

Ühiskonna sovetiseerimine

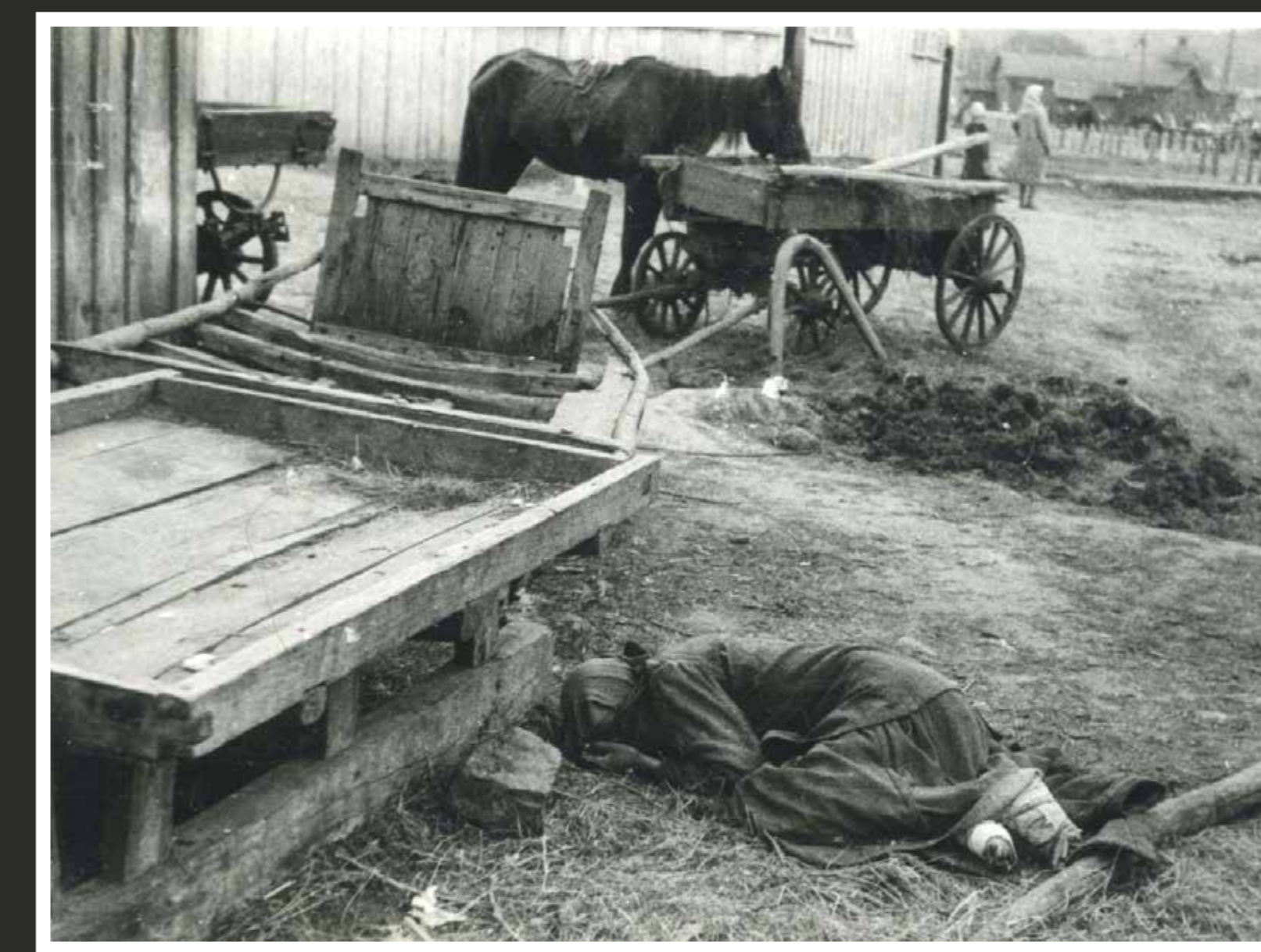
The Sovietisation of the Society

Kommunistlikus NSV Liidu koosseisu kuuluvas 1920. aastate Ukraina NSVs viljeldi esialgu ukraina keelt ja kultuuri, kuid 1920. aastate teisel poolel tugevnes sotsialismi ülesehitamise kolme ideoloogilise alussamba – industrialiseerimise, kollektiviseerimise ja kultuurirevolutsiooni – varjus ukrainluse mahasurumine ja venestamine. Ida-Ukrainas, Aasovi ja Musta mere rannikul sajandeid elanud kasakatelt, kes olid seisuslik kiht, võeti nende staatus ja paljudelt ka kodanikuõigused.

Aastatel 1929–1932 vägivaldselt läbi viidud põllumajanduse kollektiviseerimine, s.o üksikmajapidamiste ja mitmesuguste ühistute likvideerimine, talupoegade kolhoosidesse sundimine ning vilja ja muude põllumajandussaaduste rekvireerimine lõppes suure näljahädaga aastatel 1932–1933, mida Ukraina ajaloos tuntakse Holodomorina. Nälga ja haigustesse suri mitu miljonit inimest. Paralleelselt kollektiviseerimise ja Holodomoriga küüditati koos perekondadega Siberisse ja Põhja-Venemaale rohkem kui miljon jõukamat talupoega, nn kulakut. Linnaelanikke, eriti Ukraina intellektuaalset eliiti tabas rängalt Stalini 1936.–1938. aasta Suur terror, NKVD ohvriks langes umbes 270 000 inimest. Poliitilist võitlust ukrainlaste õiguste eest Poolas juhtisid ukrainlaste erakonnad ja 1929. aastal asutatud põrandaalne Ukraina Rahvuslaste Organisatsioon (*OUN, Організація Українських Націоналістів*).

In the 1920s, Ukrainian language and culture initially flourished in the Ukrainian SSR, which was part of the communist Soviet Union. In the second half of the 1920s, Russification and the suppression of Ukrainian identity intensified under the guise of the three ideological pillars of socialism: industrialisation, collectivisation and the cultural revolution. The Cossacks, who had lived in eastern Ukraine on the coasts of the Azov Sea and the Black Sea for centuries, were deprived of their status, and many were stripped of their civil and political rights they had until 1936.

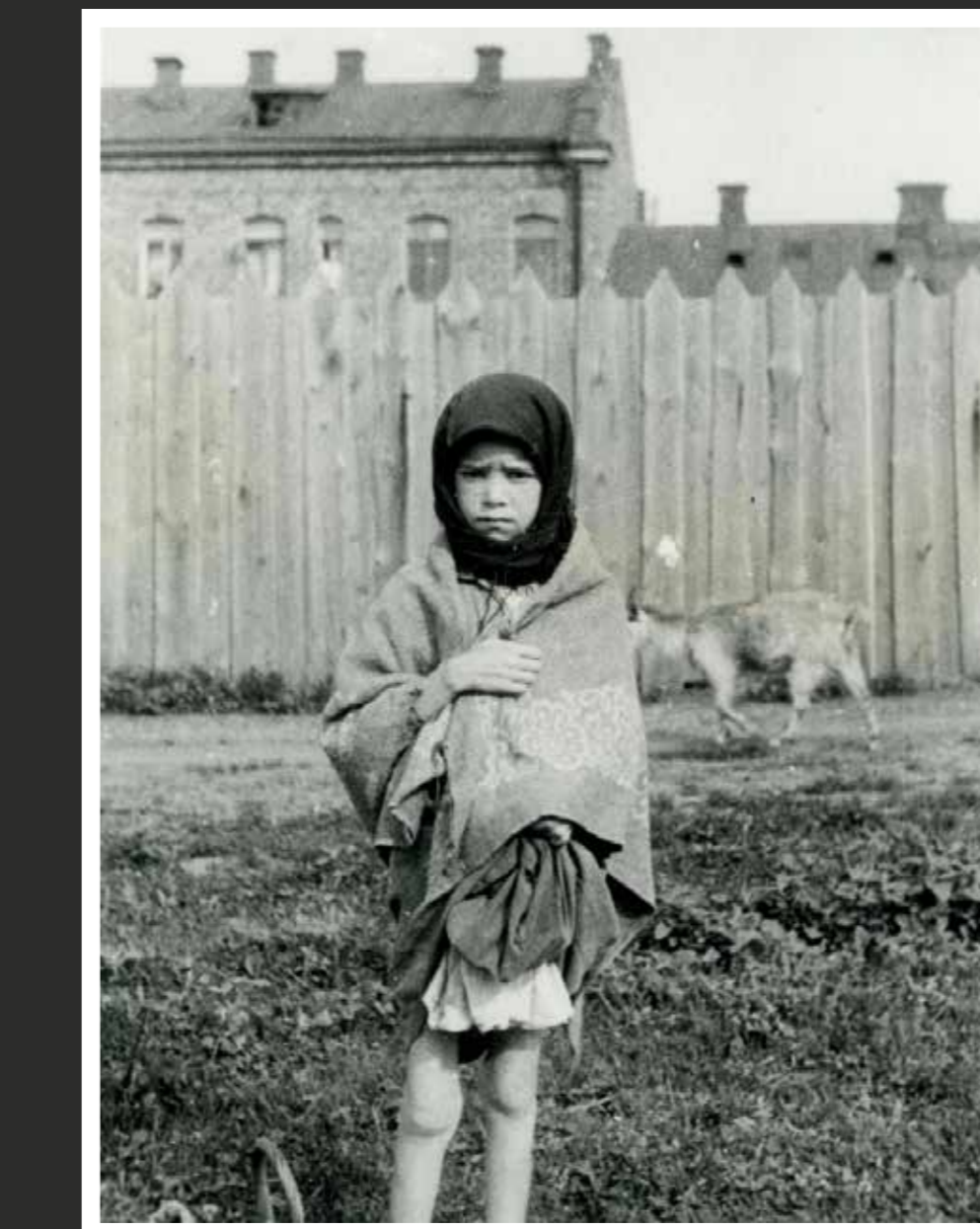
The violent collectivisation of agriculture between 1929 and 1932 – that is, the liquidation of individual households and various cooperatives, the forcing of peasants into collective farms and the requisitioning of grain and other agricultural products – ended in the Great Famine of 1932–1933, known as the Holodomor. Several million people died of starvation or disease. In parallel with collectivisation and the Holodomor, more than a million wealthier peasants, the so-called kulaks, were deported to Siberia and northern Russia with their families. The urban population, especially Ukraine's intellectual elite, was severely affected by Stalin's Great Purge of 1936–1938, with around 270,000 people falling victim to the NKVD. The political struggle for the rights of Ukrainians in Poland was led by Ukrainian political parties and the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists (*OUN, Організація Українських Націоналістів*), founded as an underground organisation in 1929.



(Alexander Wienerberger, Dorotheasamarechiv Wien)

Näljast nõrkenud naine Harkivi turul 1933. a.

Woman, weakened by hunger, at the Kharkiv market in 1933.



(Alexander Wienerberger, Dorotheasamarechiv Wien)

Nälginud laps Harkivi lähedal 1933. a.

Starved child near Kharkiv in 1933.



(Alexander Wienerberger, Dorotheasamarechiv Wien)

Näljahädas surnute hauad Harkivi lähedal 1933. a.

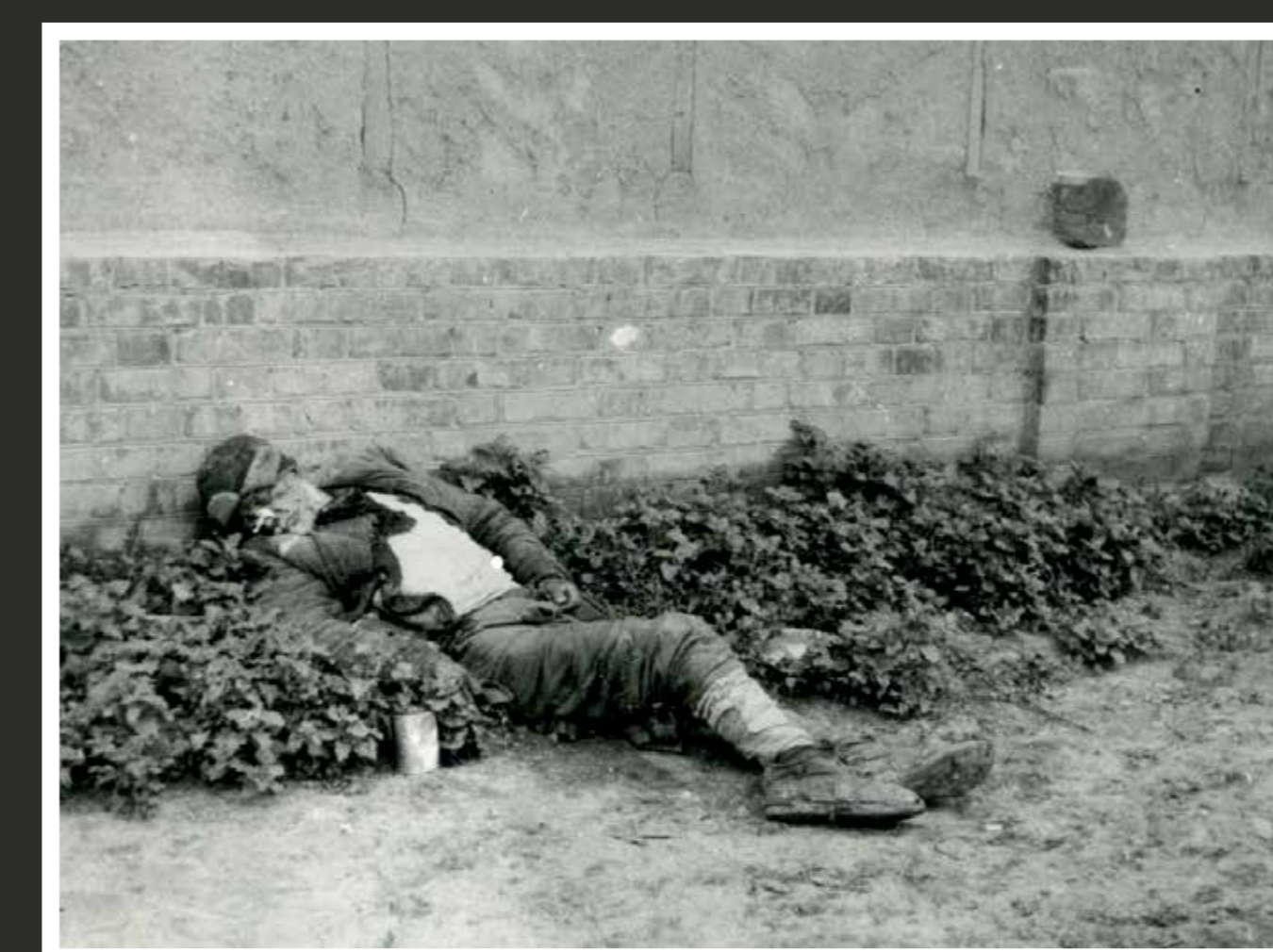
Graves of people who have died due to starvation near Kharkiv in 1933.



(Holodomor Research and Education Consortium)

Kulakuks tunnistatud naine koos lapsega lahkumas nende äravõetud kodust. Kulakuteks nimetati jõukamaid talupoegi, kes justkui rõhusid vaeseid talupoegi.

A woman, who had been declared a *kulak*, leaving her dispossessed home with her child. *Kulaks* were wealthier farmers, who were accused of oppressing poorer farmers.



(Alexander Wienerberger, Dorotheasamarechiv Wien)

Nälga surnud talumees Harkivis 1933. a.

A farmer has died of starvation in Kharkiv in 1933.

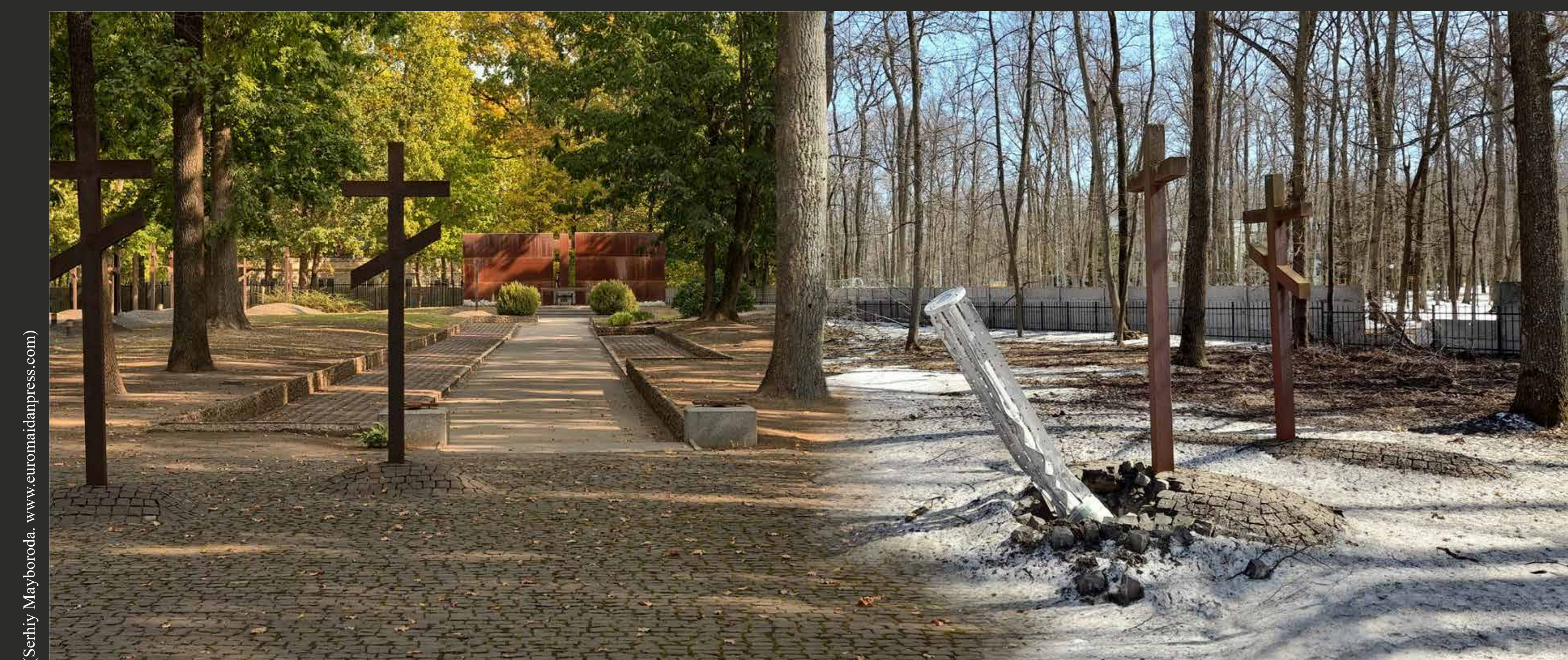


(Holodomor Research and Education Consortium)

Külaelanikud tahvlite ees, kuhu võimuesindajad kirjutasid näljahäda ajal vilja jt. toiduaineid peitnud inimeste nimed. Kui kogukond ei suutnud ettenähtud norme täita, siis karistati kogu küla.

Villagers in front of blackboards on which authorities marked the names of people that hid grain and other foodstuff during the famine. If the community failed to fulfil the quota, the entire village would be punished.

Vaata veel
See more



(Sethy Mayboroda, www.euroanahilapress.com)

(www.war-evidence.mhp.gov.ua/2022/03/24/shed-kyrkiv)

Totalitarismiohvrite memoraal Pyatykhatky metsas Harkivis. Sealsetesse ühishaudesse on maetud tuhandeid Suure Terrori ajal 1937–1938 mõrvatud Ukraina intellektuaale ning 1940. aastal tapetud Poola ohvitsere.

Memorial for the victims of totalitarianism in Piatykhatky forest in Kharkiv Oblast. Thousands of Ukrainian intellectuals, murdered during the Great Terror of 1937–1938, as well as Polish officers detained in 1940, have been buried to its mass graves.

Vene raketitabamuse saanud memoraal 2022. aastal.

The memorial was hit by a Russian missile in 2022.