

TECHNOLOGY OF SOVIET MYTH CREATION ABOUT FAMINE AS A RESULT OF CROP FAILURE IN UKRAINE OF THE 1932–1933S

ABSTRACT

According to the Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, over 3, 9 million people died during the famine of the 1932–1933s. However, it's impossible to define the exact number of the dead due to liquidation of the 1937 census data by the soviet authorities who deliberately aimed at violating complete record of the deaths and stated in the documentation other death reasons instead of the ones caused by the famine. To disguise this criminal offence the soviet government directed all its efforts to creation of a myth pointing to that year crop failure as the reason of famine.

Purpose. The aim of the following article is to reveal practical techniques of alternative reality creation in the soviet society based on the example of the 1932–1933s famine's mythologization in Ukraine.

Materials and methods. Analyses and generalization of scientific archive sources and international documents, overview of soviet mass media related to the topic have been performed.

Research results. The soviet myth creation technology applied to the famine happening in Ukraine of 1932–1933 as a result of crop failure shows a wide spectrum of alternative reality creation means (mythologization), which was exploited by the whole history of the soviet government: liquidation of documents and evidence, intimidation and physical extermination of witnesses, blockage of access to sources of reliable information, formation of alternative “truth” and its expansion in mass media.

Results. The purpose of creation and expansion of the famine myth based on the belief about crop failure in Ukraine of the 19362–1933s was to form and infix “ideologically correct” interpretation of history in the mass consciousness. It was

supposed to disguise reasons of the famine, which was artificially organized by the soviet government in Ukraine, aiming at liquidation of Ukrainian rural population, resisting collectivization, i.e. dissimulating of criminal offences and masking them under ecological myth.

KEYWORDS: *famine, mythologization, soviet mass media, collectivization, repressions, peasant protests, parallel reality*

INTRODUCTION: REASONS OF FAMINE ARRANGEMENT BY BOLSHEVIK REGIME IN UKRAINE

Holodomor (from Ukrainian “holod” – famine, “mor” – mass deaths) is a term defining famine artificially created by the soviet regime of the Soviet Union in 1932–1933. Actually, during the whole period of the USSR existence this topic was under a complete ban – people who had lived through this tragedy never dared to speak publicly about it.

According to Semen Stariv, Holodomor was “execution through famine” [Dolot 1985; Stariv 2006] for extremely insubordinate (if compare with other nations) resistance to collectivization. In the year with decent natural crops in obedience to orders from Moscow the overstated norms of grain were withdrawn from the peasants during grain purchase campaign. Not only were new crop grains brought out, but also sowing grain; not only belonging to collective farms, but also from private peasant farms. Hungarian writer Mate Zalka’s diary, who visited Ukraine in summer of 1932, contains the following record under the date of 11-13 June: “Despite normal crops, Ukraine is doomed to famine... It’s a tragedy. More and more often I’m driving heavy thoughts out – what is going to happen? Ukraine and it is starving!” [Maestro 2010].

For Moscovia, the Russian Empire, the USSR and now for the Russian Federation, during the whole history Ukraine has always been important due to its geopolitical factors. In the 20-30s of the XXth century active national elite, national conscious and economically independent Ukrainian peasantry was perceived by Moscow as a peculiar threat to the USSR existence, especially after confident attempts to build its own statehood in the 1917 – 1920s. Close neighborhood to the Second Rzeczpospolita (Poland) also afflicted Moscow as

unlike Ukraine, the neighboring state managed to renovate its independence. His views on this situation Stalin outlined in a letter to L. Kaganovich on August the 11th, 1932.:

“Ukraine is the most important thing now. The situation there is extremely bad... If we don't get down to the situation improvements in Ukraine, we can lose Ukraine. You should keep in mind that Pilsudsky is always alert and his agents in Ukraine are much stronger than Redens and Kosior both think. Keep also in mind that in Ukrainian Communist Party (500 thousand members, ha-ha) there are many (yes, not few!) rotten elements, conscious and not conscious petliurivtsi (S. Petliura followers), finally, – direct agents of Pilsudsky. As soon as the situation gets worse, these elements won't lose their chance to start the front” [*Stalin i Kaganovich: perepiska...* 2001, 273-274].

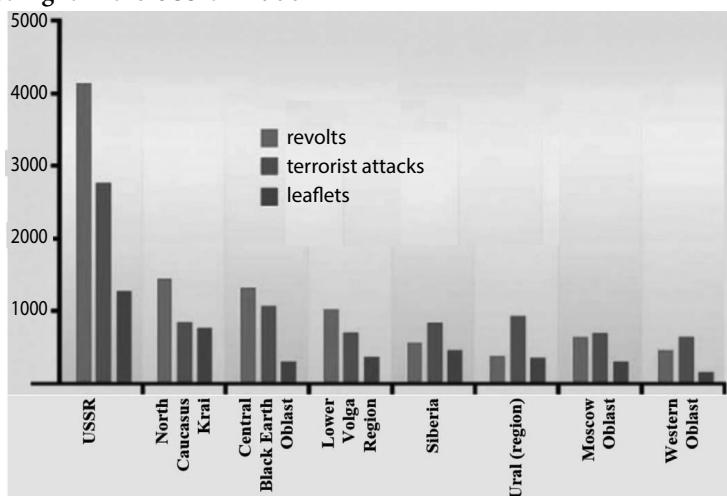
Besides, industrialization needs demanded considerable costs which, in particular, could be obtained through selling out Ukrainian grain abroad. Ann Applebaum gives the following figures: in 1932 the USSR exported 1,73 million tons of grain, over 3500 tons of butter, 586 tons of ham. However, in 1933 the export figures grew: 5433 tons of butter and 1037 tons of ham. In times of Holodomor culmination meat and fish tinned products, eggs, chicken meat, fruit and vegetables were actively exported [Holitsyna 2017].

Although soviet government actions also caused hot dissatisfaction in other regions of the USSR, Ukraine resisted collectivization most [Chart 1, Chart 2].

In spring, the 1930 peasant protests and rebellions in Ukraine became massive – peasants began to leave collective farms, taking their property back, willfully freed arrested fellow villagers. Armed revolts took place under the mottos of national and social liberation. Over 4 thousand revolts took place in Ukraine during 1930, about 1,2 million peasants participated in them [*Holodomor: henotsyd...* 2008, 11; Tylischak 2016].

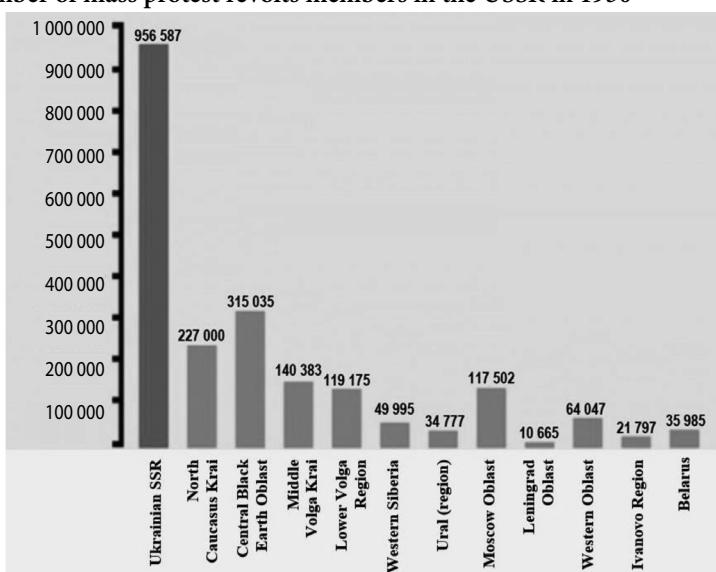
The outbreaks didn't stop. While in 1930 the rebellions were of national-social nature, starting from 1932 they were more like rebellions of the hungry. According to Volodimir Tilischak [Tylischak 2016] within first 7 months in 1932 over 900 mass revolts were on the list in the USSR, which was approximately 57% of all antisocial revolts in the USSR of that period.

Chart 1
Anti-Soviet Fight in the USSR in 1930



Source: [Tylyshchak 2016].

Chart 2
The number of mass protest revolts members in the USSR in 1930



Source: [Tylyshchak 2016].

INFORMATION POLICY ON HOLODOMOR IN THE USSR

Information policy of the USSR strictly kept to the list of taboo topics [Luts 2015, 179]. The Holodomor topic of the 1932–1933s also belonged to this list. Such policy can be called an information blockage. Its technology has been outlined by Volodimir Viatrovich:

- censorship and disinformation,
- movement restrictions of people (which also means restrictions of spreading information),
- arrangement of “demonstration trips” to “sated Ukrainian villages”,
- customized articles in mass media abroad,
- informational discredit of people who told about Holodomor abroad,
- criminal punishment for every reference to Holodomor,
- secrecy, liquidation and falsification of original resources (acts of social status, census data or any other archive records),
- insistence of the USSR on a “truncated” version of genocides concept in 1948 UN resolution (social groups were eliminated from the definition),
- manipulations based on researchers’ mistakes (announcing mistakes as deliberate falsifications) [Dutsyk 2011].

Within the official informational space of the USSR there was no famine at all. Village councils had an order when registering death not to specify its reason. Later, in 1934 all books of ZAGS (governmental bodies registering the state of social status) on registering deaths in 1932–1933 were withdrawn and most of them were destroyed. When census of 1937 showed enormous population deficit the direction of Central Statistical Office was repressed and the census results were made secret. Prohibition of information about famine of the 1932–1933s in the USSR was in force until 1987 [*Holodomor: henotsyd...* 2008, 18; Kozhushko 2013].

PARALLEL REALITY IN SOVIET NEWSPAPERS OF 1932–1933

First pages of soviet newspapers in the 30s of XXth century abounded in numerous publications elucidating success of the grain purchases with photos of festive overloaded bread carriages with flags and mottos like “...

lets respond by endless ongoing bread carriages" [Screenshot 1], as well as propagandist articles which illustrated achievements on building socialism – opening of restaurants, department stores etc [Screenshot 2; Screenshot 3]. In contrast to "stability and prosperity" of soviet Ukraine the newspapers in details described famine and other troubles in other countries, particularly in Great Britain and the USA [Screenshot 4; Screenshot 5].

Screenshot 1

The Photo of Bread Carriage from Hola Pristan in Kherson region (newspaper "Proletarii" No.246 (2744), on 27.10.1932)



Source: [Radyans'ka presa... 2010].

Screenshot 2

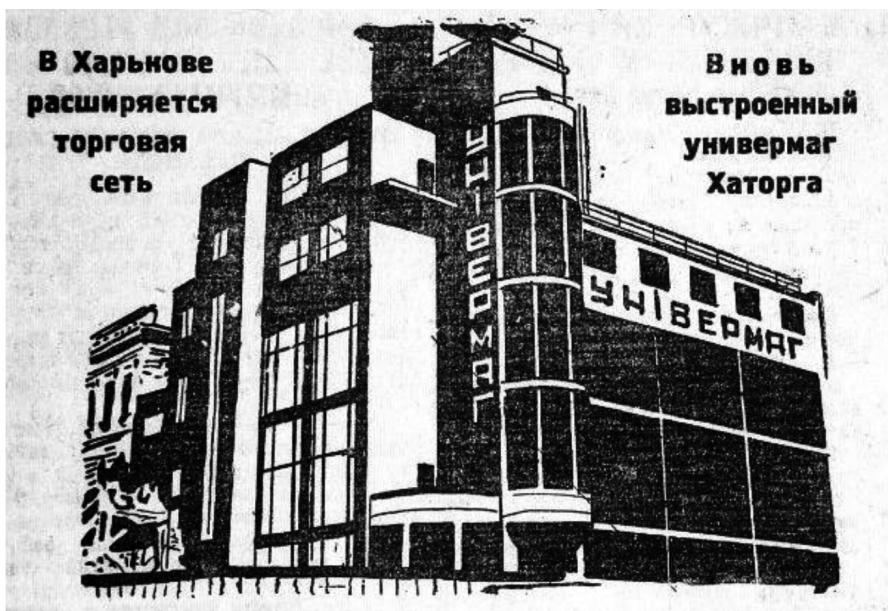
Advertisement on opening of a new big restaurant (newspaper "Proletarii")



Source: [Radyans'ka presa... 2010].

Screenshot 3

Advertisement on opening of a new supermarket in Kharkiv (newspaper "Proletarii")



Source: [Radyans'ka presa... 2010].

Screenshot 4

Article “Troops of hungry campaign in London” with detailed description of jobless people (newspaper “Proletarii”)

ОТРЯДЫ ГОЛОДНОГО ПОХОДА В ЛОНДОНЕ

КРОВАВЫЕ СТОЛКНОВЕНИЯ МЕЖДУ БЕЗРАБОТНЫМИ И ПОЛИЦИЕЙ

ЛОНДОН, 28. Громадная толпа лондонских рабочих встречает в Гайд парке прибывающие отряды голодного похода безработных. Во всех стратегических пунктах западной части Лондона расположены усиленные наряды конной и пешей полиции. Впереди отрядов безработных идут знаменосцы с красными знаменами, на которых изображены серп и молот. У многих участников ланнаширского отряда перевязаны головы — результат ожесточенных схваток с полицейскими по пути в Лондон. Каждую колонну безработных сопровождают конные и пешие полицейские, а также полицейские автомобили и мотоциклы.

ЛОНДОН, 27. Сегодня после полудня, шесть отрядов голодного похода безработных, к которым присоединились тысячи лондонских безработных, направились в Гайд парк. Прежде, чем началось шествие, полиция обыскивала демонстрантов, отбирая у них палки и т. п. Участники демонстрации с энтузиазмом встречались тысячами рабочих по пути в Гайд парк. Тысячи полицейских провождали демонстрантов.

У ворот парка, кроме полицейских, были сосредоточены отряды добровольцев из буржуазии. В парке состоялся митинг, в котором приняли участие 10 тыс. человек. Ораторы произносили речи в трубуах.

Первое столкновение состоялось в парка, около Марбл Арч. Конная полиция несколько раз атаковала толпу, зиятельная часть которой устремилась в Гайд парк. Вслед за тем конная полиция внутри парка произвела одновременно разные струи нападение на участников митинга.

Усилия полицейских разогнать демонстрантов оказались безуспешными. Безработные защищались железными прутами, выломанными из ограды, обломками скамеек и т. д. Отдельным полицейским с трудом удалось вырваться из рук безработных. В результате столкновения много ранено среди безработных и полицейских. Произведены многочисленны

Source: [Radyans'ka presa... 2010].

Screenshot 5

Article with detailed description of jobless people demonstration under the title “Troops of hungry campaign in London” (newspaper “Proletarii”)

о сих пор не
побиться, не могу
реализованного
«Пролетарий» по
этой волоките.
Я. ЯСИНСКИЙ.
встает перед
цкой области «из-
девании всех этих
итов, сообщенных
имо.

ИВАТЬ

и в них заверять и в Харькове хлеб заверять, пока не овощей. В результате без хлеба иль у спекулянтов, з месий.

РЯБУХА.
Идет, что харьков-
вмешается в неза-
Протопоповского
стит редакцию «

МЕЧТАТЬ

1 по договору баше-
чтать.
запросы трактори-
совхоза отвечают
тиль, «ПОЛТМАТЬ».

здесь есть что отдохнуть

Этой зимой могут начаться террористические акты и забастовки, против которых даже осадное положение не поможет.

фабрики «Игра» в Берлине прошёл ^{на} лучшую забастовку протеста. Вчера же ^вчером в рабочем районе Берлина — Шарлоттенбурге, несмотря на полицейское ^{на}вмешательство, около 300 рабочих демон

акийские рабочие
полиция небрас-
тав и избивала
ми. Много демон-

**Коло мы голодного похода движутся
со всех концов ПАШ**

НЬЮ-ЙОРК. 19. Колонны участников голодного похода, вышедшие из западных штатов, предстаются усиленным парадом, чтобы прибыть в Вашингтон в декабре по дню открытия конгресса. Участники похода пользуются на некоих участках трапезами и пиршествами и пивадами. В ряде городов избранные делегации безработных, которые выступили в колоннах голодного похода, выступают в различных местах рабочими представителями от участниками голодного похода предстают в форме поголовного и начиная или призывают к тому, чтобы местные благотворительные организации несмотря на распоряжение Белого дома, задержали делегации безработных, называя учитывая массовую поддержку, оказываемую участникам голодного похода, не решаются нападать на них.

КРИС В АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ УЛУБЛЯ ТСЯ

НЬЮ-ЙОРК, 19. Новейшие статистические данные свидетельствуют о дальнейшем углублении экономического кризиса в САСШ. **Сталеплавильная промышленность** в настоящее время загружена

Делегации фермеров штатов тихоокеанского побережья также находятся из пути в Вашингтон, где они будут демонстрировать в день открытия конгресса и участвовать в «национальной конференции по вопросам помощи фермерам». Фермерские делегации уже избрали в

Революционная лига рабочих—бывших военнослужащих организует 5 декабря демонстрацию ветеранов.
В период подготовки к голодающему походу проходили многочисленные демонстрации, участники которых требовали от организаций помощи беднородным. Голодавшие школьники двух школ г. Нью-Харлем организовали демонстрацию в период подготовки похода школьников в Вашингтон, который состоялся 25 ноября.

В СОФИИ
КО ДЕПУТАТ

К АРЕСТОВА
ЗВЕРЬ

БЕНА. 20. По результатам рабочих Кротов, Наумов, ваны полицеских в тюрьме. Издается съезжатся парламентарии парламента : тестя противоположности и звезд арестованных писем.

Source: [Radyans'ka presa... 2010].

REPRESSIVE MEASURES

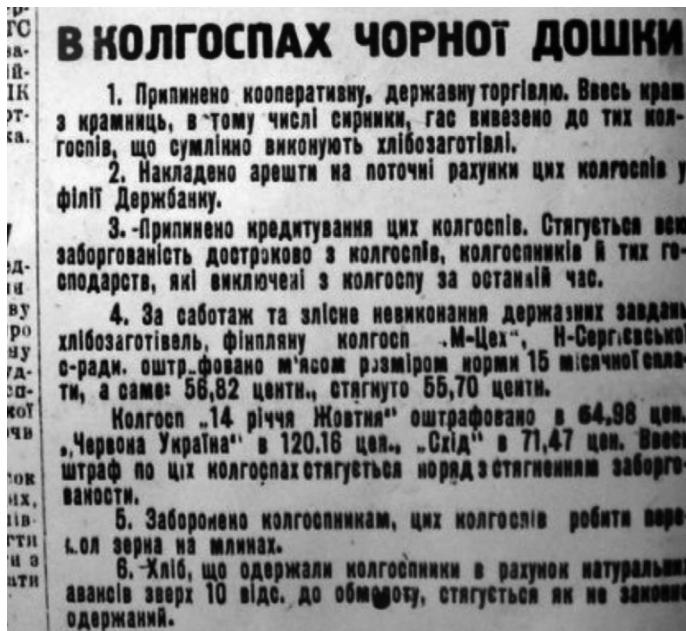
The initiative to give collective farms property the legal status of governmental ownership (letter on July 20, 1932) belongs to J. Stalin personally, it was also him, who offered to introduce legal base for death penalty application for stealing of governmental property and eliminating of amnesty for the robbers, as “without draconian social measures it is impossible to establish new public discipline” [Stalin i Kaganovich: perepiska... 2001, 235]. So, special repressive measures, so called “black boards”, were applied to the villages and regions, which resisted measures and policies of the soviet government either actively or passively. Punitive detachments were directed to such villages, food and industrial products trade were also forbidden there [Screenshot 6; Papakin 2013]. As for household owners in the villages,

the “culprits of the sabotage”, the highest punishment (death penalty) was applied “for counterrevolutionary activity against soviet government” [Holod 1932–1933 rokiv na Ukrayini: ochyma istorykiv...].

During the following years mentioning about famine in the USSR was a criminal offence and was punished by five-year imprisonment in the GULAG concentration camp, and accusation of the government was punished by death penalty [Conquest 2000, 96].

Screenshot 6

Advertisement about penal measures for the collective farms of the “black board” in newspaper “Under the Flag of Lenin” No.150, 1st January, 1933



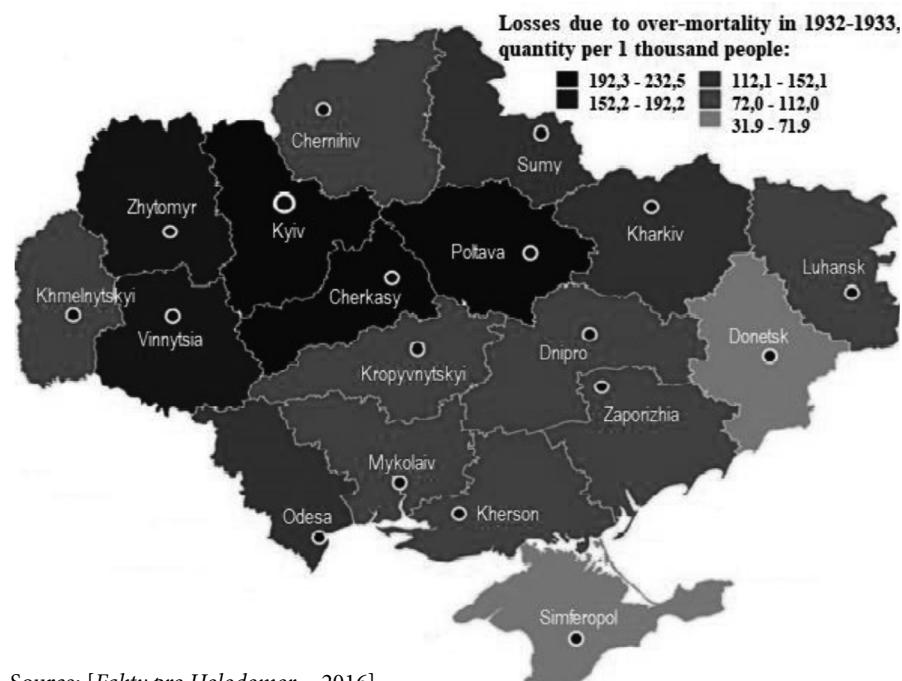
Source: [Papakin 2010].

HOLODOMOR CONSEQUENCES

Artificial famine was aimed at peasants [Holodomor 1932–1933 rokiv v Ukrayini yak zlochyn henotsydu... 2013; The Foreign Office and the Famine... 1988]. And because it was peasants who were the most numerous part of Ukraine's population, Holodomor was actually genocides of Ukrainian

people. The report of the Germany General Consulate in Kharkiv on 26th January 1934 contains the following information: "This year Ukraine has been in a critical condition – there was a huge famine or, according to the government's definition, – the victory over social system in agriculture..." [Holodomor: *henotsyd...* 2008, 6]. According to the Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine [Infographic 1], during Holodomor of 1932–1933 over 3,9 million people died (122 people per every 1000 of inhabitants). The biggest mortality because of famine was in Kyiv, Poltava and Cherkassy regions, i.e. in the historical core of Ukrainian ethnos.

Infographic 1
Geography of Holodomor of 1932–1933



Source: [Fakty pro Holodomor... 2016].

Peasants who survived didn't have any other way out except entering collective farms. None ever protested any more – the expression "no hunger

by all means" became a life motto of the Ukrainian soviet people. Meanwhile, the documents related to famine became secret for many years. One of such documents is a record about death of 19-year old peasant Andrii Ostapenko, who died in Sumska region on 13th May 1933. In the column 15 "death reason" it is written "the Ukrainian" [Screenshot 7].

Screenshot 7

The Act Record on 13th May 1933 about death of Andrii Ostapenko

<i>Мукачівській</i>		<i>ради</i>	<i>Чеснів Борисов</i>	<i>району „ІІІ „права“</i>	<i>13 „права“</i>	<i>місяця 1933 р.</i>	<i>№ 4720</i>
1. Прізвище померлого <i>Остапенко</i>		пого ім'я <i>Григорій</i>	по батькові <i>Савченко</i>				<i>39</i>
2. Де постійно жив (назва району та села або міста, вул., буд. №) <i>Сумська область</i>							
3. Померла <i>1916</i>		міс. 1933 р.			4. Чоловік, жінка (підкресли)		
5. Вік (скільки повних років мав) <i>19 років</i>							
6. Для дітей, що померли, не доживши до 1 р., точно вказати: а) народилося <i>—</i> міс. 193 р.							
б) якщо у матері була померла дитина: перша, друга, або <i>—</i> в батьки дитини живуть уkuші, чи може розійтися, батько почерг, поки після родини, розлучається тощо <i>—</i> г) вік матері <i>—</i> років.							
7. Громадянство померлого <i>Росіянин</i>		8. Національність <i>Українець</i>					
9. Родинний стан померлого: парубок, дівчина, удівець (а), одружений (а), родлучений (а)—(підкреслити).							
10. Чи здобував прожиток сам, а як не сам, то хто утримував <i>Ні</i> <i>Союз соціалістичного землевласників</i>							
11. а) Ремесло, промисел, посада та спеціальність: за ними. б) Якщо жив на кошти держави чи громадського організації, вказати на які саме (імені, стислені підтримати). в) Якщо жив в іншій країні, то точні відзначити в яких саме.							
12. Статус за заняттям: робітник, служащий, ремісник, кустар-кінопроцесор (н., вітряк) чи інші, торговець, поміщиць у якості член розчину тощо—вказати ліквід сім'ї. Для сільських господарів вказати чи член колгоспу (комуна, с.т. вітряк, СЗУ)							
13. Назва підприємства, установи чи закладу, за якими чи виробництво, де працює, служить або гоп-поп-поп							
14. Де помер (удома, в лікарні, дит. дому тощо) <i>Севастіїв</i>		Якщо відомо, то чи користувався в лікарською допомогою померлий (так, ні) 15. Причина смерті—вказати докладно: <i>Українцем</i>					
Додано лікарську довідку № Чи може запис укладено на оголошеного від суду за померлого (так, ні).							

При померлого більше ніж
до того, що було зазначено

Source: [State Archive of Sumy region].

DEBUNKING OF THE MYTH

In western press the first statement asserting that in the 1932–1933s Holodomor took place in Ukraine was made by journalist Gareth Richard Vaughan Jones [Gareth's website], who died due to secret circumstances, not having reached the age of 30.

The word “Holodomor” appeared in official statements of soviet politicians not earlier than in 1987. On the level of governmental appeals Holodomor started to be considered as genocide only in 1987 in Ukraine which was then already independent [Luts 2015, 183]. And only in 2006 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine “On Holodomor of 1932–1933 in Ukraine”, suggested by Victor Yushchenko. The law recognizes public denial of Holodomor as the abuse of millions of Holodomor victim’s memory, humiliation of Ukrainian people’s dignity and is unlawful [Закон України “Про Голодомор 1932–1933...”].

In 2009 the Security Service of Ukraine filed a case on the fact of genocide in Ukraine in the 1932–1933s. The case contains 253 volumes, it also has 1730 witnesses, mentions 735 settlements and 17 regions whose inhabitants were exterminated by famine, 857 places of mass graves had been found. 3 million 941 people who died right of the artificial famine were estimated. This criminal case resulted in made by Kyiv Court of Appeal adoption of the Resolution on the criminal case filed on the genocide commitment fact in Ukraine in the 1932–1933s. The main culprits according to the case are state and party leaders of the USSR and Ukrainian SSR as well as J. Stalin, V. Molotov, L. Kaganovich, P. Postishev, S. Kosior, V. Chubar, M. Khatayevich who in the 1932–1933s deliberately organized the genocide for the certain part of the Ukrainian national group, aiming at suppression of the national liberation movement in Ukraine and preventing establishment as well as affirmation of the Ukrainian independent state [Postanova Apelyatsiynoho sudu... 2010].

UNESCO [*Remembrance of victims of the Great Famine...* 2007, 72-73], OSCE Parliamentary Assembly [*Resolution of OSCE...* 2008], European Parliament [*European Parliament resolution...* 2008] adopted documents on commemoration of Holodomor victims. Vatican as well as legislative organs of dozens of other countries recognized Holodomor as genocide against Ukrainian people, and parliaments of many countries adopted documents on commemoration of Holodomor victims. Decisions recognizing Holodomor as genocide have been approved on regional and municipal levels in many countries of the world [Kozhushko 2013; *Holodomor: Ukrainian genocide...*, 21-22; *Recognition of Holodomor...*].

States UN members made joint statement on 70th anniversary [*Joint statement on the seventieth anniversary... 2003*] and announced declaration on 75th Holodomor anniversary [*Declaration on the seventy-fifth anniversary... 2008*].

On April 28, 2010 Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe adopted resolution “On Commemoration of Great Famine (Holodomor) Victims in Former USSR” [*Resolution of OSCE... 2010*], and therefore recognized Holodomor a crime against humanity; it also appealed to the states to open archives and encouraged historians to research the problem independently in order to reveal complete, objective and non-politicized truth about this tragedy.

Today they provide possibility to see many documents in open access, particularly with such electronic resources as:

- Consolidated Registry of archive documents of Holodomor Electronic Archive [*Henotsyd ukrayins'koho narodu...*],
- Branch State Archive of the Security Service of Ukraine [*Holodomor 1932–1933 rokiv v Ukrayini: khronika podiy*],
- Unified Register of Holodomor Victims [*Unified register of Holodomor Victims...*],
- “Memory about Holodomor of the 1932–1933s” rubric on the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory website [*Pam'yat' pro Holodomor 1932–1933...*],
- website of the National Museum “Holodomor Victims Memorial” [*Holodomor victims Memorial...*],
- Figure Atlas of Holodomor [*The Great Famine in Ukraine...*],
- “Holodomor” rubric of the specialized history oriented website “Historical truth” [*Holodomor 1932–1933: Internet-proekt*] etc.

CONCLUSIONS

Technology of Soviet myth creation about Holodomor in the 1932–1933s as a result of crop failure demonstrates wide spectrum of alternative reality creation means (mythologization), was exploited during the whole history of soviet government, – destruction of documents and evidence, intimidation and physical destruction of witnesses, blockage of access to the sources of true information, alternative “truth” creation and its spreading in mass media.

Russian information space has been territorial localization of the myth existence. Government of the USSR must be considered a mythmaker. The aim of creating and spreading of the myth was to form and enroot in mass consciousness “ideologically correct” interpretation of history, which was supposed to hide criminal offences and disguise them under the ecological myth.

It is impossible to define the exact number of the dead due to certain reasons: 1) liquidation of 1937 population census data (census executors were shot) 2) incomplete death fixation, 3) fixation of other death reasons instead of death due to famine. According to the Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, during Holodomor of the 1932–1933s over 3,9 million people died. The Holodomor consequences were considerable ruination of the Ukrainian village as culture carrier, ruination of marriage potential etc. However, psychological compulsion of Ukrainian population and its subordination to soviet government was the main psychological consequence of Holodomor, which was disguised by mythologization techniques.

Mythologization of Holodomor in Ukraine of the 1932–1933s has been only one among many other examples of alternative soviet reality creation, which are worth special scientific researches.

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