

Soviet Ukraine in the 1930s

- 1930s: Birth of modern Ukraine
 - Industrialization, urbanization & mass education
 - State-directed terror against all real & perceived opponents: establishment of totalitarian state
 - Decimation of Ukraine's political & cultural elites
 - Ukrainization halted: Russification becomes the norm
 - Collectivization & artificial famine
- Evidence of population losses & changes
 - 1926 census: population was 29,733,000. 78.4 % were Ukrainian; 10% Russian; others constituted 11.6%
 - 1939 census: population was 31,785,000. 73.5% were Ukrainian; Russians 12.9%; others constituted 13.6%
 - Collectivization, famine, terror & immigration

Urbanization, Uneven Development and Rural Dislocation

- Urbanization: 5.4 m (1926) to 11.2 m (1939)
 - Ukrainians constitute 58% of urban population (1939)
 - Dnipropetrovsk-Donbas areas (coal & iron industries) experience substantial growth: 34% of increase
 - Contained 48% of the republic's urban population
 - Regional uneven development accentuated
 - Chronic shortage of housing & poor food supply.
- Rural population declines: 24-20 m (1926-39)
 - Caused by collectivization & famine
 - Internal passport system & registration of place of residence to stem flow from countryside to cities

Background to Collectivization & Famine

- Unreasonable goals of 1st 5 yr plan (1928-32)
- Introduction of a planned economy (1928)
 - NEP: a temporary measure to stabilize economy
 - Stalin had consolidated power by 1927
 - Centralization of decision-making & economy
 - 5 Yr Plans: set production schedules and goals
 - Gosplan: Central State Planning Commission
- Overall goal of 1st Five Year Plan was accelerated industrialization
 - Develop heavy industry: coal & metallurgy
 - Nationalize remaining sectors of private economy & introduce collectivized agriculture

Background to Collectivization & Famine

- Most machinery for new plants was imported
 - USSR exported grain to pay for machinery
 - Depression in west resulted in low grain prices
 - More grain had to be squeezed out of the peasantry
 - Collective farms offered effective way to do this
 - Ukraine chosen for accelerated collectivization
- Class warfare: elimination of the kulak
 - 1930-32, 200,000 households exiled or liquidated
 - Eliminated peasantry's natural leadership
- Forced collectivization 1st attempted in 1930
 - Resistance led to repressive measures; Peasants slaughter livestock & burn crops; Some flee to cities

1932-33 Famine (background)

- 1930 grain harvest: 23.1 m tons
 - 7.1 m tons taken by state equals 2.3 x amount in 1926
- 1931: 65% of households & 67% of arable land had been collectivized
- 1931 grain quota set at 1930 level of 7.7 m tons
- Famine caused by 2 factors (starts spring 1932)
- Collapse of agriculture due to collectivization
 - Peasants had slaughtered animals: meat & power
 - Soviet agricultural machinery poorly made & not always available
 - Peasantry was given no incentive to produce
 - collective farms were huge & highly bureaucratized

Famine in Ukraine, 1932-33

- The combination of these factors led to chaos
- Land under production fell 20% bet 1931 & 1932
- About 1/3 of crop lost during the 1931 harvest
- Drought in 1931 complicated matters
- Amounts of grain harvested: 18.3 m tons (1931); 14.6 (1932); 22.3 (1933); 12.3 (1934)
- 40% of 1932 harvest lost
- Imposition of unrealistic grain quotas
 - Party officials, troops & special urban brigades were dispatched to the countryside to enforce compliance
 - Peasants suffer repression who do not give grain
 - 1932 law on “Theft of socialist property” prescribed death penalty or long term imprisonment

Famine in Ukraine (1932-33): artificial or natural?

- Famine subsided in 1934 & no famine in 1935. 1934 harvest was much smaller than in 1932-33
 - Ukraine was “lent” 55% of seed grain in 1934
 - Quota reduced to 5 million tons in 1933
 - Quota reduced still further in 1934
 - No attempt to aid famine victims in 1932-33
 - Gov’t released grain stocks to feed people in 1934, which could have been done in 1932-33, but was not
 - 1.7 m tons of grain exported during famine
 - International relief efforts were not permitted, & the regime denied a famine was even occurring
 - Border bet. Ukraine & Russia was sealed during famine. Ukr. peasants could not go to Russia for bread

Socialist Realism

(early 1930s-mid 1980s)

- Officially sanctioned “creative method” in Soviet literature & art
- Term & theory adopted in 1934 at founding congress of Soviet Writers Union
- Led to excessive didacticism & excessive moralizing
- In painting, resulted in exaggerated pathos, gargantuism, and photographism
 - Paintings & sculptures of workers; portraits of Soviet leaders; glorification of Soviet achievements
 - Glorification of Russo-Ukrainian “friendship”



Ilya Vasilchenko. **Fisherman of Collective Farm "Russia"**. 1967
Oil on canvas. (157 x 300 cm)



Yuri Zorko. **Pumping Gas, Victil.** 1978-79. Oil on canvas.
(150 x 164 cm)

Anthem of the People's Love (1950-51)



Oleksii Shovkunenko, Platon Biletsky and Igor Reznik. **Anthem of People's Love**. 1950-51. Oil on canvas. (400 x 600 cm)

V. Kostetsky, Interrogation of an enemy
(1937)



L: We'll fulfill the 5 year coal plan in 3 years 1930

M: If war comes tomorrow... 1939

R: Physico-culturalists: pride of our country 1937



**ВИКОНАЙМО
ВУГІЛЬНУ П'ЯТИРІЧКУ
ЗА ТРИ РОКИ**

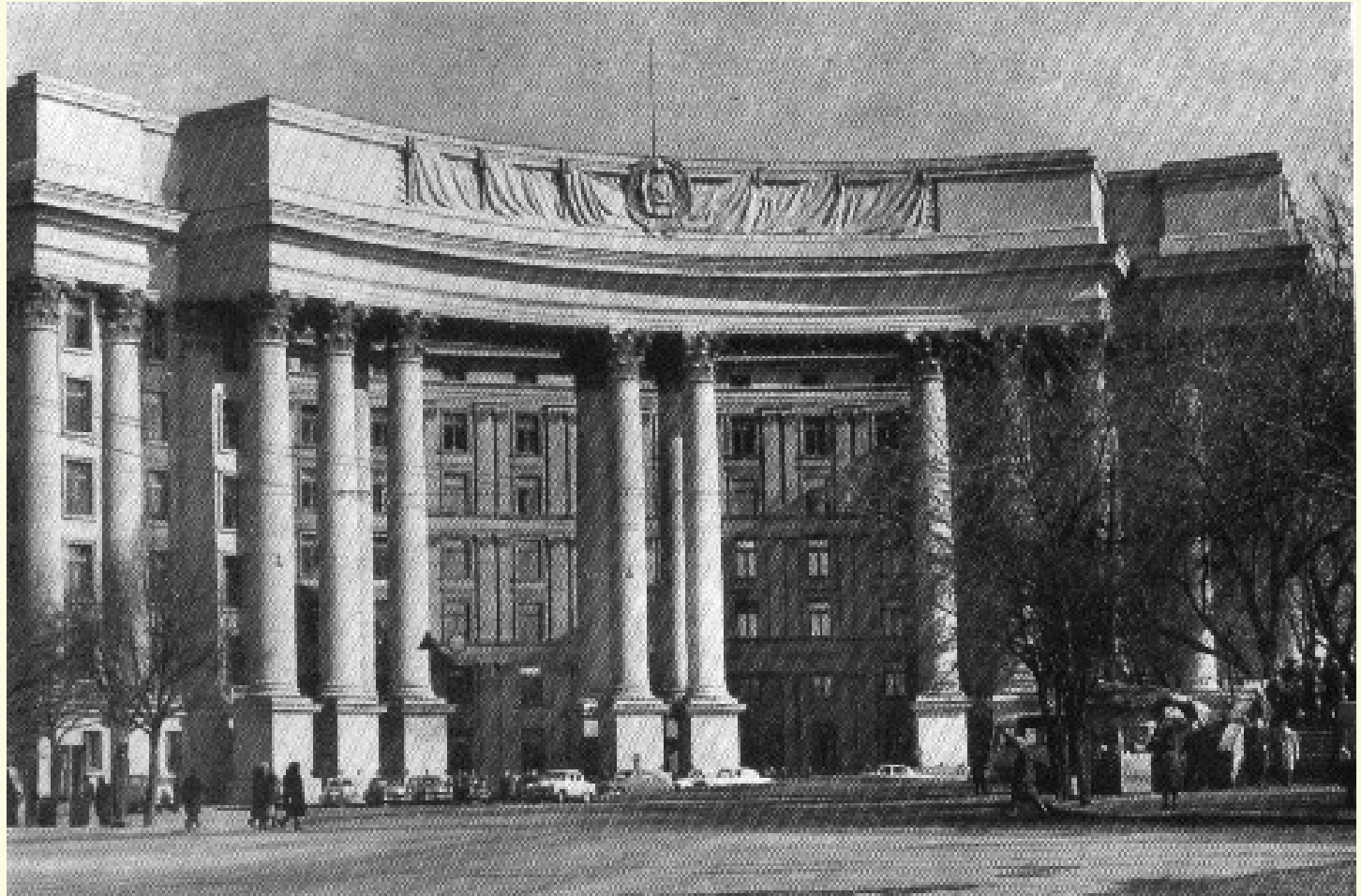


ЯКЩО ЗАВТРА ВІЙНА...



**ФІЗИКУЛЬТУРНИКИ
ТА ФІЗИКУЛЬТУРНИЦІ
ГОРДИСТЬ НАШОЇ ВІЙНИ**

Kyiv City Administration Bldg (1938)



H. Manizer: Shevchenko monument in Kharkiv (1935)



Introduction: Ukraine in World War II

- Ukraine was a primary theatre of military and other associated activities in World War II
- Ukraine was one of war's greatest victims
 - Soviet writers emphasized role of "Russians"
 - Accepted figure of 20 m dead largely non-Russians
 - Ukraine was occupied for about 3 years
 - Human losses: about 7 m, inc up to 850,000 Jews
 - 2.3 million were slave labourers in Germany
 - Material losses include over 700 cities and towns, and 28,000 villages devastated or destroyed
- For Ukrainians, choices were not clear-cut

Carpatho-Ukraine 1938-39 & Nazi-Soviet Pact

- Transcarpathia was part of Czechoslovakia
- Munich Pact & Sudeten lands (30 Sept 1938)
 - Led to breakup & dismemberment of Czechoslovakia
- Transcarpathia autonomous 11 October 1938
 - Under leadership of Avhustyn Voloshyn,
- Carpatho-Ukraine independent 15 March 1939
 - Carpatho-Ukraine annexed by Hungary
- Molotov-Ribbentrop/ Nazi-Sov Pact 23 Aug 39
 - Soviet Union pledges neutrality & agrees to supply Germany with raw materials
 - Divide E Europe into zones of occupation & influence
 - Most w Ukr lands to be annexed by Soviet Union.

Carpatho-Ukraine 1938-39



Signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact (23 August 1939)



Soviet occupation of Galicia and western Volhynia

- 1 Sept 1939: Germany invades Poland
- 17 Sept: USSR occupies Galicia & w Volhynia
 - Most Ukrainians now in one state
- June 1940: Romania cedes Bukovyna & Bessarabia; Lithuania, Latvia & Estonia annexed
- Soviet regime follows dual policy in Galicia
 - reforms and Ukrainization to gain support
 - Repression to crush opponents to Soviet rule. The
- Several hundred thousand Ukrainians and Poles deported or killed from Galicia & Volhynia

22 June 1941: Hitler marches east (Operation Barbarossa)

- Lebensraum (living space) for Germans
- War in east: war of annihilation
 - High civilian casualties because of "Blitzkrieg" (lightning war) & Nazi racist plans
 - Untermenschen (sub-humans)
- Some believed Germany would support establishment of a Ukrainian state
- Alfred Rosenberg (1893-1946): head of Ostministerium (East Ministry)
- Ukrainian nationalists also collaborated with German intelligence

Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN)

- 30 June 1941: OUN, headed by Stepan Bandera, proclaims Ukrainian statehood in Lviv
 - Bandera & Yaroslav Stetsko, the prime minister of the government, imprisoned in Germany
- OUN founded in Galicia in 1929
 - Revolutionary integral nationalist organization
 - Propagates voluntarism, self sacrifice, discipline, self-reliance, and military-like obedience to its leader
 - Fostered armed struggle, even terrorism
- "Melnykite" & "Banderite" factions: headed by Andrii Melnyk & Stepan Bandera, respectively.

Soviet Scorched Earth Policy

- Dismantling of factories, machinery & evacuation of skilled workers & livestock east to Russia
 - Ukrainian government, Academy of Sciences, university personnel, scientists, skilled technicians & bureaucrats evacuated
- What could not be moved was to be destroyed
 - Dniprohes Dam on Dnipro River - largest hydro electric dam in Europe - was dynamited
- Tens of thousands of prisoners of NKVD - Soviet secret police - executed, inc. 19,000 political prisoners in Lviv & other w Ukrainian cities

Initial German Successes

- Soviet armies caught by surprise
 - German advance extraordinarily rapid
 - In four months, eastern Ukraine occupied
 - Soviet armies showed little will to fight
- Some welcome Germans; most are skeptical
 - Collectivization of agriculture; great famine; the terror and purges of the Soviet regime
- Some hoped Germans would allow Ukrainians to establish an independent state
- OUN Expeditionary Groups follow German armies into central-eastern Ukraine

Expeditionary Groups & Zones of Occupation

- Expeditionary groups build national awareness
- Germans repress OUN activities late summer 41
 - Most Ukrainian activists rounded up by January 1942
 - Einsatzgruppen: Special mobile killing units
- Occupied Ukraine divided into five parts
 - General Government (Generalgouvernement: Western Ukraine and Poland)
 - Reichskommissariat Ukraine (central-eastern Ukraine)
 - German Army zone (eastern Ukraine, inc. Kharkiv)
 - Transnistria (southern Ukraine with Odesa) under Romanian occupation
 - Carpatho-Ukraine occupied by Hungary

Erich Koch and the Ostarbeiters

- No collaborationist government or German-recognized national committee in Reichskommissariat & German army zone
- Ukrainian Central Committee existed in the Generalgouvernement
- Erich Koch (1896-1986) ruled Reichskommissariat Ukraine
- Ostarbeiters: Hitler's "Slaves"-Stalin's Traitors"
 - About 2.3 million Ukrainian women and men
 - Yalta agreement: forced repatriation to Soviet Union
- All classes & schools above grade 4 closed

L: Erich Koch (1896-1986)

R: Punishment for resisting (Kharkiv 1943)



Ostarbeiters being herded onto trains (Kowel,
W. Ukraine)



Ostarbeiters being herded onto train (Kyiv)



The Jewish Holocaust in Ukraine

- Jews constituted 3.0 m (7%) in 1939
 - About 1/2 evacuated in 1941
- Einsatzgruppen did most of the killing in Ukraine
- 600,000 to 850,000 Ukrainian Jews killed
- In Babyn Yar (Babi Yar) in Kyiv on 29-30 September 1941, an Einsatzgruppe killed 33,771 Jews in less than two days
- Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky of Greek Catholic Church hid Jews, notified Pope & warned Ukrainians against killing Jews

Announcement: sentenced to death for helping Jews

ОГОЛОШЕННЯ

За злочин по § 59 п. 1. з розпорядку для поборювання направів проти німецького діла шдбудини и Генеральний Губерний від днх 2. 10. 1943 (Денник Розпорядка для Генеральної Губернії Ч. 82443) засуджено, на глнм судом, при командирі Поліції Воєски І-Спец. Служби на повітряні Галичина

засуджені на кару смерті:

- 1) **Повілак Михайло**, ур. 10. 12. 1906 в Грозній, українськ., військ., робітник, зам. в Грозній, за сприяння бюджету.
- 2) **Кабанько Іван**, ур. 11. 8. 1906 в Тернолі, українськ., військ., робітник, зам. в Тернолі Ч. 67, за сприяння бюджету.
- 3) **Пасука Іван**, ур. 29. 12. 1914 в Тернолі, українськ., комитет громадської секретар, зам. в Тернолі, за сприяння бюджету.
- 4) **Гайда Ткачир**, ур. 1925 в Тернолі, українськ., військ., робітник, зам. в Грозній, за сприяння бюджету.
- 5) **Гоманюк Іван**, ур. 10. 12. 1910 в Самбір українськ., військ., шкільно-вчитель, зам. в Кракові, за сприяння бюджету.
- 6) **Богданович Школов**, ур. 19. 12. 1915 в Лисичанській, українськ., без сталою місцевости, за сприяння бюджету.
- 7) **Зубович Степан**, ур. 4. 4. 1946 в Яворів - українськ., жовтій, військ., зам. в Яворів Ч. 252, за сприяння бюджету.
- 8) **Година Петро**, ур. 6. 7. 1906 в Тернолі, українськ., українськ., робітник, без сталою місцевости, за сприяння бюджету.
- 9) **Шинка Лисий**, ур. 21. 11. 1915 в Тернолі, українськ., українськ., кравець, зам. в Тернолі Ч. 29, за сприяння бюджету.
- 10) **Пеліган Ткачир**, ур. 1891 в Тернолі, українськ., українськ., робітник, зам. в Тернолі, за сприяння бюджету.

Всуда був виконаний для 1. березня 1944 в Самборі, як марк за це, що для 17. 2. 1944 українська банда захопила 2 туркменів, котрі були в німецькій військовій службі в Стріжках.

Двадцять засуджених, котрі зістали оголошені в провизанні С С і Командиром Поліції в Ч. 2. 1944 нісали собі сім урв до улаштування.

Якщо один з вищезазначених злочинців на восторі Криггаутніншафту Прокопів і Стрий будуть знайдені діяльність, перекладі на місце на російський до соратників в Бендінгсштеттлі Держави або на поліцію, які працюють в інтересі шдбудини Генеральної Губернії, в зв'язку з тим буде знята відповідна кара також і на тих, кого залучено до діляк розмірною 1.00 м і 1.00 м форм. на за кожною ділянкою відповідно над об'єктом над ступіть над відповідно. Відповідно згідно з утримати ошвар ласку на місці 30 засуджених.

Стало неможливо несласомому йому знову одійти при те, щоб через неможливість записати або поранення або інше фактом або злочини, або через відсутність на місці на відповідній в буді об'єкту, або через відсутність на місці на відповідній в буді об'єкту, або через відсутність на місці на відповідній в буді об'єкту, або через відсутність на місці на відповідній в буді об'єкту.

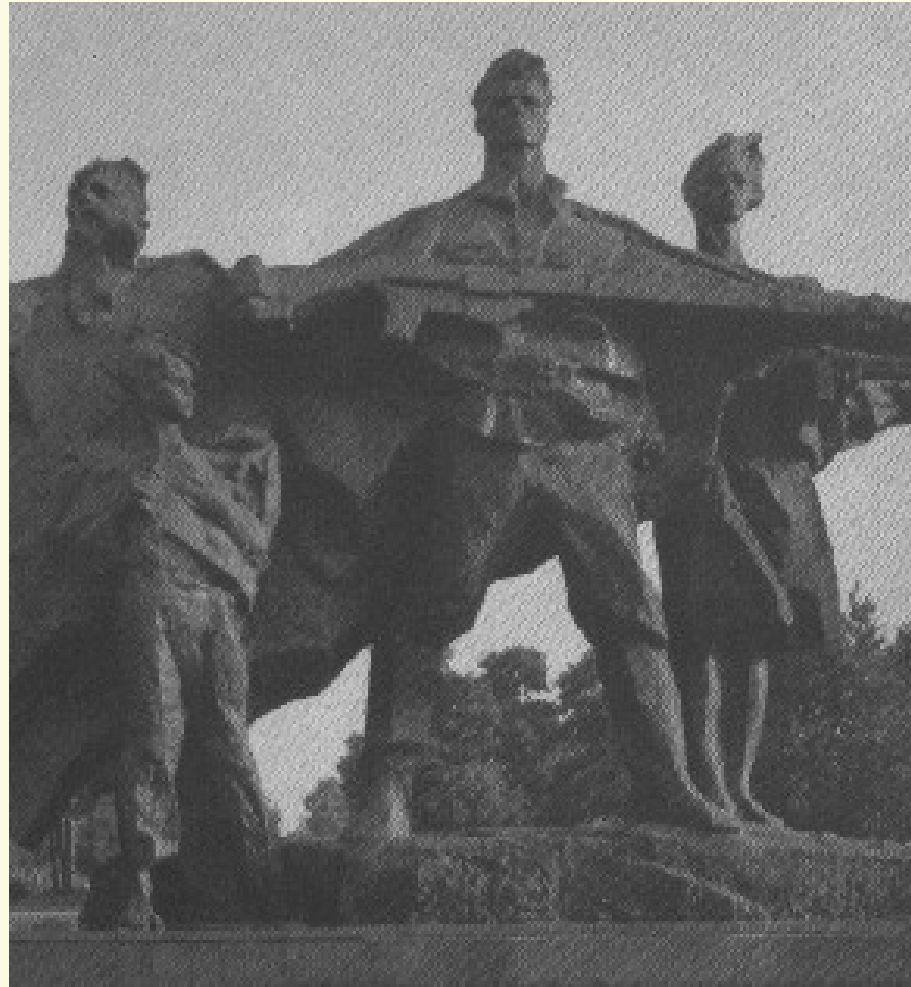
Самбір, 1. березня 1944.

С С і Провідник Поліції
в Дистрикті Галичина

Partisans & Guerilla: The Ukrainian Insurgent Army

- Based largely in Galicia & Volhynia, the UPA, founded 1942, fought German & Soviet forces
- 40,000 men & women went through its ranks
- Guerilla war continued against USSR into 1950s
- German response to partisan activities
 - Executed up to 50 or 100 persons as reprisal for the killing of a German soldier
 - Burned villages to the ground
- Germans applied the death penalty to Ukrainians who aided or gave information to the UPA or Ukrainian guerillas

Monument to soviet partisans from Sumy oblast



Ukrainian Division Galicia

- Germans allow formation of Waffen SS units of ‘ Eastern Europeans following loss of Stalingrad Battle of January 1943
- “Waffen-Grenadier Division der SS Galizien (Division Galicia) established April 1943
 - Its formation was supported by Ukrainian Central Committee of the Generalgouvernement
 - Division was to fight only Soviet forces
- Rationale: division could serve as nucleus of a regular army if Germany & Russia collapsed
- Division decimated at Battle of Brody July 1944
- Surrenders to Allies in Austria in April 1945

Ukraine's property losses due to German actions

- Germans policy of state-directed theft
 - Much of Ukraine's cultural wealth was stolen
- 151 museums, 62 drama theatres and 600 movie theatres & 19,200 libraries destroyed
- German Army ordered to destroy on retreat
 - Ripped up 18,414 miles of railroads, flooded mines, dynamited industries, poisoned wells & burned and destroyed over 2 million houses and buildings; leave 10 m people without shelter
- Damage to the Ukrainian economy calculated at about 60 b. U.S. pre-war dollars

Ukraine's Population Losses

- Ukraine lost more people in World War II than any other European country
- Ukraine's losses of about 7.0 million people is greater than the total military loss of USA, Canada, British Commonwealth, France, Germany & Italy combined
 - Encyclopedia Britannica estimates of losses: USA 292,100; British Commonwealth 544,596 (including 39,139 Canadians); France 210,671 (+ 107,847 civilians); Germany 2,850,000, and Italy 300,000

