyk started communization of horses.

A great crowd of women came, armed with clubs and other things, and began demanding that horses be returned. They also tried to beat up representatives of D.E.C. and D.P.C. (District Party Committee). The chief at this was Kanyashyna Nastia with her husband Kanyashyn Mykhaylo, a middle peasant. The stable of former landlord Klyshkan being repaired, a group of women came under the leadership of Kononenko Dmytro who agitated against collectivisation, saying: "We have been already worn out with serfdom and its manor houses, and you are building new estates once again".

This agitation had results. Kononenko's wife, Hanna, struck the V.C. Chairman Konyacky on the face, and thereafter this group, together with Kononenko, went to corn bins, calling out: "Break the lock, take corn". Land for individual farmers of the villages Yurivka and Volodymyrivka was assigned, and an organized group both of women and of men under the leadership of V.S. member Pidust Kyrylo mobbed the land surveyor, comrade Kovsan who had to fly to the office of the village M. Mykhaylivka. Those who chased him required comrade Kovsan to be given to them, saying: "Give us that landlord, why have you hidden him?" Thus, they hindered the land surveying. Public mood is very bad also in the villages Hrushevo-Rudnychne and Chervone.

Former V.S. Secretary Zolotny Pylyp, not wealthy farmer, is agitating against collectivisation, saying: "You are oppressing us; the collective farm is a yoke".

Chairman of K.N.S. (Poor Farmers' Committee) com. Ryazanov committed a rash action in having called up 28 poor men, K.N.S. members, to the V.S. office without knowledge of anybody, for they did not agree to communize horses and tools. Women came together with men, and began rioting near V.S. office.

Village Chervono-Ivanivka

Farmers' mood of Chervono-Ivanivka and Korobchyne was the best one up to March 12th-13th; however, agita-

tion and action occur against V.S. One can hear such shouts as: "Give back horses, give back seeds".

Main difficulties are expected while assigning individual parcels of land.

The Report of March 16th 1930.

Village Malo-Olexandrivka

The common collective farm has been absorbed by the commune Petrovsky. There occurred such incidents as women taking back their communized horses. One woman tore off the stable chain and took her horse back. We have been informed that these women are spurred on by the village wealthy farmers.

Village Sursko-Mykhaylivka:

Members of the collective farm have gone together to plough fields. Men came and began to warn them not to, but collective farmers did not follow this warning. After a while, some 150 men and women met and began threatening: "We shall pierce all of you with pitchforks if you plough our land."

Farmers of the 1st part require:

- a) To be permitted to sow their own land.
- b) To give back land.
- c) To return wealthy farmers who were arrested for agitation against collective farms.

Women of the 4th part armed with shovels have thrashed the member of the collective farm, Dmytrenko, who worked in fields, and then began leading away collective horses after their return from fields. Militia guards have been summoned to keep order. Collective farm members say women will arrange unauthorized meeting on March 16th so as to take measures against collective farm.

Women of the 3rd part have thrashed Yakymenko, collective farm member. 10 horses have been taken out of the stable without permission on March 14th. Actually, the mood is very bad.

Farms Karnaukhivski Khutory

Some poor farmers, after agitation by wealthy ones, don't wish to sow collectively, especially women.

There were incidents when communized horses were taken back without permission.

Semenivka

Collective farm members, working in fields, were threatened by women: "If you intend working on the land in the future, you will be killed!" Some agitators against collective farms come from Chervono-Ivanivka. On March 16th individual parcels of land were being assigned.

Village Auly

On March 15th farmers' mood was bad, but after explaining in the evening to mass meeting agitation has rather abated. Generally, people demand to till fields as formerly.

Village Romankovo

Some farmers of the 3rd and 7th part require land left as before. Especially, they say in the 7th part: "If a member of a collective farm goes to plough fields, he will be cut by shovels." Especially women are agitating.. Corn has mostly been distributed to farmers.

Village Malo-Mykhaylivka

Seeds have been taken by farmers of Hnativka without permission of V. S. The rest of farms also require to be supplied with seeds for individual sowing, saying: "We shall sow fields of our own, as before". Collective brigade coming to till land newly assigned for the collective farm near Danylivka, all community went out with clubs, prohibited sowing, and drove away collective farmers together with horses and tools, prevented sowing. Collective farms say, they will not till land belonging to others lest they should be thrashed by these people.

Farmers at Volodymyrivka, having decided to refuse land from land-surveyor, are sowing land of their own.

On March 15th land-surveyor was driven away from fields and hindered from further work. Community's mood is hostile. They are going to refuse land, if they are given land beyond the collective farm. They also say they have no seeds: "All has been already taken away".

Village Kamyanske:

There were cases when factory workers living at Kamyanske declared themselves hostile to the collective farm, as follows:

1) **Polovchenko Opanas Ivanovych** (rolling section), instead of coming himself to the meeting, sent his wife, who shouted: "Eyes should be gouged of those who enter the collective farm."

2) **Zahreba Eugene Evt.** (mechanic section) came to the Administration of the collective farm, asking to be struck from the roster at once for he is not willing at all to be connected with any collective farms.

3) **Kozyk Semen Fylymonovych** (waggon factory) came to the meeting with his wife and shouted: "They drew people by force into collectives." Meantime his wife with other women made every effort to break up the meeting by shouting.

4) **Rustiansky Ivan** (worker at the new power station). His wife threatened to kill Deputy Chairman of the Coll. Farm in order to hinder collective activity.

5) **Kotlovey Mykola** (wire section) came to the granary and required seeds to be given to all without exception. He agitated farmers to sow land assigned to the co-operative dairy farm and collective farmers to sow individually land assigned for the collective farm.

6) **Tiahnyriadno Vasyl** (roller) said he will allow nobody to sow the land of his own which has been assigned for the collective farm and co-operative dairy farm.

7) **Kozyk Yakym** (industrial worker) being given advice to deliver seeds, destroyed it.

8) **Polovchenko Havrylo** (worker of the roller section) has land of his own, had entered the collective farm, received a certificate, then after a while he came to the town soviet and required to be cancelled from the collective farmer's roster as he is not willing to remain there.

9) **Sukhovy Tymoshka** (iron rolling section) has land of his own, had entered the collective farm, and then in two days declared he wanted no collective farm, being a worker.

Village Krynychky:

They began harrowing fields. People of the 8th part, spurred by wealthy farmers' supporters, were not willing to accept land which has been assigned to them beyond the collective farm, and said: "We shall sow land which

was our own before repartition and assigned for the collective farm."

6th part people's mood is very bad. They are requiring land which has been assigned for the collective farm. Farmers of the 9th part arranged a demonstration on March 14th, requiring land, and expressing themselves against collective land ploughing, but on the next day some went in fields after having explanation and seeing their requirements would not be satisfied.

There took place an incident: women of the 2nd part came and took back without permission 66 of 112 horses communized, but after a while they returned them.

Farmers from Dibrova took corn and horses without permission; village soviet started distribution of seeds.

Village Vasylivka:

D.E.C. representative, having arrested three wealthy farmers about 3.00 a. m., conducted them to the village soviet. Meanwhile, a crowd had gathered near V. S. who retook the arrested men. Then, having locked representatives in the V.S. Chairman's room, they remained standing round the V. S. office. Arrested V. S. Chairman was led by the farmers to the phone to give explanation to D.E.C. All the windows in V. S. office were broken.

The Chairman of V.S. Karnaukhivski Khutory said people had been going to kill representatives, but they were held back.

While coming near the V. S. office, farmers were heard shouting: "Why has Osada (D.E.C. representative) come to us?".

Village Stepanivka:

Wealthy farmer fellow-travellers held their separate meeting where they agreed to break spring sowing campaign. Having been asked: "Who has given permission for the meeting to be held?" one of them, Kostohryz Sydir, said: "We gave the permission ourselves." Being asked: "Whether the V.S. have given permission?" he said: "First we shall clear up the matter and then will go to the village soviet". Thereupon the V. S. requested the following persons to be prosecuted: Avramenko Ivan with his wife Paraska, Kostohryz Sydir with his wife Onystyna, Varyvoda Vasyi, Kryvoruchko Vasyi, Kononenko T., and Kostohryz Tetiana.

True copy:

Such were the feelings of the Ukrainian peasantry towards the collective farms—this servile communist form of economy. Such was the “voluntariness” of the bolshevik “collectivisation”.

Despite it, the communists were following their “general line” of rebuilding agriculture, of leading the farmer from the “small growers’ tracks” to the “socialistic ones”—leading steadfastly and mercilessly. Here is one of the Soviet protocols concerning this affair:

Protocol No. 4.

of the session of the Presidium of the D.E.C. Krynychky,
area Dnipropetrovske

October 22, 1930.

Town Kamyanske!

Present: Presidium members: c. c. Nelupenko, Teverovsky, Khilko, Shlaha. Candidates: c. c. Baranov (5 min. late), Ovechkin (two hours late).

Subject: State of collectivisation of the district (reporter: com. Pavlychenko, assisted by com. Prokopov). Put according to the plan of work.

Held speech: c. c. Kryvoruchko, Shlaha, Sydorenko, Cyhanko, Nelupenko.

Subject: 1) The increase of collectivisation by 89 farms from the 1st of September to date is not sufficient.

Farms collectivized by Oct. 20, 1930—1,764, 25%
Land—11,062 h. 20% Collective farms created: “Zorya” (Sursko-Mykhaylivka), “Chervony Yar” (V.S. Chervony Mayak), and “Khvylia Revolucyi” (Semenivka).

2) Little increase of collective farms; applications for leaving collective farms; discrediting collective movement among people organized in the collective farm “Dzerzhynec” (v. Mykolaivka), which has sold its production at private market, show that collectivisation has not been paid much attention, both by District Agricultural Dept. and by Co-operative corn Agency and V. Soviets. Mass explanatory work has not been arranged.

3) Building works in collective farms Blahovishchenko and Semenivka have not been done according to plan.

4) Leading personnel of collective farms are not quite proficient with their appointments; therefore many branches of work such as autumn sowing campaign, corn delivery, mobilization of money, examination of applications



Plate VII. PRIMITIVE HUT OVER A HOLE IN THE GROUND



for admission to collective farms and 'kolkosp' construction are neglected, and efforts have not been made in time for strengthening administration of collective farms: "Dzerzhynec", "Novy pobut", "International", and "Vsesvitny Zhovten".

Decision of the D.E.C. Presidium

1) To confirm the plan of the further collectivisation submitted by the District Co-operative Corn Agency and by the District Agricultural Dept. Estimate Districts collectivisation to reach 84% by the 1st April 1933. Transferring five collective farms to the higher form of collectives, and approving the organization of 12 new collective farms.

2) Aiming at a decisive change in the progress of collectivisation, the District Agricultural Dept, the District Co-operative Corn Agency, and village soviets of the district besides being charged to carry out the state campaign, are required to strengthen their activity with regard to creating collectivisation. For this purpose:

a) they should speed organization of new collective farms, from their lower forms to higher ones.

b) to charge V.S. and Administration of 'kolkosps' with immediate organization of steady brigades consisting of active collective farmers, soviet members, members of Young Communist Union and of active peasants.

The main work of these brigades will be to recruit at least one or two individual farmers to the collective farm, but of course not restricting themselves to this. c) to arrange social competition with regard to farmer collectivisation, paying great attention to this task.

d) to charge Administration of the District Co-operative Corn Agency with immediate measures for strengthening leading personnel of certain collective farms, where it is necessary.

Especially to charge D.C.C.A. to investigate within a week the activity of collective farms of Hrushivka, Mykolaivka, Chervony Mayak, Semenivka, Novoselivka, "Lenin" and "Shevchenko" of Sursko-Mykhaylivka.

e) to finish building works in collective farms as soon as possible.

f) D.C.C.A., having agreed with the Ukrainian Collective Farm Central Agency, has to arrange within a week

standard forms of record of movement and state of collectivisation, which are to be sent to periphery, and collective farms will be made to submit to the D.C.C.A. the information needed by the prescribed dates.

Some of these paragraphs are of importance, especially for all foreigners who are only acquainted with the "gifts" of the collective economy. It is clear, at first, that collectivisation was introduced from above, without paying any attention to the will of the peasants. It is to be seen secondly, that farmers caught in the collective nets were robbed of their rights to move and to sell freely. The collective "Dzerzhinets", from the village Mykolaivka, brought to the market some foods, and the chairman of the District Executive Committee alleged at once that the collective farms were discredited, as they had no rights to sell their products on the private market.

Here is buried the secret: the Ukrainian peasantry were forced into the collective farms in order to be transformed from free farmers into serfs. They become servants of the collective farm, and this farm is a state one. The state is playing with the collective farms like a juggler with his balls. Here lies the essence of collectivisation: the transformation of Government offices into organs of state exploitation that give the Russian-communist dictators the possibility to realize their final aims of world conquest and suppression.

The Sowing Campaign

By forcing the Ukrainian peasant to enter collective farms, the bolsheviks killed all his initiative. The collective farm became for him a new kind of servitude; he was forced to work hard from dawn to dusk without obtaining the fruits of his work since the collective farmer, the modern serf, receives but small rations based upon the so-called "work-days."

It is therefore easy to understand that the collective farmer, when this economy was on a high level, was not able to partake of it, as all the income was taken by the state. The collective farm was strange to the farmer and even inimical.

This is the reason why all collective work was indifferent to the farmer and he did not show any initiative. Such behaviour made the Russian-bolshevik leaders extremely angry and by terror, threats and oppression they tried to extract from the Ukrainian peasant the utmost possible energy and labour in order to strengthen the collective system. The work in the collective farms was very slow. Even the best parcels of land remained unsown. The bolshevik leaders in the district areas and centres accused the populace of "sabotage" and "breaking" the sowing campaign, and threatened the farmers with new reprisals. Throughout the night, Executive Commissions with their leaders wrote resolution after resolution, one directive after another; the contents of these resolutions and directions are typical of Soviet government system orders, propositions, directives, threats. We quote here one protocol which is very typical of the style of governing the collective and the individual farm or (according to the Soviet terminology), the socialist (collective) and the individual "Sectors".

This protocol is extracted from "case No. 15" of the Krynychky District Executive Committee, dated 19th September 1930.

Protocol No. 1.

Sitting of the D.E.C. Presidium Krynychky, area Dnipropetrovske, September 19th, 1930.

Subject: Report on state of autumn sowing campaign.

(Reporter comrade Shram)

Put on according to the plan of D.E.C. Presidium activity. Speeches by: c. c. Shram, Snihursky, Cyhanko, Osada, Dzhymin, Nelupenko.

- 1) Village Soviets and representatives in the country are to hasten activity of autumn sowing. Village Soviets are to appoint responsible agents to certain parts and villages which are getting slack. They will be personally responsible for sowing in due time.
- 2) Village Soviets are ordered to arrange mass meetings, both within socialist sector and among individual farmers for acceleration of autumn sowing campaign.
- 3) It was observed that some village soviets are going to arrange sowing of rye in excess of the plan so that central plans of sowing winter cultures are being upset. Chairmen of village soviets are required to stop this practice immediately.

To charge V.S. Krynychky with checking reports on sowing. If sowing plans for rye are exceeded, the sowing of rye must cease at once. All attention should be paid to fulfilment of winter wheat sowing plan.

- 4) In connection with fulfilment of only 65% of the sowing contracts, to charge village soviets with hastening their activity. They are to have the whole contracting finished not later than by the 1st October.
- 5) To charge D.C.C.A. to ensure within a week agricultural committees' resolutions concerning sowing contracts.
- 6) Pointing out neglectful attitude of certain V.S. such as collecting insurance funds, to charge all V.S. to carry out previous D.E.C. instructions, having the work done not later than by the 10th of October.
- 7) In certain localities (Lubomyrivka V. S. Semenivka and village "Chervony Mayak") wealthy farmers and their fellow-travellers have been observed to indulge in hostile agitation against sowing, and to threaten poor farmers.

Therefore District Administrative Dept. is required to investigate this matter within 24 hours and to prosecute guilty persons.

- 8) Taking into consideration that certain V.S. Chairmen are granting leave for representatives, working in the

country, to charge office of the D.E.C. secretary with issuing due instructions for the periphery.

- 9) To charge village soviets to pay exclusive attention to quick thrashing of corn.

Simultaneously, to confirm the order of the District Agricultural Dept. that individual farmers are obliged to deliver workers and horses for carrying corn to the threshing-floors.

“To oblige”, “to propose”, “to propose categorically”, “to sharpen”, “to forbid”, “to forewarn”, and, last but not least, “to call to account”. Such is the police method of governing the peasantry. Within this police structure it is quite impossible for the peasants to do anything of their own will—each step is prescribed. The Soviet and party “agronomists” with pistols in their pockets know better how to sow, how to work. All is submitted to orders, to categorical propositions and directions. There are no rights, but there are orders. Pay attention to the official government order issued by People’s Commissar of Justice Prykhodko about the plan of the autumn sowing:

From Charkiv

Nov. 4. 1930.

I/62.

Struggle against malicious sabotage of autumn sowing

According to decisions of People’s Commissars council Ukr. S.S.R. of Oct. 15th, 1930, District Executive Committees of former areas: Odessa, Kherson and Mykolaiv are authorized to take away land and to confiscate horses of those wealthy farmers who deliberately fail in their strict plans of autumn sowing, and to turn them over to collective farms.

They are authorized to take away and to turn over to collective farms also the land of other farmers who deliberately do not fulfil sowing plans. As for wealthy farmers of other districts, it has been decided that those who do not fulfil autumn sowing plans are to be subject to criminal prosecution according to article 58 of U.S.S.R. decisions of April 12th, 1930: “Measures to encourage the widening of areas sown in individual farms.” They are to be punished as follows: Taxes have to be put on for the former areas sown, and land which has not been used by those farmers is to be sown by the collective farms in their favour.

Justice authorities have to see that these directions are implemented”.

(signed) Prykhodko

People's Commissar on Justice

True copy: D.E.C. Secretary (signed) Zerniv.

We are not able to say more about the Russian-bolshevik robbery in the Ukrainian village than is said in the directive of the People's Commissar of Justice: there you have "land and freedom", there you have the real "truth" in the U.S.S.R. The right is given to the executive committees to take away land and to confiscate all tools—such is the order of the Moscow satrap, the true servant of the Kremlin and of Stalin. These orders concern not only the "kurkuls". The fate of the "kurkuls" is but too well-known in the U.S.S.R.! It is said clearly: "to take away the lands of other farmers and to deliver them to the collective farms." Such is the nature of soviet freedom—for all peasants, including the poor ones, who hoped once (like many naive people abroad at present) to receive from the Soviets land, bread, and human rights. They get nothing but terror, oppression and threats: "those who neglect the strict orders will be considered as criminals".

Did there ever exist greater robbery? or greater oppression? There never was, there is not and there never will be a greater despotism than the despotism of the communist party and the government of the U.S.S.R.

During the corn-seizure, the bread had been taken by the bolsheviks from the farmers and sent abroad. But the same thing went on further during the sowing campaign. The whole party and government apparatus were mobilized in order to "mobilize" seeds and to create sowing funds. It was a true party-robbery. Their farms were again visited by the "shock-brigades"; the cellars, the woodwork of roofs, trucks, stoves, were searched again and the corn was taken away in order to secure sowing in the collective farms.

It was the shame of the whole world, which tolerated the existence of such a barbaric band as the communist party of the U.S.S.R.

These orders were issued by the bolshevik centre itself. Here is a very typical "quite secret" directive of the secretary of the Dnipropetrovsk area communist party committee Khatayevych.

Series 5

Very confidential

To be delivered in a closed envelope

Series 5

L.E.C. to all D.E.C.

Dnipropetrovske

Telegram

22/II

638/a

Only 135,000 poods of seeds were collected in the area for the 4th five-days of February against 160,000 poods for the previous one. Such extreme bad results can be explained only by the inactivity of the party organizations of some District Committees. They make no effort to follow directions of the area party committee concerning spurring collective brigade's activity. The practice of the districts Tomakivka, Zaporizhe, shows that collective work can be spurred if there is an honest attitude towards party directions, and better results can be achieved in collecting seeds. However, many of our district agents apparently are not willing to work, and all party directions mean nothing to them.

Area Party Committee hereby order once more:

All district active personnel are obliged to strengthen their struggle for successful fulfilment of sowing campaign, for the right preparation of the spring field works.

Collective brigades are ordered to collect forage funds in full, in addition to the state loans delivered.

Area Party Committee will once more make every effort, exert all energy to strengthen collective farms and raise interest in successful sowing. Be warned: if after this appeal there is further indifference on the part of district leaders (as for instance in districts Tokmak, Molochne, Bozhedarivka, and in some others), our attitude towards these leaders will be to treat them as completely unreliable people on whom the party cannot rely.

No. 0775404

(signed) Khatayevych

Secretary of the Area Party Committee.

True: Abramovych

True copy:

After they had received such a "blowing up" the "party fellows" began to exert their "deeds". Among documents on file of the Krynychky district was one sheet of paper, "the reports of the preparations for the sowing campaign." It is said in this "report": "Collected sowing materials inside the collect-

ive sector—corn 11.24 cwt. potatoes 2.50 cwt; within the individual farms sector—cereals 35.27 cwt. potatoes 238.02 cwt.

The meaning of the word "collected" is known only to those who survived the period when the "shock-brigades", consisting of various plenipotentiaries and Soviet activists were searching in all corners of farmers' yards and huts, and were taking away all reserves, leaving the peasantry to starvation. The secret of the "collection of sowing-materials" is: "during the mobilization of the sowing, corn was found hidden in 24 holes." No comments are needed! Where, in what country can exist such systematic plunder in the name of political state adventurers! But the dull Russian-bolsheviks do not mind. "The corn is discovered" and taken away. The sowing can begin. But there is a lack of working animals. Never mind: the bolsheviks find a way too. In the same "report" is stated: "The preparation of cows for the work of sowing has been completed—8 pairs of cows are ready for that work." Such is the bolshevik-communist serfdom! Human beings are taught by means of pistols and the cows by means of sticks—how the collective plough is to be dragged! Such were the facts concerning the sowing campaign. But they were all veiled from the world. The world read then (and is reading still) the soviet newspapers with their boastful and ostentatious slogans: "The collective farmers are executing the state plan of sowing with great enthusiasm." The merciless Russian rulers were pressing the villages with all possible force to execute the plans.



Plate IX. CHARKIV 1933



Photo: A. Roberts for CBE, Portland, 2009



Plate XI. A STREET CORNER



Plate XII. A PEASANT DIES

Tragic Death of Children and Farmers after their Expulsion

Hundreds of thousands of farmers were sentenced by the government to starvation during the collectivisation. By day and by night they have been deported to the North, to Siberia, to the Far East.

They died there from hunger and from excessive work.

The farmers were deported together with little children and lodged outdoors behind barbed wire. They were obliged to dig trenches and holes and to live inside them.

Their confiscated buildings were transferred to the collective farms, state farms, co-operative unions, etc. This fact can be proved by the following document signed by the chief of the District Executive Committee of Kamyanske concerning the sale of the kurkuls' buildings.

[Plate XXXVII]

Chairman

of the District Executive Committee of workers, peasants, and Red soldiers' Deputies. Kamyanske.

Official note No. 17.

To: Comrade Zerniy. Please write to V.S. Stepanivka, Semenivka, and Chervono-Ivanivka that they should keep state farms notified when wealthy farmers' buildings are to be sold. Namely, Stepanivka: to notify the state farm "Chervony voin" when farms "Batkivka" are being sold. Semenivka: will also notify "Chervony Voin" when the farms of Lubomyrivka 'kurkuls' will be sold; Chervono-Ivanivka will notify the state farm Lubomyrivka when the farm "Tomakivka" will be sold.

If they have been sold already, the Village Soviets have to see to it that the collective farms make room in these buildings for the cattle of state farms over the following winter.

September 23, 1930.

(signed) Nelupenko.

The government of the 'workers, peasants and Red Army Soldiers' knows no limits in its crimes towards the workers and peasants: the faithful satrap of Moscow, Nelupenko, is conscientiously obedient to the orders of his Moscow bosses.

Despite many deportations, at the end of 1930, there still remained in the village of Krynychky 42 families of formerly wealthy farmers. They were expecting their deportation and all their possessions were taken from them.

It happened that the 42 families survived the cold winter and were not deported. A new sowing-campaign opened in the month of March. The local authorities had to fulfil their duties at any rate. There was a lack of workers. The party bosses of Krynychky forced the 42 almost starved families to work hard during this campaign.

Here is the document itself: [Plate XXXVIII]

Extract from the protocol of V.S. Krynychky, district Solonc, dated March 3, 1931. Present: Klus, Shyhaniuk, Horb, Hrekiv, Ponamarev, Suchok, Mymayev, Yeremeyev.

Subject: Allocation of land for dispossessed farmers and confirmation of land usage lists.

Decision: To ask D.E.C. to allocate land for 42 wealthy farmers' families from the state farm "Tchysta linia" (clear line). The latter should be compensated with other parts of land.

To the original conforms: Chairman Secretary.

By a decision of the Village Soviet they are allotted parcels of the worst land, to work it until their deportation, in order to exploit their labour.

A similar fate overtook thousands of families in Ukraine. Here is an eye-witness account of the experience of dispossessed peasants by Mr. I. K.:

"The entrance into collective farms was at first a voluntary one. We peasants refused to join them. The bolsheviks noticed our boycott. They made the "kurkuls" and their "helpers" responsible for our attitude, since they were giving bad examples. But you know quite well that everybody was treated like a "kurkul" who worked hard upon his own lands from morning till night, who had something to eat and help his fellow-beings.

The so-called "helpers" were all those poor farmers who were not willing to enter the collective farms. The party and the C.P.U. are beginning 'to work'. Tools and lands are confiscated. Families are kicked out of their homes. The ejected persons, including women, are searched all over, insulting the women's modesty in order to prevent them taking anything along with them.

Fifteen hundred men and women were deported by the Militia in the winter of 1930, and the village of Petrove (area Dnipropetrovske) was "lodged" in a solitary ravine. My good neighbours Miroshnyk (6 persons); S. Kriachka (2 persons); M. Kriachka (2 persons), were deported too. They were placed in a solitary ravine. . . "Let's see how you will farm here!" The farmers: "Notwithstanding all, we'll never enter the collective farm!"

But the reality was different. The peasants dug holes for themselves in the ground and began their life out-doors.

They were forced to work in the government estates. They had no right to leave their holes, being surrounded by the Militia and the N.K.V.D. No help, no assistance. The N.K.V.D. men say: "Now you'll see the results of your refusal!" Half of them died during the winter of 1931 from hunger and diseases. The other half survived for further tortures. In the spring of 1932, diseases and hunger spread. More and more people died. The wife and two children of my neighbour A. Miroshnyk died too. He could suffer no more, so took the two remaining children in his arms and went to the pond to drown them.

But at the last moment the father's heart revolted. He came back to the camp. But the children died from hunger, and the father followed them in a short time. The ravine became more and more a desert; next door M. Kriachka became insane and died. His wife too. . . God save their souls! They were buried by the N.K.V.D. men. This was the end of their life in this cursed ravine. Such was our life in the Soviet "paradise."

The farmer I. K., living in a European D.P. camp, wept telling us this story.

The free nations of Europe and America, living a happy and rich life, were not willing to interest themselves in the fate of

the unhappy nations of the U.S.S.R.—the Ukrainians and others. So the bloody vampire of Moscow, protected by the Iron Curtain, is continuing to suck blood from the oppressed nations of the U.S.S.R. . . . It is time for the nations of Europe, of America, of the whole world, to understand the reality. It is time for their governments to make an end of the policy of friendship towards communism, otherwise they may share the fate of the Ukrainian nation. Future generations will curse those who were the cause of their sufferings.

The Famine

The Russian-bolsheviks reached the culmination of their inhuman cruelty in the years 1932/33. After the failure of all their attempts to force the peasantry to accept the alien communist ideas, by means of oppression, terror and ruination of the Ukrainian villages, the bolsheviks employed the last diabolic method to suppress Ukrainian resistance—they created an organized famine in Ukraine in the years 1932-33.

There is no possible comparison to this organized famine in Ukraine. The method of bacteriological warfare and the use of gas is considered to be criminal, then how can we consider the eradication of millions of peaceful and defenceless human beings by an armed conqueror, using the terrible weapon of hunger?

The crimes of the Russian conquerors in Ukraine which took place in the year 1933 are beyond any measure and cannot be realized by human understanding.

One of the still living witnesses of those terrible events, in his article "During those years of horror" (the Ukrainian youth newspaper "Avangard") described those horrific years in such expressions:

"The bloody operation of the "diswealthing" was just finished, when the Kremlin dictators began to invent new, more effective incentives and to inoculate them into the remaining peasants in order to create in their souls the "longing" to enter the collective farms. Such a stimulator was found in hunger.

There are no words in the human vocabulary to express sufficiently all the horrors endured in large Ukrainian areas in the years 1932-1933.

We have been witnesses of all these horrors, otherwise we ourselves could not believe these nightmares. We saw people eating grasses, dogs, cats, carrion . . . We saw human dead bodies everywhere—in the railroad stations, in the cars, on highways and lanes, in the markets and in the steppes, and those dead bodies were counted by thousands. Whole families became extinct, whole villages died out.

In the meantime all the Red-Russian officials were observing with criminal indifference this tragedy of universal starvation.

At the same time, all railroad stores, all river ports, all shops in towns, all country churches were full of corn, taken, expropriated, confiscated, robbed from the peasants.

This corn had to be exported abroad—over the borders of Ukraine. The corn was spoiled by mice, rats, insects. The corn was spoiled by heat and water. There was so much corn that it was impossible to place it in stores under roofs. It was lying out-doors in ordinary piles or in rotten sacks without any covering from rain and snow. . .

There was plenty of bread, and this bread was rotting, whilst human beings were dying from hunger. . . Such was the will of Red Moscow, of the bolshevik-communist leaders.

* * *

Two years passed after the mass starvation of the Ukrainian people. On 17 January 1935, the XIIIth Congress of the Ukrainian Soviets took place. There was a speech by S. Kossior, one of the communist leaders, the general secretary of the Central Committee. He spoke about the "achievements" of the bolshevik party in Ukraine:

"We fulfilled in the years 1933-34 a great work, fighting the Ukrainian nationalists and other counter-revolutionary elements. We are continuing this work and we shall still go ahead. We struck the nationalists hard and never missed our aims".

The then bolshevik dictator of Ukraine, Kossior, confessed that the Ukrainian hunger of the year 1933 had been the deadly weapon used by Moscow in its fight against the Ukrainian "nationalists." This weapon had, indeed, "never missed its aim" . . .

A climax of cynicism and meanness was revealed by Kossior in further words:

"Our successes in the years 1933-34 resulted in the eradication of the Ukrainian nationalists' nests".

Of course! The starvation of millions of Ukrainians—men and women, boys and girls, old men, children and babies—this starvation was surely a true "success" for the highwaymen of communism. . . it was really a "success"—this extermination of the Ukrainian peasantry, that was still unwilling to carry the yoke of Stalin's system of terror and oppression, in spite of all the "diswealthings" and deprivation of electoral rights.

We will illustrate these "successes" by a series of documents.

We have death certificates concerning the population of the village Romankovo (district Kamyanske, area Dnipropetrovsk), during the year 1933. There is no need to comment

on these documents. We have only to underline that the bolshevik party had categorically forbidden any mention in the death certificates of the true reason of death. The official reasons had to be "died of old age", from "inflammation of lungs", etc. But the unskilled registrars revealed in many cases the true reasons of death, stating, for example, "flux", "exhaustion" etc. The word "flux" could be misunderstood by a foreigner, but we know its true meaning, people dying from hunger ate weeds, bark and other indigestible things, contracted stomach diseases and died.

We wish to emphasise that the village Romankovo is situated at a distance of 6 km. from the town Kamyanske (Dniprodzerzhynsk) which has the largest metallurgical plants in Ukraine. Thus not all the people who died from hunger in Romankovo were peasants; some of them were workers at the Dnieper Steel Works (D.D.Z.). Therefore it was somewhat easier for the villagers of Romankovo than of most other places in Ukraine to survive the famine because members of their families working in the steel plants received food rations at their place of work. But, nevertheless, even in Romankovo the death rate was very high.

It is statistically proved that in normal circumstances 300-400 out of 10,000 persons die in a year. From the documents printed below it may be seen that during five months of 1933 588 cases of death were registered in the village of Romankovo, which had a population of 5,000.

This should convince all readers that in a village of workers in 1933 the death-rate was ten times higher than in any normal period. In many other villages where there were no industrial enterprises, there were proportionately more deaths than in Romankovo.

[Plates XXXIX-XLIV]

Let us quote some of these death certificates.

Area Dnipropetrovske, village Romankove (Attn. population 4 thousand).

Act. No. 435.

August 1st, 1933. Kovtunovsky Hryhory Hryhorievych, man, 30. Ukrainian. Coupler at "Energobud" (agency for the building of power stations). Died at home from exhaustion on July 31, 1933. V. Romankovo, 6th part.

Act. No. 440.

August 1st, 1933. Zhuravel Vasyl Hryhorovych, boy 4 months. Ukrainian. Father is a coupler at D.D.Z. Died at home from exhaustion on July 23rd, 1933.

Act. No. 461.

August 14th, 1933. Shapoval Fedir Korniyovych, 6 months. Ukrainian, born on March 6th. Father is an individual farmer. Died at home from flux on August 13th, 1933. Shapoval.

Act. No. 465.

August 15th, 1933. Nedilna Paraska Havrilovna, 50. Ukrainian. House-wife, individual farmer. Died at home from exhaustion on August 7th, 1933. V. Romankove, 12th part. Holenko Stepan Andr. (illiterate).

Act. No. 467.

August 16th, 1933. Bochka Petro Petrovych, 2 months, born on June 22, 1933. Ukrainian. His mother is housewife, individual farmer. He died at home from exhaustion on August 13th, 1933. V. Romankove, 2nd part. Mother Bochka Oryshka (illiterate).

Act. No. 468.

August 17th, 1933. Kovalenko Fedir Davydovych, 68. Ukrainian. Divorced. Individual farmer. Died at home of senile weakness on August 16th, 1933. Kovalenko.

Act. No. 470.

August 17th, 1933. Shulha Petro Ostapovych, 1. Ukrainian. Father—worker at D.D.Z. Died at home from flux on August 17th, 1933. V. Romankovo, 7th part. Shulha Hashka (illiterate).

Act. No. 471.

August 18th, 1933. Melnyk Vasyl Vendictovych, 5. Ukrainian. Father—worker at D.D.Z. Died at home from flux on August 17th, 1933. V. Romankovo, 3rd part. Melnyk. Came from the village of Zhadany, Lypetsk district.

Act. No. 474.

August 21st, 1933. Yarysh Lidia Serhiyovna, 1 month. Father—lock-smith at D.D.Z. Died at home from exhaustion on August 21st, 1933. V. Romankovo, 8th part.



Plate XIII. TWO BROTHERS :
ONE LIVING, ONE DEAD

Act. No. 483.

August 28th, 1933. Pavlyuchenko Anna Petrovna, 4. Ukrainian. Father—D.D.Z. worker. Died at home of intestinal inflammation on August 25th, 1933. V. Romankovo, 7th part.

Act. No. 485.

August 28th, 1933. Yanchenko (from the v. Krynychky, distr. Kamyanske), 28. Ukrainian, married. Fireman. of typhoid fever in the Hospital, 1st part.

Act. No. 489.

August 29, 1933. Riznyk Maria Makarovna (v. Zapsila, district Krynychky), 22. Ukrainian, married, husband is a loader at D.D.Z. Died at home from flux V. Romankovo 1st part.

Act. No. 490.

August 30th, 1933. Rodymsky Volodymyr Markovych, 4. Ukrainian. Father—individual farmer. Died at home of pneumonia on August 30th, 1933. V. Romankovo.

Act. No. 491.

August 30th, 1933. Lzhnyk Vasylyna Ivanovna, 41. Ukrainian. Husband—worker at D.D.Z. Died at home from exhaustion on August 15th, 1933. V. Romankovo.

Act. No. 496.

September 2nd, 1933. Malyar Yakiv Serhiovych, 55. Ukrainian, married. Collective farmer. Died at home from flux on September 1st, 1933. V. Romankovo, 7th part.

Act. No. 497.

September 2nd, 1933. Klivecka Maria Antonovna, 50. Ukrainian. Divorced. Son—lock-smith at D.D.Z. Died at home from flux on September 1st, 1933.

Act. No. 501.

September 6th, 1933. Dushchyko Ivan Ivanovych, 35. Ukrainian, married. Worker at the D.D.Z. Died at home of gripes on September 5th, 1933. (from the V. Veremiyivka, distr. Gradizsk). V. Romankovo, 3rd part.

Act. No. 502.

September 7th, 1933. Materynka Yakym Vasylovych, 78. Ukrainian, married. Collective farmer. Died at home from flux on September 6th, 1933. V. Romankovo, 4th part.

Act. No. 503.

September 8th, 1933. Pavlychenko Vasylyna Mychailivna, 70. Divorced. Son—worker at D.D.Z. Died at home of senile weakness on September 7th, 1933.

Act. No. 507.

September 12th, 1933. Danylivka Andriy Olexandrovych, 24 Ukrainian married. Worker at D.D.Z. (from village Khrynychivka, distr. Hlobeask): died at home of consumption on September 11th, 1933.

Act. No. 508.

September 12th, 1933. Zavhorodny Vasyl Stepanovych, 5 months child. Ukrainian. Born on May 26th. Father—gas worker at D.D.Z. Died at home of inflammation. V. Romankovo, 6th part.

Act. No. 509.

September 13th, 1933. Varenyk Vasyl Vasylovych, 7. Ukrainian. Boy. Father—modeller at D.D.Z. Died at home of intestinal inflammation on September 12th, 1933. V. Romankovo.

Act. No. 510.

September 13th, 1933. Kravec Tatiana Mykhailivna, 65. Ukrainian, divorced. Son—collective farmer. Died at home of senile weakness on September 12th, 1933. V. Romankovo

Act. No. 511.

September 13th, 1933. Lizhnyk Martha Ivanovna, 35. Ukrainian, divorced. House-wife. Individual farmer. Died at home of exhaustion on August 8th, 1933. V. Romankove.

Act. No. 516.

September 21st, 1933. Kovalenko Vasyl, 55. Ukrainian, married, individual farmer. Died in the hospital from flux on September 8th, 1933.

Act. No. 517.

September 22nd, 1933. Matlash Petro Ivanovych, 40. Ukrainian, divorced. Carpenter at D.D.Z. Died in the hospital on September 20th, 1933.

Act. No. 518.

September 22nd, 1933. Lionova Elysaveta Petrovna, 74, from Kanyanske. Daughter insured. Died of senile weakness in the Hospital on September 22nd, 1933.

Act. No. 520.

September 29th, 1933. Rybalka Maria Serheyevna, 38. Ukrainian, divorced. Individual farmer. Died at home from flux on September 28th, 1933 V. Romankovo.

Act. No. 521.

September 30th, 1933. Bunay Anastasia Oksentiyovna, 51. Ukrainian, married. Son—collective farmer. Died at home of heart disease on September 30th, 1933.

Act. No. 522.

October 2nd, 1933. Gava Ekateryna Andriyovna, 2. Ukrainian. Child. Father—roller at D.D.Z. Died at home from flux on October 2nd, 1933.

Act. No. 523.

October 2nd, 1933. S. R. Beremeney Adrian Vasylovych, 70. Ukrainian, married. Individual farmer. Died of senile weakness on October 1st, 1933. V. Romankovo.

Act. No. 524.

October 2nd, 1933. Cit. Kortunovska Marta Ilariovna, 74, woman, married. Individual farmer. Died of senile weakness on September 30th, 1933. V. Romankovo.

Act. No. 530.

October 6th, 1933. Neklesa Mykola Pavlovych, 4 months. Ukrainian, boy-child. Mother—individual farmer. Died at home from flux on October 6th, 1933. V. Romankovo, 7th part Signature: Neklesa Yaryna (illiterate).

What a horrible picture! There died men, women, children, babies. . . There died brothers, sisters, whole families. . . They all died from "flux", "exhaustion", of "old age". . . On the same day died the following brothers and sisters:

Act. No. 537.

October 11th, 1933. Holenko Hryhoriy Maksymovych, 18, Ukrainian. Sister—worker. Died from flux. V. Romankovo.

Act. No. 539.

October 11th, 1933. Holenko Motrya Maxymovna, 17, Ukrainian. Sister—worker. Died from flux. V. Romankovo.

Act. No. 542.

October 13th, 1933. Koloda Vira Svyrydivna, 2, Ukrainian. Father—worker. Died from flux. V. Romankovo.
October 13th, 1933 Koloda Petro Svyrydovych, 2, Ukrainian. Father-worker. Died from flux. V. Romankovo.

In order to complete the picture of the horrors of the year 1933, we must quote the following eye-witness account of bolshevik "successes" in Ukraine:

A farmer Petro Shvydky, father of 12 children, became insane. Farmers Livenets and Hrishko, terrorized by the bolshevik "bread-seizing", were not able to endure the oppressions of the Red robbers and hanged themselves, having nothing to eat. They left in their dead stiffened hands the slips of paper: "We accomplished our task" . . .

Verkhnedniprovske (the right bank of the Dnieper). About 3,000 orphans, aged from 7-12 years, were living in this area in 1933. Their parents were shot or deported to the north during the "diswealthing". These children starved to death during the spring and the summer of 1933. Their corpses were loaded on carts like sheaves, covered with blankets and transported by night to the churchyard. They were thrown into deep holes containing a hundred children each—and interred. . . This was the unofficial order of the Verkhnedniprovsk Communist leadership.

Railroad station "Balliy" near the industrial centre Kamyanske on the Dnieper. There were 30 bodies of starved people thrown out of the train.

Village Shulhivka, district area Dnipropetrovske. There was a lack of undertakers in the village, so in spring 1933 all cellars and wells were filled with dead bodies of starved people.

Village Verbky, Distr. Pavlohrad, area Dnipropetrovske. There were about 200 huts in the month of September 1933, and more than one half of them were empty. Being asked: "Where are the residents?"—the survivors answered: "Old people and children are dead, others went away searching for bread and did not come back."

Village Domotkan, area Dnipropetrovske. In the collective farm "Red Peasant", in the month of July 1933, about

200 collective farmers went to work on fields. They were promised their dinner there. They got rye-bread. After this "dinner" some of them died, many others became insane for half a day, and some suffered from reopened wounds on their feet and necks. The hungry collective farmers were fed with bread adulterated with a great quantity of ergot. This bread was baked by the party leader Parvisherst.

In the Dnipropetrovske area many trials of so-called "barbers" occurred during the summer of 1933. They were usually sentenced to 5 years' deportation. The "barbers" were collective farmers who were cutting the still unripe ears of rye to get food for their children.

On the way from Dniprovsk to Pushkarivka (distance 12 km.) we saw 6 dead human bodies by the side of the road in the month of May.

Village Pushkarivka, area Dnipropetrovske. A collective farmer, of the collective farm "The Third Decisive Year", was sentenced to 5 years' deportation, because a hidden bottle filled with corn (his own) was found in his house.

In the winter of 1933 special officials controlled human excrement in order to investigate what the farmers were eating (because they had sworn they had no bread, and yet were living). The men, in whose excrement traces of bread were discovered, were obliged to flee in order to escape extraordinary repressions.

Village Mishurin Rih, area Dnipropetrovske. A Sunday. Sunshine everywhere, in the centre of the village the ruins of a blown-up church. We see beside this ruin, the country-market. The peasants had bloated faces, they were taciturn. Their movements were feeble, because their legs and arms were bloated too. They were buying or selling stems of corn, its spadixes, a black powder made of weeds, roots, bark and the submerged parts of various water-plants. That was the usual market "assortment" of foods. It could not save people from starvation and was able only to postpone it, adding more tortures.

Such are the "successes" in Ukraine of the Russian-bolshevik criminals, in the cursed year 1933. Such are the fruits of their diabolic work. The bolshevik dictator S. Kossior nevertheless trumpeted in the year 1933, in order to be heard in all Ukraine, in the whole U.S.S.R., all over the world:

“Our collective farms are standing firmly on their feet, they are achieving a rich life by means of their honest labour and have already many successes”.

What cynicism to speak about a “rich life” whilst all Ukraine was covered with dead bodies of farmers, dead from terrible hunger! What inhuman cruelty and what an impudent lie!

We, the witnesses of this horrible tragedy, know the truth about Russian Communism. We know that Communism is a systematic lie, falsehood, corruption, oppression, terror, the blood of millions of labourers. But there are still naive and confiding people in the civilized western world believing in these Russian lies. We cannot understand these western adherents of communism. They are either moral bankrupts or insane snobs . . . At any rate we cannot consider them as being normal!

If the world is not willing to become such a victim as unfortunate Ukraine, if the world is not willing to become “diswealthed” and to be forced into collective farms by the universal communism, it is still time to proclaim a great sacred campaign against communism—this greatest enemy of mankind.

Postscript

In the year 1953, when the documents in this book were assembled, Ukrainians in exile all over the free world, were commemorating, in mass demonstrations, the 20th Anniversary of the tragic death of over six million Ukrainians who died in the famine, deliberately organized by the Russian occupants of Ukraine in 1933.

In Detroit, U.S.A., according to the American press, a great demonstration took place on 24th May, 1953, in memory of the victims. Similar demonstrations took place in Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Australia, Paraguay, Argentine, and other countries, as protests against Russian crimes in Ukraine.

On the 28th June, 1953, there was a demonstration in New South Wales, in Australia, in which thousands of Ukrainians took part, and with them representatives of Australian organizations.

In Toronto, Canada, on the 16th of June, 1953, thousands of Ukrainians, Canadian citizens, formed a procession protesting against Russian genocide. In the great Rally in Queen's Park over 10 thousand were present. One of the principal speakers was the Leader of the Parliamentary Opposition, Chairman of the Canadian Conservative Party, the Honourable George Drew.

In Britain a commemoration rally was held at Bolton, Lancashire, on October 4th, 1953, and a similar meeting took place at Bedford on October 18th.

In that way, Ukrainians would like to point out to the Western peoples the real Moscow. The methods of oppression and tyranny are not new, they are those of Ivan the Terrible, Peter I, Catherine II, only more elaborated by the present rulers of the Soviet Union.

And by the help of such publications as this, thanks to the generosity of Ukrainian Youth, organized in the Ukrainian Youth Association, who, working hard for little reward, subscribed for that purpose, we wish to contradict the shameful

and lying Russian propaganda about their "greatness." We have other documents which give the real picture of Russian oppression of our beloved country, and we hope to publish them as well.

Publishing this material, we would like to bring to the notice of Western peoples the true fact that the U.S.S.R. is not united, but is a prison of nations, one of which is our tortured Ukraine, a country of an ancient culture and national traditions, a country which never accepted Russian domination, and is waging an unceasing hard struggle. And this struggle, under the slogans "Freedom for nations", "Freedom for individuals" will be victorious. The U.S.S.R., which is a menace to the Free World, must be disintegrated, and, on its ruins, the free national States will be re-established. Ukraine will again be free and will join the family of free nations.

O. Kalynyk

**Documents illustrative of
Communist oppression
in Ukraine**

С.С. Сидорова

Работник совхоза №1 КРОВО, д. КРОВО, ЛЕНИНА и т.д.
д. КРОВО, ЛЕНИНА и т.д. - не сообщать в бухгалтерию совхоза ОТДЕЛ
д. КРОВО, ЛЕНИНА и т.д. - не сообщать в бухгалтерию совхоза ОТДЕЛ
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д. КРОВО, ЛЕНИНА и т.д. - не сообщать в бухгалтерию совхоза ОТДЕЛ

Промышлен в своем отношении не должен отстать от работы

д. КРОВО, ЛЕНИНА и т.д. - не сообщать в бухгалтерию совхоза ОТДЕЛ

Настоящим райком ВКП(б) и Райисполкомом предлагается:

1/ Провести массовую проверку /обликов и обрешеток/
на территории совхоза, в частности, в отношении обликов для маршрута в ре-
гион в пределах 20 футов на каждой стороне

2/ Отключением электроснабжения совхоза в целях экономии энергии
в течение 15 минут в 20-ну часовую ночь в течение 15 минут

3/ Провести проверку в отношении обликов в отношении обликов

4/ Провести проверку в отношении обликов в отношении обликов
в отношении обликов в отношении обликов в отношении обликов

5/ Провести проверку в отношении обликов в отношении обликов
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РАЙКОМА ВКП(б) / РАЙКОМА ВКП(б)

М.И. Мухоморова

ДО РЕВОЛЮЦІЙНОЇ ВІЙСЬКОВОЇ РАДИ
РЕВОЛЮЦІЙНИКІВ.

На зов Держави по прохній мобілізації
робітників селів міста значно зменши.
Між Кунингачанська Сільська Рада на Дікпр-Петроград
ні від імені бірності та організації села
дано до електроку північній дасмо безкомгоно
620 п.у.а. міста, 315 п.у.а. північній, 140 п.у.а. Ячменна
та 50 п.у.а. орос, а разом 1125 п.у.а.

*Державна комісія з питань мобілізації робітників
сільськогосподарського району*

ГОЛОВА КОМПАНІЙНОЇ СЛУЖБИ / ВАКЕЛІН

СЕКРЕТАР / ПІДПИС

у.с.р. № 3114
с. Кунингачанська Сільська Рада
№ 106
с. Кунингачанська Сільська Рада

Plate XVI TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR COUNCIL
OF THE REPUBLIC (PAGE 26)

Днепропетровский
КООПСОЮЗ
 м. Днепропетровск
 Проспект Ю. Маркса, № 100
 Тел. Голов. Бюро, 19-71
 Секретариату 11-13
 Агр. и М. 13-70
 Операт. 10-24

1938 г. 19 июля
 № 100
 1938 г. 19 июля

Владельцу
 Коопсоюза
 м. Днепропетровск
 ул. Кривоносова, 100

РАЙОНОВЫЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ
 Район Работничий, Сельсоветы по территории района
 м. Евпатория, Аварийный деп.

Вых. № _____
 Р/к _____

1/3 вывозку картофеля 3
 единицы. Выручка от вывоза
 картофеля 3 единицы.

1938 г. 19 июля

№ 6681-2

Plate XVII. DRAFT OF A 'DIRECTIVE' CONCERNING THE REQUISITIONING OF POTATOES

Д. Н е г а я н о.

До Голови сільрад Криничанського району.

Зготівля прядива та льону /волокну/ в цілому по району перебуває під загрозю зриву виконання наведених централми контрольних планових завдань.

Голова сільрад та робітники місцевих установ в організації, абсолютно не надає цім справі виключної уваги в той час, коли зготівля цього світка збирає в собі величезного державного значіння.

У відповідності з директивами Наркомторгу, під персональну відповідальність Голови сільрад, Райвиконком КАТЕГОРИЧНО ПРОПОЗИРУЄ ПРОТЯГОМ 24-х годин практично розгорнути на місці зготівлю прядива та льону; в позачерговому порядку довести тверді завдання кулацько-зможним господарствам та примусити останні негайно ці завдання виконати в и ж о н и т и.

Про вжиті заходи негайно повідомте.

Про кількість прядива в льону, до на якого буде доведено завдання кулацьким господарствам по сільраді та кільком господарствам доведено ці завдання, повідомте РВК не пізніше ввечера 27/XII-30 у розу о 4 год. д н я.

Голова Райвиконкому / Н Е Г А Я Н О /

Секретар / ПАРКУШ

СЧЕТ. ВХОД. НОМ. 1-0
 ПАСКОВИЧ, ЧИЖИКА
 Импрессионистический музей
 1914 г. Август 1922 г.
 г. Кострома

1) Подписан в присутствии...
 2) Подписано в присутствии...
 3) Подписано в присутствии...
 4) Подписано в присутствии...
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 7) Подписано в присутствии...
 8) Подписано в присутствии...
 9) Подписано в присутствии...

Plate XX. TO COMRADE SOLONY (PAGE 41).

Киевський Район
№ 2
РАЙОН ОЖЕМА

ВСІМ РАЙОННОМАНІ МІСЬГРАДАМ.

Даним Наркомвсбургу впрці району кустарки ознають дирекція

пригоду регуляція селівської переробки оліїнасілля. Буртянузугу

мо не регуляція переробка поштрже спекуляція олією зростає пляна

заготівлі оліїнах культур проіндуемо нечаєно пераі руга зкочаваня

маши дирекція пригоду мерені кустарок також пригоду нормуванню се-

ліською переробки дозідками сілград . Истачовіть постійний контроль

бою радельських також громадських організація роботою кустарок гід-

позітно установленні пралилам НР 2511/3

НАРКОМТОР /ВІДІКР/

16/1-30р. БИТ /УРР, Сектор Рільництва
тпр- 505 пр.

6

Секретно

до Голови сільради Криничанського району
Хмельницькому Районі

...Криничанський район

Згідно з наказом ми не вступили до Райвиконкому та до
господарських пунктів, як і на інших мірках, не дозволили на
зберігати в господарстві Райвиконкому, на сфері міркових з
ситуації збільшити кількість зернопродукції хліба, особливо
вільнозерної. Утворення за рекомендацією сільради на хліба не
збільшено до 5,000 пудів.

Виконавчий таке завдання за цілком несприятливих умов
вимог. Під персональну відповідальність Голови сільради Райкон
комі категорично просилося пропускати 24-х ГОДИН в обсягу посяг
за вільнозерну та інші зернових культур та малих зерно
вільнозерну хліба за наявкою того хліба, що має бути в обсягу
згідно рамкових завдань, в проханому разі при збільшенні по
требі гоним внаслідок, який буде притягнуто до суворої дисци
плінарності.

Начальнику Міліції суворо просексти за виконання цього
зобов'язання і про наділля свого контролю за ним дописати пер
сонально Голову Райвиконкому.

Головам сільрад до 25/1-31 року так повідомити Рад
Хмельницького району з пунктів хліба.

ГОЛОВА РАЙВИКОНКОМУ / КОМУНСО /
Секретар ГАРКУША /

3 серпня 1931 року
23/1-31 року, Техн. Секретар Рад у/д. 3 і 1 і 1.
№ 169

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ОБЩЕСТВО ЗАКОН.

Н.А.А.С.
У.С.Р.Р.

Исходные данные: ...

Акты

130р. Сервис Логун. Убого аказа елика
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репаго, какия мѣстѣхъ, в сѣнахъ
мѣстѣхъ. Мѣстѣхъ, Красн.
оука в присыпнѣхъ итд. итд.
по м. Бур'ева. Дѣло. Пробаво
мѣстѣ в 20 сѣнахъ, в 10 сѣнахъ. Скри-
пѣхъ 2хъ м. Кривовица. Вѣда ка прѣ-
ломъ вѣдвѣхъ. Дѣло, при мѣстѣ.
Дѣло по мѣстѣ, в мѣстѣ.

1) Прѣмѣхъ ерѣвнѣхъ ерѣвнѣхъ мѣстѣхъ
на оуку Дорѣхъ. Кривовица
мѣстѣхъ.

2) Буцаевскану прѣмѣхъ - 105крѣ

3) Прѣмѣхъ ерѣвнѣхъ ерѣвнѣхъ мѣстѣхъ

4) Прѣмѣхъ ерѣвнѣхъ ерѣвнѣхъ мѣстѣхъ

Асанинъ
Кривовица

Plate XXIV ACT OF SEARCH FOR ARMS AT THE HOUSE OF KORZH IVAN (PAGE 51).

Управление
Канцелярия
1917

Ваше письмо получено.
Ваше предложение
по вопросу о
Копировании
Тепловых
Работ

Ваше предложение по вопросу о
Копировании Тепловых Работ
получено. В настоящее время
состояние дел таково, что
предложение ваше не может
быть принято. Дело в том, что
в настоящее время все
устройство направлено на
исполнение работ по
делам, связанным с
вопросами о...

Ваше предложение по вопросу о
Копировании Тепловых Работ
получено. В настоящее время
состояние дел таково, что
предложение ваше не может
быть принято. Дело в том, что
в настоящее время все
устройство направлено на
исполнение работ по
делам, связанным с
вопросами о...



1917

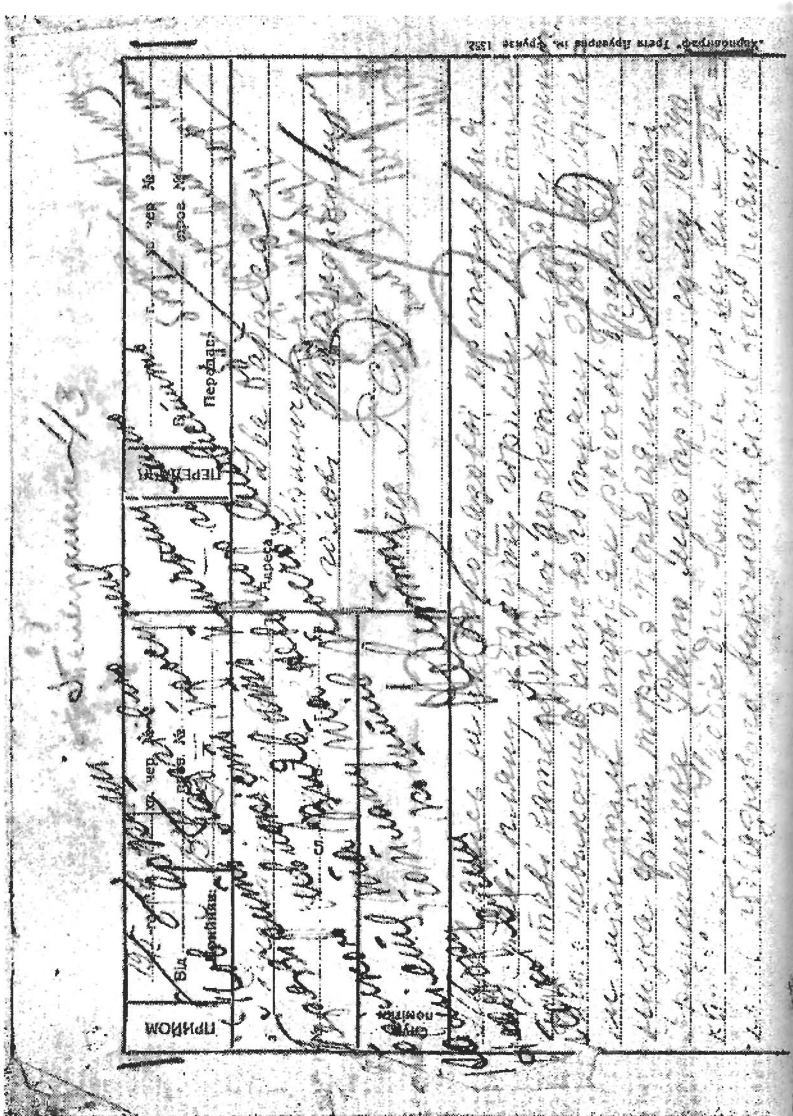


Plate XXVI. TELEGRAM 1/3 (PAGE 57).

99

Форма № 13-апр.

На избирочного вѣстку и на избирочной комисси, що
основана на список № 111

Семиньский Сем. Владимирович

на зго реформу *применю* *не применю* *не знаю* *не знаю*
Дата заполнения анкеты 24/11/33

АНКЕТА

1. Порядковий номер по списку осіб, позбавлених виборчих прав *№ 229*
2. Прізвище, ім'я та по батькові *Михайло Степанович Семин*
3. Адреса *Кривопольський повіт Семинівський 7-й с/п. М. Сидорівка*
4. Рік народження *1911*
5. Національність *Українська*
6. Складовий стан: а) до революції (брак, заручина, шлюб, розлучення) *Приміщення*
б) у теперішній час *розлучений*
7. Чи в який час, за який час позбавили виборчих прав: а) коли працював або служив (вказати місце, мірочисла, де працював, служив, вивести відповідні документи, в тому числі, якщо служив або працював); б) чи за який період *27/11/33*

а) місце записки до *1933*

а) місце записки до *1933*
Михайло Степанович Семин
Кривопольський повіт Семинівський 7-й с/п. М. Сидорівка
24/11/33

Plate XXVIII. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF ELECTORAL RIGHTS FILLED IN BY S. MYRONCHENKO. (PAGES 67--71) also Plate XXIX.

8. Чи служив у царській армії, воруші жандармі, охороні, як який посади в який час *18*

9. Чи служив у білих арміях в яких саме військ, в якій частині, які посади займав, скільки часу воював, і у яких боях брав участь проти Червоної Армії *18 січня*

10. Чи влізав або влаштовувався в територіальні час до червоних *1917/18 в охороні*

11. Чи служив або служив в яких-небудь в білих військах в Червоній Армії, крізь яку до *1918*
1918 року в 1-й добровільній бригаді добровільних військ
2. Військовий комісар 1-ї добровільної бригади

12. Вказати місце селі, в якій, в цих промислових та господарських *2 794*
Сторожівський завод на Тернопільщині

13. Якім чином (власність земель, кількість коней, рогатої та зрілої худоби, які має ліцензії, машини, сільськогосподарські знаряддя тощо) *власник 1-ї машини*
власник сільськогосподарських знаряддя 4 десятини

В. 2. поданням *23.05.18* - *до селі життєвих в. 18*

14. До якої соціальної групи віднесено (селянин, робітник, куркуль, середняк, інтелігент, тощо) *середняк*

15. Хто в когось вважався виборцем права *Олександрівський в. 18*

16. З якої причини позбавлявся виборчого права *в. 18*

Підпис особи, що подає заяву *С. Мисиревич*

90

НА ІНТЕРЕСИ РОЗВ'ЯЗАННЯ СЕКЦІЙСЬКОМУ

Товариство, яке працює на користь лісництва в селі, що до ак-
 тивів прав г-р. Снічка С. П. - Раєвському зі свого ро-
 ку всіх категорично протестує проти поновлення МІРОНЧЕН-
 КУ у виборчих правах до 149 виборців, що останній своїм
 ворогом відношенням до Мірського Раєвського лісничого про-
 ведення своєї як за усього життя, одержав в час хлібної
 порожньої кашки, коли він був засуджений до
 заслуженого гетьманства, як і Раєвському про
 несправедливості поновити у виборчих правах МІРОНЧЕНКА-віл-
 помагають лісництва, бо в квітні, в квітній перевалці
 на місці категорично поновлення МІРОНЧЕНКО не заступити
 між нікого у ваги; МІРОНЧЕНКО, як особа з антирадянськими
 поглядами.
 На підставі зазначеного Раєвському просить перед-
 лягти постанову Окрвикбюрому, що до поновлення МІРОНЧЕН-
 КА у виборчих правах - з'являється останню та підтримати
 постанову Президії РКВ від 24 лютого року.

ГОЛОВА РКВ / КІМІСІЯ

СЕКРЕТАР / СЕМАН

1924

24 ЛЮТ 1924

1924

Plate XXX. LETTER FROM KAMYANSK EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ABOUT S. MYRONCHENKO'S APPEAL (PAGES 67-71)



Пролетарі всіх країн, єднітесь!
ДНІПРОПЕТРОВСЬКИЙ
ОКРУГОВИЙ ВИКОНАВЧИЙ КОМІТЕТ

Ряди Робітничі, Соліарні та Червоноармії. Делютації
м. Дніпропетровськ, Польова вул. № 2. Н.М. 5378/8

Для відомості виконавчих органів
на вул. та число.

До **дам" янського ВМ**
РВК"у.
Чл. № **863/10**
Від
Спр. № **126**

Для поміток:

до вартості дитинства у справі що-до ви-
борчих прав **г. МИРОНЧЕНКА С.Я.** Секретаріат
Окмижявкому востаннє вислати постанову Спр-
ва об'єкту **31** травня 1929 року та вислати
г. МИРОНЧЕНКА до списків виборців.

Додаток на 15 аркуш.
Приєднується **ОКМ** /КОРСН/
Вх. № **Друк-корес. /ПАЧУБСЬКА/**

Стат. № 100-148



№ 1081-5000

С. У. С. Р. Р.

ДНІПРОПЕТРОВСЬКИЙ
ОКРУЖНИЙ
ВИКОНАВЧИЙ КОМІТЕТ
РАДИ
Робітн. Соліарних та
Червоноармії. Делютації

Пролетарі всіх країн, єднітесь!

До **Окмижявкому.**
Копія до **102**
Надсилається на **ВА ЯНСЬКОГ**
арст. **дам" янського РВК**
22/1

під № **5738** у справі про **позовлення у вибор-**
чих прав г. МИРОНЧЕНКА С.Я.

5738/10 Зак. 102
М. № **863/10**
м. Дніпропетровське.

Вст. № **863/8** Спр. № **126**

Листування з відслідку до просимо повернути до
10 **дистопаду 1929 року.**
Додаток **на 14 аркуш.**

Проклада при відсиланні
обов'язково позначити
жур. №, вул. і число.

Приєднується **ОКМ** /КОРСН/
Друк-корес. /ПАЧУБСЬКА/
Зак. № **5378/8**

ДО ТРИНИНСКОГО РАЙОННОГО

85

У. С. Е. Р.
Кав. дивізія
МІСЬКА РАДА
Робітничо-Селянських та
Червоноармійських депутатів

При цьому наділяється листування на 18 аркуш.
в справі повсякчасно використаних прав на села Семенів
ки Вербасівки і Рибничих Асташи на з'ясування для без-
посереднього виконання
ДОДАТОК: 3 Р. В. В. В.

Кароправади з вересня
Семішевський

ПРОЛЕТАРІ ВІСЬ КРАЇ, ЄДИНИЦІ

на Дніпропетровщині!
Володимир
№ 5581
м. Київський
Дніпропетровщині

ПРОЛЕТАРІ ВІСЬ КРАЇ, ЄДИНИЦІ
ДНІПРОПЕТРОВСЬКІЙ
ОКРУГОВИЙ ВИКОНАВЧИЙ КОМІТЕТ
Розі Рибничих, Семенових та Червоноармійських депутатів
№ 308 ВД

До Книжковеза
№ 86361
Справа № 126

ДАК ПОМКАС
97

Повстаючи листування з секретаром до
Коваленя у виробничих справах РР. Дніпропетровської
О. Секретар РР та Окремкокомуну про розшуку над 1-
Складі до СВК. Діє та вказівки в підписі: КОЛІ СЕМЕНІВ
в актом розширення права, який час закралася мірок
через листування з відповіддю повернути до
ДОДАТОК: на 3-х аркушах.

Секретар СВК у Дніпропетровщині
Вал. Заг. п. в. / ПЕТРОВИЧЕНКО

Стат 14
105x118



РП

Plate XXXII (Figs 67-71) AS BREEDING PLATE

XXI

15

ПРОТОКОЛ Ч. 24.

ВІСНІТІ З Протоколів Кримінальної Сільської Ради Кооп. сільськогосподарського району Дніпро-Покровської округи.

Відбувся 1-го лютого 1929 р.

Учасниками були: пресвітеріоїс Кримінальної РМ, Кримінальний інспектор.

СЛУХАЛИ: звіт про виконання постанови на виконання постанови РМ, Кримінальної РМ, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор.

У В А Д І Н І: Громади на виконання постанови РМ, Кримінальної РМ, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор.

1. КОЛОДЯ ІВАН ПЕТРОВИЧ за виконання ОБХЗ виконав роботу виконання в 100 коп.
2. КОЛОДЯ ІВАН ПЕТРОВИЧ за виконання ОБХЗ виконав роботу виконання в 100 коп.
3. САВИЧЕНКО СІМОН за виконання ОБХЗ виконав роботу виконання в 100 коп.
4. КОЛОДЯ ІВАН ПЕТРОВИЧ за виконання ОБХЗ виконав роботу виконання в 100 коп.

Висновок РМ: всі постанови виконані в повній мірі. Згідно з постановою РМ, Кримінальної РМ, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор, Кримінальний інспектор.

ПРЕДСІДА / ВАНДЕРНА / СЕКРЕТАР / РАДА /

О. З. Кримінальний інспектор.

СЕКРЕТАР СР *[Signature]*

X X X X

КОСОЛА СІДРА ПАРАДЬСЬКОГО МІСТА

КОЛО: МІСЬКО РАДЬСЬКО

Кан. Анатолій
№ 1-10-59
№ 1-10-59

Нормативні вимоги до продукції, яку виробляють на підприємстві, що належить до кооперативу, повинні бути виконані, як це вказано в статті 17 Конституції України. /Оскільки це підприємство належить до кооперативу, то воно повинно бути організоване відповідно до Закону України "Про кооперативні підприємства".

Важливою умовою для кооперативу є те, що всі його члени повинні бути громадянами України, а це означає, що вони повинні бути громадянами України, а це означає, що вони повинні бути громадянами України.

Важливою умовою для кооперативу є те, що всі його члени повинні бути громадянами України, а це означає, що вони повинні бути громадянами України.

Важливою умовою для кооперативу є те, що всі його члени повинні бути громадянами України, а це означає, що вони повинні бути громадянами України.

Важливою умовою для кооперативу є те, що всі його члени повинні бути громадянами України, а це означає, що вони повинні бути громадянами України.

Важливою умовою для кооперативу є те, що всі його члени повинні бути громадянами України, а це означає, що вони повинні бути громадянами України.

Важливою умовою для кооперативу є те, що всі його члени повинні бути громадянами України, а це означає, що вони повинні бути громадянами України.

/ДІЛОВО НА ЗВЕРТІ./

С П И С О К

**ТВЕРДОВИАНСЬКИЙ РАЙОН ТА ЙХ ВИКОНАННЯ ТВЕРДКІ
ЗАДАЧЬ ПО КЛІВІЗАГОРІВІ НА 1/1-1933 РОКУ.**

Прізвище та ім'я.	Задача:	Виконання:	Характер з'в.
	в грошах.	в центнері:	
А Ф І И:			
ГЕРВОНОС Кувалда.....	27	5,5	Розвроданий.
ГЕРВОНОС Павло.....	12,3	18,83	Одностало виконує ✓
МАКАРСЬКО Павличко.....	10,0	6,90	Розвроданий.
ЗЛЕБНСО Корній.....	10,0	---	Розвроданий, сам працює в домашньому цеху на колесо- ни гарний спеціаліст.
КОРОУЯ Степан.....	17,0	---	Розвроданий, похований в Селолянцях
РОМАНОВО:			
СЕМІЯ Яків Седорошич.....	14,0	---	Розвродан в 31 р. за суддею в 1932 р.
ІВАНУШ Володимир Іванович.....	13,5	---	Розвроданий в 1931 р.
ІВАНУШ Фед. Фед.	10,0	4,9	Розвроданий.
ІВАНУШ Яків Седорошич.....	8,5	2,0	Розвроданий в 1931 р.
ІВАНУШ Гавр. Гаврилович.....	8,5	2,0	
НОВОСІЛСЬКА:			
ІВАН Іванович.....	24,34	19,88	В селі немає.
ІВАНУШ Захар.....	20,17	18,15	•
НИКОЛАЄВСЬКА:			
ІВАН Іван.....	7,9	-	В с. і. н.
ІВАНУШ Федосій.....	2,8	-	В с. і. н.
ІВАНУШ Марко.....	3,74	-	В с. і. н.
БАРНАУЛІВСЬКА:			
ІВАНУШ Степан.....	24,65	-	В с. і. н., мілив в Бухарі.
ІВАНУШ Василь.....	22,68	-	Арестований за зв'язок з росія- ми.
ІВАНУШ Іван.....	13,90	-	В с. і. н.
ГЕДЕМІНСЬКА:			
ІВАНУШ Миколай Степанович.....	29,23	-	
ІВАНУШ Григорій.....	7,06	7,06	
ІВАНУШІ:			
ІВАНУШ Іван Григорій.....	44,55	14,5	Розвроданий, в селі мілив
ІВАНУШ Іван Григорій.....	42,00	13,71	Розвроданий, в селі мілив
ІВАНУШ Іван.....	22,84	-	В с. і. н.
ІВАНУШ Іван.....	12,00	-	Розвроданий в с. і. н.

У С Т В И Т А У К Р А І Н А
Урядової Соціалістичної Радянської Республіки
Секретар Констидаційного Народного Суду
С о к р у т и
Пароликів Засідателя: Шликіна та Голуба.
Секретарів: Голієві.

розглянути на виконанню засіданні справу про оскарженні на суворому за-
сіданні справу по обвинуваченню КСЗЛТМС Васяля Семеновича вивертсь,
що його лєтка, що заваз під лєтчик привізан постане в ССЗСІ. З сучасний
мент ва заваз засуджений, описуватєсь, що віти то у нього знаходя
лятьє майно і хуцуба, та і налі належоді лєтці, соціалічк куртульська
лєтка в ССЗСІ не повинна прєцєватє, а як прєцєз то не повинна у свого
батька куржудя прєрєхсудувати своє майно сул

У К В А Л И В:

Семенівській с/бали, та осбїтїчним брїгадам несобїлїно належєть прєрєх
рєтє і ві може лєтчик куржудя прєцєватє в ССЗСІ, як прєцєзет ії викїчєнє
і прєрєдїрїнтє кому сємє належєть косова і ірїтї рєчї, ві засуджєннєску КСЗ-
ЛЄТМС вєдєтє, ві лїчєно його лєтці, та зробєть належєті вивєрєтє.

Сверєтїчєк ва належїчїм пїлїчєсьям. З сєгєтїчєлєск згїлєс:

Секретар Н/Сулу З-рє
Констидаційного З-ну: *М. М. М. М. М.*
3 131

ГОЛОВА

Кам'янського Районного Виконавчого Комітету
Рад Р.С. та Ч.Д.

19 р.

Службова записка №

Мов Зв'язку Радничий
С.О. Сітенний Сергій Сем
Кісевич та Левченко Іван
Про те що Ком. Зв'язку
подавати Кулаки Пасіжук
Куб Сітовський Федор
Кучас Пирів Пасіжук
Іван Сітенний та Ком
буде подавати С. Гайда
Сінов Сітний Федор
Без-воін Семішов та Ком
буде подавати Пасіжук
Кучас Пирів Пасіжук
Сітний Без-воін
Без-воін та Ком

11118

Вистав і протисяку ^{Кричківський} ~~Кричківський~~ ^{Ср.}
 Союзом нашої рідної ^{Кричківський} ~~Кричківський~~ ^{Ср.} ~~Здерези~~
 1931 року. Були присутні: Калос, Кричківський
 Ворд, Урков, Номинорев, Сураз, Мундас
 і Гр. м. в

Сухайма: § 3. про велику землю Кричківський
 в оцінці на за твердженням сільської землеко-
 риславани. 1110

Духовним: Агента Р. В. Ка. О відділенні
 Земель Кричківський в оцінці в Кричківський
 42 в оцінці за власним ділом в програмі
 радянської, який мав в оцінці в оцінці
 на урядові державні. Радянська
 мав діти в оцінці в оцінці в оцінці
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 для кожної в оцінці в оцінці в оцінці
 діти землі з мав в оцінці в оцінці

З оцінкою згідно: ¹¹¹¹⁸
 і ¹¹¹¹⁸

Радянська	Кричківський	Кричківський	11118	С. А. Х. А. Л. И. - К. - Н. И. У. Х. А. Т. С.	Р
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Plate XXXVIII. EXTRACT FROM THE PROTOCOL
 OF V.S. KRYNYCHKY (PAGE 106)

Акт № 44

15/III 33р. Умова Ана Петровна

намерена 14/III 33р. 1р. В. В. В. В.

Табла Хабегунд Редиминд 283

Сона Вигоры 15/III 33р. Третьяков

Брасово р-у 15/III 33р. Третьяков

Акт № 45

15/III 33р. Умова Федора Федоровна 284

намерена Федор 33р. Умова Ана

Умова Умова Федоровна Федоровна

гем намерена 09/III 33р. Умова Федоровна

14/III 33р. Ремавотсия 15/III 33р.

Табла Умова В. В. В. В.

Акт № 46

16/III 33р. Умова Анна Петровна

намерена 14/III 33р. 5/IV 33р.

Ремавотсия намерена 09/III 33р.

Умова Умова 14/III 33р. Анна

Plate XXXIX. DEATH REGISTER: ROMANKOVO VILLAGE (PAGES 111-115)

1893. — Medegemo
Ann N482

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31/11 330. Tinea Tempore
Ann N482

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29/12 330. Tinea Tempore
30/12 330. Tinea Tempore
31/12 330. Tinea Tempore
Ann N482

Plate XL.

Акм № 509. 510

13/IX 22г. Арабист Шурена Мухамедова
185г. урпадка. познана паномом
авантиса сома ^{Корени}. - Самуил
печник. сома. 6 Корени сома
3. Самуил Корени. 18/IX 22г.

Акм № 510 511

13/IX 22г. Мисир. Магга Шандра наира
18/IX 22г. урп. познана 35 год. 6
Паномедова Самуил Корени сома
огуосидиум Корени сома. Самуил 13
Корени Корени Корени Корени

Акм № 511 512

15/IX 22г. Кармановский мисир Корени
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18/IX 22г. Корени Корени

Акты № 519 520 14

29/IX 33г. Рубанда Мария Сергеевна 38г.
номерна 28/IX 33г. 40г. 1/2 часть дома
Ремизовская в Селе Селе
номер. 29г. 1/2 часть дома
номерна дома 29г. 1/2 часть
28/IX 33г. 1/2 часть

Акты № 520 521

30/IX 33г. Булан Анастасия Александровна
номерна 30/IX 33г. 57г. 1/2 часть
Одесская номерна дома от
первой части Селе Селе
Воскресенский номер в Селе

Акты № 521 522

2/X 33г. Рава Екатерина Александровна
38г. номерна 2/X 33г. 40г. 1/2 часть
домов Ваварин. 1/2 часть
Селе от 1/2 часть

Акн №35.

10/1 33р. Коммуна мидана Шаваров а. Раман
Каво Раман номер 2/1 33р. Раман герман
д.м. мегрунос 25/III 33р. Каво сунуш
пои мидан 25/1

Саванга пизарди
Сигнари Сигнари
Раманга Сигнари
Акн №36.

11/1 33р. Тимендо Вирагини. д.р. Раманово
Камменсто м.р. урраисув Каво. Каво
10/1 33р 11/1
Каво рогорота огуордунд Саван
рамманга Саванга Сигнари
ма 10/1 33р.

Сигнари
Раманга Сигнари
Акн №37

11/1 33р. Тимендо Спирогий. Маданов.
18р. урраисув ^{15/1} 11/1 33р о. Раманово 12
урраисув Каво. Каво Сигнари
рогирот рогирот огуе рамман
Саванга пизарди Сигнари

4/83p.

Акм. №39

1/4

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 Акм. №39

