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THE ROLE OF THE POLES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY OF THE DIVISION AND THEIR PART IN THE CONDITIONS ORDER OF THE NKVD UNION

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РОЛЬ ПОЛЯКІВ У РОЗВИТКУ ЦУКРОВОЇ ПРОМИСЛОВОСТІ ПОДІЛЛЯ ТА ЇХ ДОЛЯ В УМОВАХ НАКАЗА НКВС СОЮЗУ РСР

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The article analyzes the problems of development of sugar modernization of Ukraine in the conditions of Soviet industrialization. Based on the work, a wide range of both published works and new and in-depth researched documents of the Union bodies and the State Archives of Vinnitsa region, the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory (Kiev) and the Polish Institute of National Memory (Warsaw). Thanks to them, the focus is on little-known events and facts. It is revealed that among the repressed victims of the "Polish operation" of the NKVD the overwhelming majority were Poles, but there were also representatives of other nationalities, including Ukrainians. The truth and decency of the management and specialists of the regional sugar trust and factories have been documented. Historical memory calls for the continued deepening of the known and the search for the new fate of the repressed sugar workers of Podillya. It is important to emphasize that such legally unfounded and unproven indictments and rulings ended with transfers to extrajudicial authorities relatively quickly (in 2-3 months). The sentence was one - the execution with confiscation of property. By the way, not later than the second day of its implementation.

Based on the above, it follows that the "Polish operation" in the sugar industry of Ukraine on the example of Vinnitsa testified promptness of the NKVD bodies in the agreement of J. Stalin, who on the basis of his personal nature wanted to avenge the unsuccessful campaign and the crushing defeat of the Red Army with the slogan "!" in 1920 near Warsaw.

It seems that the researchers still have a lot to find out, to tell about the terrible consequences of Stalinist totalitarianism in Ukraine. Historical memory awaits the discovery of little-known names of citizens of republics of different nationalities, the perpetuation of their patriotic actions. Historians, lawyers, political scientists, specialists in other specialties are still heavily indebted to the victims of disenfranchisement, and local authorities and self-government bodies should think about preserving the memory of these names in the names of new streets, avenues, squares.

Keywords: industrialization, sugar mill, NKVD, historical memory.

One of the main conditions for the stable provision of food to the population in the 1930s was the development of the sugar industry. In the economic plans of great importance was given to the traditional in the field Podillya. There was a system of cultivation of raw materials and processing, there were specialists and managers, permanent staff. At the end of the second five-year period, this system proved to be effective and efficient. But the Bolshevik-Soviet leadership in the face of officially proclaimed widespread democracy decided to quickly "cleanse" society of the remains of "pests." For this purpose, special operations were carried out by the NKVD of the USSR under the so-called "National trait". One of the first and most brutal casualties was the "Polish operation". The millstones of Stalin's repression fell on the honest workers and especially the leadership of the sugar industry in Vinnitsa region only because they were Poles. Their names lack historical memory.

The purpose of the article is to take an in-depth look at the underestimated role and place of Poles by origin, citizens of the USSR, as specialists in the development of the sugar industry in Vinnitsa region. The fate of them under conditions of totalitarianism suffered long-term oblivion. The task of the research is to show the little-known names of the leaders of the leading branch of the Podolsk region, which gives it relevance.

Analysis of research and publications. The question of the role of the Poles, traditionally known in the sugar industry, their place and fate in the modernization of industry in the 1930s, has increasingly attracted the attention of scientists. Among them are A. Davidiuk [5], V. Petrenko [8], A. Bezugly and N. Gushinets [1]. A generalized look at the actions of the Bolshevik authorities is contained in the new publications "Poland is an Essay on History", prepared by the Institute of National Memory in Warsaw [11], "100 Years of Neighborhood Ukraine - Poland" by the Ukrainian Institute of

National Memory [9]. Authors of original collections of INP collections of Poland, with the participation of well-known American, Ukrainian and Russian scientists concerning “the Polish operation of the NKVD 1937–1938. [10; 12].

Dozens of Podillya enterprises were included in the treasury of Soviet Ukraine among the old 174 former sugar factories. According to the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of Russia "On the Nationalization of the Sugar Industry" (July 1918) and the Decree of the RNA "On the Sugar Industry" (January 1920), principles and measures were laid to preserve the "former landowners of sugar beet from the Vinnytsia kulak, various counter-revolutionary gangs. [2, p. 4]. The Moscow Sugar Trust united the factories of Ukraine as well. A number of preferential measures [4.1, p. 2]. This contributed to the consolidation of workers and the management of the industry, its exit from decline in the early 1920's to a powerful change. The dynamics of transformations is evidenced by the table. 1.

Table 1

Compiled by the author for: [2, p. 6-7]

Manufacturing season	Plants		Manufacturing sugars (in quintals)
	Total	Active	
1921–1922 pp.	43	25	118 083
1924–1925 pp.	43	27	722 690
1928–1929 pp.	43	40	2 802 879

The plan for the first five-year plan is to build 11 new plants in the republic. However, over time, it turned out that agriculture would not be able to provide such a capacity with raw materials, so there was a reduction to three new buildings [3, p. 372].

As a result of the measures taken, the area under sugar beet in Vinnytsia region began to decline since 1934. However, due to better cultivation of arable land, crops with good precursors and timely care increased. Most importantly, sugar production increased (see Table 2).

Table 2

Compiled by the author for: [2, p. 10-11]

Years	1932 p.	1934 p.	1937 p.
Centners	2 072 718	3 226 526	>5 500 000

The main and main production site of the sugar industry were factories whose labor teams processed beets from farms and collective farms. Their engagement helped endure the terrible human casualties caused by the Holodomor and reach the end of the second five-year plan. The results of the leading factories in 1937 testify to the characteristic changes in the Vinnytsia Regional Sugar Trust system (see Table 3).

Most of the trust's factories, including the newly built Glyvanivsky plant, have been successful. With the adoption of the "most democratic in the world" Constitution of the USSR in 1936 (by official estimation), the communist leadership, in preparation for the elections

of the authorities, wanted to get rid of all the unreliable ones. Among those taken into account by the NKVD of the USSR under the special decision of the Political Bureau of the ruling party on "political color" among the repressed in 1937-1938, the first place was arrested for the so-called. “National lines”. They amounted to almost 93.8 thousand people.

Table 3

Compiled by the author for: [4.2, p. 1; 4.3, sheet. 3]

Factory	Beet accepted (in.)	Quantity of production of white sugar (in.)
Babinsky	937 375	114 709
Bershchadsky	861 459	112 928
Gaysinsky	1 418 198	131 368

Among the 15 in the first place in the number of attracted was the "Polish line". It is about the NKVD Order of the USSR Union "On the Arrest and Liquidation of Local Organizations of 'Polish Intelligence' and 'Air Defense' # 00485 of August 1, 1937" [6, p. 225–226]. Unlike the first nationally-based "German operation" conducted under the shortened scenario, "Polish" was painted as a guide for the Chekists. Therefore, it is not surprising that almost every second of the attracted more than 54 thousand people was a Pole [7, p. 38]. According to a summary of my class teacher Z. Arfyeva, after my research on her older brother and finding out why he was “Lithuanian” for the NKVD during his arrest, and after a few months he became a “Pole”: “Since the summer of 1937, the Pole is only the enemy. " This was the zealous execution of the order of Yezhov.

Alfred Ludwikowe Franke, born in 1880, a native of the village of Ruda-Poviansk county in Lodz, Poland, was among the first to suffer from the Stalinist repression of Podillia. As evidenced by archival investigative case 32806 Vinnytsia Regional Department of the NKVD, son of a sugar factory, with good professional education and extensive experience, was arrested on July 11, 1937. He worked as a deputy chief engineer, head of the department of capital construction of the Vinnytsia Regional Tsun. In the style of "action" of the valiant armed party of the ruling party, as modern researchers understand, already in the second protocol of the interrogation it was fixed about the desire of AL Franke to "disarm before the conscience" and to give the desired "testimony" [4.3, p. 13].

For the investigation, it was the most colorful figure - a Polish German, from a family of exploiters, fits in "German", but better, according to the intent of investigators, in the "Polish line". Not surprisingly, the arrest was based on espionage and sabotage in favor of Polish intelligence, but later issued in favor of "German and Polish intelligence through special tasks at the Polish Consulate in Kiev".

At the request of the investigation, he told about the mythical spy-sabotage organization in the system of regional sugar trust to conduct "pest" on the task of spy,

engineer of "Golovspirt" in Moscow, Ya. B. Slobudsky. Later, under the conditions of AL Franke's rehabilitation, at the request of the Vinnytsia OUNKVS to the Central Archive of the NKVD of the USSR, information about "spy JB Slobudski" or cooperation with Polish intelligence was not found.

However, according to the "recognition" of the deputy chief engineer of the sugar mill, the names of the chief engineers of the Babynskiy, Hnivansky, Yaltushkivsky factories were named (MF Karpinsky, VY Kurkovsky, AY Stransky). The Chekists added to the list the employees of the sugar trust: chief mechanic BS Elperin, deputy design firm GM Stankevich, engineers of the construction department VA Vyshinsky, VB Elske, VI Rodionov [4.3, p. 35]. A week later, according to AL Franke's "testimony," Chief Engineer of Sitkavetsky Sugar Mill, KM Napalsky, was arrested in 1881. in the family of the director of a sugar factory in the Warsaw Voivodeship, a Pole, higher education (Lviv Polytechnic, Institute of Sugar Processing in Varemleje, Belgium). He went the way of a sugar engineer from a chemical analyst, executive director, chief engineer, to the director of the parent plant [4.4, p. 43].

Later, at the insistence of the investigation, it was necessary to point out to Alfred Leopoldovich the creation of a separate spy-sabotage group of seven souls at the Gnivansky Sugar Mill under the leadership of V.Y.Kurkovsky to fulfill the tasks of the Polish and German Consulates in Kyiv [4.5, Ark. 69].

If we analyze essentially only the names of the heads of different units in the regional trust system, all of them have proven themselves to be well-known specialists, able organizers of production. AL Franke himself had 27 years of experience in the sugar industry upon graduation. He started working as an engineer in the Uman department of agricultural machinery. For 13 years he held the position of Vice-Director of Stepanivsky Sugar Mill. It draws attention to the fact that none of the archival investigative cases examined included at least any specific spyware or sabotage, not to mention cases. Thus, in the final accusation of AL Franke under the article of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR 54-7,1a, 9,11 only - it is established that in the system of Vinnytsia regional sugar trust "anti-Soviet organization" was discovered and liquidated, this is the first. And secondly, and most importantly, the activity of the "organization" was directed by "Polish intelligence" to destroy the sugar industry of the USSR, to prepare the Polish counter-revolutionary elements for an active fight against Soviet power, to engage in espionage in favor of Poland [4.3, p. 191].

It is important to emphasize that such legally unfounded and unproven indictments and rulings ended with transfers to extrajudicial authorities relatively quickly (in 2-3 months). The sentence was one - the execution with confiscation of property. By the way, not later than the second day of its implementation.

Conclusions and suggestions. Based on the above, it follows that the "Polish operation" in the sugar industry of Ukraine on the example of Vinnitsa testified

promptness of the NKVD bodies in the agreement of J. Stalin, who on the basis of his personal nature wanted to avenge the unsuccessful campaign and the crushing defeat of the Red Army with the slogan "!" in 1920 near Warsaw. This could not have caused anything other than a great detriment to the leading sector of economic development of the USSR and Podillya as an integral part of Ukraine. Most importantly, thousands of the country's best workers and engineering workers and their families have been affected. And the answers to the queries of wives and children repressed by the direct leaders of the Union and the republic were one. Most convincingly, this hell was borne by his wife, AL Franke. Before 1940, that is, 2 years later, she made correspondence with various high-ranking authorities, including the "most just leader and teacher", asking for a review of her husband's case. From the answers she learned that Alfred Leopoldovich had been "sentenced to 10 years without correspondence". To all her attempts, Anna Yakovna received one answer: "This is known to the accused and you do not need to know" [4.3, p. 195, 202]. Hundreds of thousands of wives, parents, and children were present in this "oppressive unknown" such as this music teacher, until the Khrushchev Thaw period, and some to the new wave of rehabilitation in the late 1980s.

It seems that the researchers still have a lot to find out, to tell about the terrible consequences of Stalinist totalitarianism in Ukraine. Historical memory awaits the discovery of little-known names of citizens of republics of different nationalities, the perpetuation of their patriotic actions. Historians, lawyers, political scientists, specialists in other specialties are still heavily indebted to the victims of disenfranchisement, and local authorities and self-government bodies should think about preserving the memory of these names in the names of new streets, avenues, squares.

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Бут О.М. Роль поляків у розвитку цукрової промисловості Поділля та їх доля в умовах наказу НКВС Союзу РСР

У статті проаналізовано проблеми розвитку цукрової модернізації України в умовах радянської індустріалізації. На основі роботи, широкого кола як опублікованих праць, так і нових і глибоко досліджених документів органів Союзу та Державного архіву Вінницької області, Українського інституту національної пам'яті (Київ) та Польського інституту національної пам'яті (Варшава). Завдяки їм увага зосереджується на маловідомих подіях та фактах. Виявлено, що серед репресованих жертв "польської операції" НКВС переважно більшість склали поляки, але були й представники інших національностей, у тому числі й українці. Задokumentовано правду та порядність керівництва та спеціалістів регіонального цукрового заводу та заводів. Історична пам'ять вимагає продовження поглиблення відомого та пошуку нової долі репресованих цукрозаводців Поділля. Важливо підкреслити, що такі юридично необґрунтовані та недоведені обвинувачення та постанови закінчилися передачею до позасудових органів порівняно швидко (за 2-3 місяці). Вирок був один - страта з конфіскацією майна. До речі, не пізніше другого дня його виконання.

Виходячи з викладеного, впливає, що "польська операція" в цукровій промисловості України на прикладі Вінниці свідчила про оперативність органів НКВС в угоді Й. Сталіна, який на основі своєї особистої натури хотів помститися за невдалий похід і нищівна поразка Червоної армії з гаслом "!" у 1920 році під Варшавою.

Здається, що дослідникам ще належить багато чого з'ясувати, розповісти про жахливі наслідки сталінського тоталітаризму в Україні. Історична пам'ять чекає на відкриття маловідомих імен громадян республік різних національностей, увічнення їх патріотичних дій. Історики, юристи, політологи, спеціалісти з інших спеціальностей все ще сильно заборговані жертвами безправності, а місцеві органи влади та органи самоврядування повинні задуматися над збереженням пам'яті про ці назви в назвах нових вулиць, проспектів, скверів.

Ключові слова: індустріалізація, цукровий завод, НКВС, історична пам'ять.

Бут А.Н. Роль поляків у розвитку сахарної промисловості Подолья і їх судба в умовах наказу НКВД Союзу ССР

В статті аналізуються проблеми розвитку сахарної модернізації України в умовах советської індустріалізації. Основуючись на роботі, представлен широкій спектр как опублікованих работ, так и новых и углубленных исследованных документов органов Союза и Государственного архива Винницкой области, Украинского института национальной памяти (Киев) и Польского института национальной памяти (Варшава).). Благодаря им основное внимание уделяется малоизвестным событиям и фактам. Виявлено, что среди репресси-

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рованных жертв "польской операции" НКВД подавляющее большинство составляли поляки, но были и представители других национальностей, в том числе украинцы. Правда и порядочность руководства и специалистов регионального сахарного треста и заводов были задокументированы. Историческая память призывает к дальнейшему углублению известного и поиску новой судьбы репрессированных сахарных рабочих Подолья. Важно подчеркнуть, что такие юридически необоснованные и недоказанные обвинительные заключения и постановления закончились сравнительно быстро (через 2-3 месяца) передачей во внесудебные органы. Приговор был один - казнь с конфискацией имущества. Кстати, не позднее второго дня его реализации.

Исходя из вышеизложенного, следует, что «польская операция» в сахарной промышленности Украины на примере Винницы свидетельствовала о готовности органов НКВД в соглашении И. Сталина, который на основании своего личного характера хотел отомстить за неудачную кампанию и сокрушительное поражение Красной Армии с лозунгом «!» в 1920 году под Варшавой.

Похоже, исследователям еще многое предстоит выяснить, рассказать о страшных последствиях сталинского тоталитаризма в Украине. Историческая память ожидает открытия малоизвестных имен граждан республик разных национальностей, увековечивания их патристических действий. Историки, юристы, политологи, специалисты по другим специальностям по-прежнему в большой степени обязаны жертвам лишения гражданских прав, а местные органы власти и органы местного самоуправления должны подумать о том, чтобы сохранить память об этих именах в названиях новых улиц, проспектов, площадей.

Ключевые слова: индустриализация, сахарный завод, НКВД, историческая память.

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