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**ACTIVITIES OF RCP(b) IN UKRAINE  
UNDER SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE 1920s**

*In the period of 1920s political leadership of the USSR had arrived the dominance of bolshevism ideology in Ukraine, which allowed to stabilize social relations between the power and the village. On the one hand, this phenomenon was progressive and assisted to the development of Ukrainian culture, language, national traditions, on the other hand, its political, totalitarian orientation put as an aim the denationalization and deukrainization, the transformation of Ukrainians on the slaves of totalitarian system, on the means to achieve the predominance of bolshevism in the world.*

**Keywords:** *deukrainization ideology, peasantry, culture, national question.*

The role of the Ukrainian peasantry during that period when the revolution finished, the political and economic crisis, the development of anti-Bolshevik peasant movement, learning NEP reflected in the artistic heritage of scientists from the 20's. Problems of the modern Ukrainian village, which is composed of national economic conditions, entry into the world community and the WTO requires rethinking the experience of past periods, one of which was ambiguous pages NEP.

**The aim of the study** is to identify and disclosure of factors which had an impact on the political attitudes inversion of the Ukrainian peasantry during the New Economic Policy.

To achieve this goal it is necessary to solve the following **task**:

- determine the theoretical principles of research inversion political attitudes;
- analyze the main factors that led to the emergence and spread among the peasantry Ukraine new political mood;
- explore the economic resistance of peasants Bolshevik regime and its impact on the political consciousness of the characteristic elements of the NEP era.

The article was made according to the scientific problems of the history and ethnology of B. Khmel'nitsky Cherkasy National University state budget within the program, and is closely tied to the theme of research of the Research Institute of the peasantry Cherkasy National University «The historical forms of mentality, socio-economic and socio-political self-organization of the Ukrainian peasantry» (state registration 0102U006796).

The life and activity of the Ukrainian peasantry during the NEP reflected in the artistic heritage of scientists from the 20s. It is not surprising that much of works in Agriculture are written by the Soviet agricultural sector specialists and economists, government officials – not staying away people's problems, they try to

objectively cover all directions of peasant society, which in those days was only possible for dominance in history formational and class approach.

To the most fundamental work of the time devoted to strength, should be included the research M. Gurevich [1], in which much attention was given to the coverage of these complex and important issues as economic differentiation and social class stratification in the countryside. A special place in the historiography of the 20s belongs to N. Kubanyn that attempted to analyze the nature and cause of the peasant movement during the Civil War [2]. Much of the researchers paid attention only to the purely agricultural, specific aspects of the Soviet policy in the countryside. This approach was particularly characteristic works E. Markevich [3], V. Kaczynski [4]. Instead, work A. Bolshakov [5], A. Shlikhter [6], P. Kolomojtssev [7] studied materials Party and the land of the testimony of the press; these researchers have started using them in the Soviet historiography and source. In the works of scholars of the 20s such as J. Gigou [8], B. Brutskus [9] the attention is focused on various aspects of agriculture in general and against this background showing the prevailing socio-economic problems of the peasantry.

In the early 1990s begins a new stage in the development of national historiography that has already been freed from Marxist-Leninist ideology and Soviet stereotypes. One of these works the first half of the 90s is thorough monograph V. Verstyuk dedicated Makhnovshchina [10]. Notable successes in the post-Soviet historiography study of the socio-economic processes in Ukrainian village NEP era. Research S. Kulchytsky umbrella proved interesting attempt to study «military-communist» system in Ukraine [11]. The reasons of the transition from the policy of War Communism to NEP were analyzed in the monograph of O. Ganji [12].

Among foreign authors one of the most interesting is a monograph of J. Ibragimova [13]. Thus, in his publication the author makes a historical-comparative study of mass consciousness farmers in the transition to a market that is expressed primarily through their relationship to the realities of social and agricultural policy. V. Danilov [14], L. Milov [15], M. Vyltsan [16], who were known in Soviet times as historians peasantry, tried to look at the history of the peasantry in a new way.

Overall, the achievements of domestic and foreign historiography make it possible to detect the resistance of peasants economic relationships related to the agricultural policies of the Bolsheviks naturalization farm and the events that eventually led to political transformations Leninist doctrine and the new economic policy of the Soviet government.

Among the issues which NEP put before modern researchers, are those which related to the ideological and political implementation of national programs. Despite the decades which have passed, scientific studies is devoted to the period of the 1920s, and today it is the urgent question – why NEP held as NEP why Marxism, even in such modified form as Marxism-Leninism, so powerfully worked as an ideological support for the process of modernization of farm environment?

According to some authors, this issue is closely intertwined with controlled evolution of the socio-economic views Bolshevik Communists in the agricultural life of the peasants [17].

One of the first in the leadership of the CPSU situation in the village knew Lenin, and therefore use different approaches to overcome the internal contradictions between Bolshevik government and farmers. «Because on the basis of centuries of oppression among the most backward peasant masses Ukraine there are nationalistic tendencies – he wrote in December 1919 – RCP members are obliged to apply them with great caution and tolerance, contrasting them a friendly word of clarification of the identity of interests the working masses of Russia and Ukraine» [18, 335]. Are other statements on the confrontation of the Bolsheviks among the peasantry Ukraine, which is evidence of acute political strife in the country? Especially great threat Bolshevisation village composed wealthy peasants, who were always the words of party functionaries «... the enemies of Soviet power, against whom we must organize village ... fist enemy, it must be careful and not to allow him to power» [19, 7]. Wealthy farmers' attitudes were significantly different from the worldview of a poor peasant. Thinking wealthy farmer was more rational and pragmatic. Bodies party control so characterized the ideology of the rich peasants «wealthy farmers, which is the only basis for any counterrevolution harder exposed, because it is much bolder, courageously and purposeful than the poor peasantry, in addition developed better understand their interests and to any – whose methods of struggle for existence rather accustomed» [20, 109].

Especially dangerous in a situation of political and ideological opposition to the Bolsheviks was illiteracy. With illiteracy followed superstition, religious fanaticism and political bias that prevented RCP build Bolshevism. Russian proletarian ideas to promote Ukraine did not work anywhere. The idea of the Ukrainianization of the Bolshevik government takes its place from there. It is interesting that the process «Ukrainization» was held in the form of a critique Great chauvinism and imperialism. Some party documents of that time to this question right emphasis: «The growth of chauvinism among the bourgeoisie developed influences without doubtful for peasants, as well as weaker on the working masses. All this is reflected in attitudes in the middle of the party, thousands of threads linked with the social environment. The political difficulties which arose out of economic growth under the NEP – all in Ukraine is complicated national issues» [21, 581]. Particularly sensitive to process Bolshevik Ukrainianization appeared to farmers. If this Bolshevik intelligentsia idea perceived indirectly their political activities, the farmers perceived it directly through their work on the ground, and because of them the laws of the land and land use, and unlike the surplus. Ukrainization, which coincided with the first developments of the NEP allowed influencing the ideology and the political mood of the peasantry, which gradually retreated from typical for a national Orthodox and allowed to implant in their minds other medium that quite recently he was an alien.

The success of the Bolshevik Ukrainianization made a great impression on the leadership of the CP(b), and although it is hardly necessary to overestimate success without the NEP, it is the main slogan of the Bolshevik ideology, which in turn was based on the idea of proletarianization village. This idea is embodied in many of the CC CP(b), among which the most concise: «Special attention in the present moment is the question of Ukrainization, which is the most serious political task the Party in Ukraine, as a matter of further strengthening the alliance of the proletariat and the peasantry. Ukrainization means for us to further deepen and spread, reach and proletarian leadership of the peasant mass» [22, 24]. Initially, ideological foundations on which further built all program documents related to Ukrainization were the following: letter Lenin «To the workers and peasants of Ukraine's victory over Denikin» on January 5, 1920, resolutions and decisions on congress 1920, and so on. All these documents were external, an arbitrary character, since they were not focused on solving domestic needs of peoples who belonged to the state, and the pursuit of the Soviet regime ideologically assimilate these people to implement Bolshevik global expansion.

Work on the ideological front, oriented to cease confrontation with the peasantry, was finally convince the Ukrainian peasant in the NEP benefits and inviolability of the rights of the CP (B) on the implementation of revolutionary ideas at the national level. Ukrainian nationalism here was directly proportional to the peasant resistance, so the best slogan at the moment is the following: «Implementation of the decisions of the party on the national question is the best way to combat national chauvinism» [21, 564]. As political reconciliation with Bolshevism bulk of the peasant population of Ukraine, was not possible without the setting up of social, economic and legislative dialogue between the government of the country, is the main determinant of the early phase of the NEP is the schedule of social consciousness Ukrainian, so introduction Bolshevik ideology of proletarian culture, both through Ukrainianization and political action in the future had only deepen this determinism.

So during the 1920s the Soviet political leadership of the Bolshevik ideology achieved dominance in the country, allowing stabilize social relations between the government and country, and it is through the prism of this process, in our view, we must consider the impact on the peasantry Ukrainianization Ukraine. On the one hand, this phenomenon was progressive and contributed to the rise of Ukrainian culture, language and national tradition, on the other hand, its political, totalitarian orientation set for the target denationalization and deukrainization, converting Ukrainian servant totalitarian system, a tool achieving the benefits of Bolshevism in the world.

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### **ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ РКП(б) В УКРАЇНІ В УМОВАХ СОЦІАЛЬНИХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЙ 1920-х РОКІВ**

*В період 1920-х років політичним керівництвом СРСР досягається домінування ідеології більшовизму в Україні, що дозволило стабілізувати соціальні відносини між владою і селом. З однієї сторони, це явище було прогресивним і сприяло піднесенню української культури, мови, національної традиції, а з другої сторони, її політична, тоталітарна спрямованість ставила за мету денационалізацію та деукраїнізацію, перетворення українця на раба тоталітарної системи, на засіб досягнення переважання більшовизму у світі.*

**Ключові слова:** *українізація, ідеологія, селянство, культура, національне питання.*

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### **ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ РКП(б) НА УКРАИНЕ В УСЛОВИЯХ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЙ 1920-х ГОДОВ**

*В период 1920-х годов политическим руководством СССР достигается доминирование идеологии большевизма на Украине, что позволило стабилизировать социальные отношения между властью и селом. С одной стороны, это явление было прогрессивным и способствовало развитию украинской культуры, языка, национальной традиции, а с другой стороны, ее политическая, тоталитарная направленность ставила целью денационализацию и деукраинизацию, превращение украинца в раба тоталитарной системы, в средство достижения преимущества большевизма в мире.*

**Ключевые слова:** *украинизация, идеология, крестьянство, культура, национальный вопрос.*