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## **COLLECTIVIZATION PROCESSES IN THE UKRAINIAN DANUBE REGION (1944-1948)**

*- Abstract -*

The main ways, forms and methods of forced collectivization policy realization in the Ukrainian Danube Region are examined on the basis of a wide range of new sources. It is proved that from an economic point of view, through the collectivization of rural households, the Soviet authorities tried to create a strong mechanism for controlling the production and distribution of agricultural products; to get rid of “unwanted” elements (individual peasant farm) and to impose a socialist system of householding.

*Keywords:* collectivization; Ukrainian Danube Region; collective farm; the Soviet authorities; individual peasant farm.

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### **Introduction**

In the conditions of independent Ukrainian State establishment and the beginning of the process of its entry as an equal partner into the European and world community, issues of Ukrainian historical past become important. Without a fair assessment of the past, it is very difficult to build the future.

### **The Problem Statement**

In 1940, Bessarabia was annexed to the USSR. The communist authorities aimed to introduce a Soviet system on the territory of the Ukrainian Danube Region, using the already accumulated “experience” in the form of arrests, deportations, and dispossession.

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### Research Analysis

The scientific novelty of the research consists of the Danube Region collectivization peculiarities during 1940-1941 and 1944-1946. This investigation is based on the analysis of a wide range of previously unpublished sources. In recent years, the works of O. Perekhrest<sup>1</sup>, V. Starky, A. Tychyna<sup>2</sup>, L. Tsyganenko<sup>3</sup> and others have been published, in which the socio-political processes of the late 1930s and early 1950s in the South Ukrainian lands are highlighted. However, there are many issues beyond scientific researches, in particular, the researchers have paid little attention to the policy of forced collectivization against the Bessarabian peasantry.

### Statement of the basic material

The first attempts to introduce collectivization began in 1940-1941, after the annexation of the territory of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina to the USSR.

As was noted in one of the campaign speeches: “The land fund of the Izmail region (formerly Izmail and Ackerman counties) by 1941 amounted to 1.5 million hectares of land, of which arable land – 867 thousand hectares. Half of this land was privately owned by wealthy residents of the region, while 23,000 poor people did not own land at all, and 70,000 poor and middle peasants used less than half of the arable land”<sup>4</sup>.

The first stage of agrarian transformation, which lasted from June 1940 to August 1940, consisted in the liquidation of private land ownership, the redistribution of landlords` and church lands between peasants, who had no or little land. In the second stage of agrarian transformations (August 1940 – June 1941),

<sup>1</sup>Perekhrest, O. H. (2011). *Ukrainske selo v 1941-1945 rr.: ekonomichne ta sotsialne stanovyshche*. [The Ukrainian Village in 1941-1945: Economic and Social Status]. NAS of Ukraine. Institute of History of Ukraine. Cherkasy: ChNU them. B. Khmelnytsky, 668 p.

<sup>2</sup>Lebedenko, O., Tychina, K. (2002). *Ukrainske Podunavia: mynule ta suchasne*. [Ukrainian Danube Region: Past and Present]. Odessa: Astroprint. P. 155.

<sup>3</sup>Tsyganenko, L. (2017). *Materialno-pobutovi umovy zhyttia studentiv povoiennoi doby (za materialamy Bilhorod-Dnistrovskoho uchyteľskoho instytutu 1944-1949 rr.)*. [*Material and living conditions of post-war students (according to the materials of the Belgorod-Dnestrovsk Teacher's Institute 1944-1949)*], URL: <http://dspace.idgu.edu.ua/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/541/%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20%20.pdf?sequence=1>

<sup>4</sup> KU IA. F. P-470. Yspolnytel'nyi komitet Yzmayl'skoho Oblastnoho soveta deputatov trudiashchyykh. [Executive Committee of the Izmail Regional Council of Workers' Deputies], Ref. 4. Spravka o vosstanovlenii y razvytyi narodnoho khoziaistva za 1944-1947 hh. [Information on the restoration and development of the national economy for 1944-1947]. P. 5

land was redistributed within the peasant sector at the expense of the estates of wealthy peasants. The maximum rate of land per farm in Ackerman and Izmail counties had to be 20 hectares. The surpluses were transferred to the land endowment fund for peasants, who had no or little land<sup>5</sup>.

The Soviet authorities made a lot of efforts for the so-called socialistic reformation of agriculture and acted on the scenario which was already worked out. The process of collectivization in the country began with the establishment of state agricultural enterprises – state farms. By June 1941, there were 12 state farms operating in the Danube Region, which has to become the model for establishment of collective farms. Bessarabian state farms were divided into specialized groups:

- cereals: “Artsyzkyi” (Teplytsia village, Artsyz district), “Reniyskyi” (Nagirne village, Reny district), “Saratskyi” (Svitlodolynske village, Sarata district), “Bessarabskyi” (Pidhirne village, Tarutyn district), “Komunar” (Vesela Dolyna village, Tarutyn district);
- wineries: “Champagne of Ukraine” (Nadezhivka village, Artsyz district), “Grona” (Lombrovka village, Borodino district), “Yuzhnyi” (Roziivka village, Saratov district), “Lymanskyi” (Semenivka village, Saratov district)), “Shabo” (Shabo village, Lymanskyi district), “Primorskyi” (Bazarianka village, Tuzlovsky district);
- fodder crops: “Lymanskyi” (village of Mologa, Lymanskyi district).

Socio-political and technical centres of collectivization were the machine-tractor stations. There were 28 machine-tractor stations, which were operating in the region in the spring of 1941. They had 419 tractors, 174 combines, and needed trailer equipment. Machine-tractor stations carried out Bolshevik communist policies in the countryside. The technique served only poor, middle-class farms and agricultural cooperatives, while individual peasant farms could not use the services of machine-tractor stations.

The creation of collective farms was preceded by so-called supryaga. They were created on a voluntary basis by combining the draught animals and implements at the time of agricultural works. This was of great importance for the Danube region, where about 40% of the farms hadn't enough implements and draught animals. In the fall of 1940, 14,000 supryags were formed in the region, which brought together 47,000 poor people and middle peasants<sup>6</sup>.

February 1941 marked the beginning of the formation of collective farms in

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<sup>5</sup>Lebedenko, O., Tychina, K. (2002). *Ukrainske Podunavia: mynule ta suchasne*. [Ukrainian Danube Region: Past and Present]. Odessa: Astroprint. P. 156.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid. P. 157.

the region. The first collective farm in Danube region was established in Tropovka village, Tatarbuniar district. In June of the same year, 27,940 poor and middle-class farmers were united in 216 collective farms. They had 214 thousand hectares of land<sup>7</sup>, which was 24% of the total arable land in the peasant sector. In order to attract the peasantry to the collective farms, the state provided assistance in the organization of the farms and strengthening their material base.

However, there was not enough land fund to create new collective farms and state farms. Therefore, 28,360 ha of arable land was allotted from the collective farms<sup>8</sup>.

9,760 cattle, 26,970 sheep, 1,260 pigs, 89,675 poultry, 58,200 poods of cereals and industrial crops were transferred from the State Fund for collective farms. 3.3 million karbovanets were allotted for the expansion and strengthening of the collective farm production<sup>9</sup>.

In August 1944, the Danube Region again became part of the USSR. Agriculture was restored under difficult conditions. The content and volume of land management works in the exempted areas were determined by special regulations. For example, in Ukraine they were guided by the People's Commissar of the USSR Instruction of July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1944 "On renewal of the land use of the collective farms in the regions of the USSR which are exempted from German occupation", which stated: "To oblige the executive committees of regional and district councils, regional committees and district committees of the Communist Party of Ukraine:

- to pay special attention to the organization and the start-up of the collective farms;
- first of all, to assist and support the initiative of the poor-middle-class farms which wish to join collective farms"<sup>10</sup>.

The peasants attitude to collectivization was different. It depended on the level of socio-economic development, the historical traditions of the village, and the propaganda conducted by party functionaries in the region. A part of the peasants

<sup>7</sup> KU IA. F. P-470. Yspolnytel'nii komitet Yzmaylskoho Oblastnoho soveta deputatov trudiashchykhsia. [Executive Committee of the Izmail Regional Council of Workers' Deputies], Ref. 4. Spravka o vosstanovleny y razvytyy narodnoho khoziaistva za 1944-1947 hh. [Information on the restoration and development of the national economy for 1944-1947]. P. 4

<sup>8</sup> *Sovetskyi Prydunaiskyi krai (1940-1945 hh.): dokumenty y materyali.* [Soviet Danube Territory (1940-1945): documents and materials]. (1968). Comp. A. D. Bachinsky etc.; ex. ed. I.A. Khlivnenko etc. Odessa: Maiak. P. 108.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> *Istoriia ukrainskoho selianstva.* [History of the Ukrainian peasantry]. (2006). In 2 volumes T. 2. K.: Naukova Dumka. P. 80.

welcomed both the Soviet authorities and the collectivization. They were mostly poor peasants who had no land and wanted to get at least a piece of their own. There were cases when people had voluntarily formed the first groups to be further merged into the agricultural artels. For example, on December 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1944, the regional committee of Izmail approved the request of the peasants of the village Tashbunary of the Bolgrad region on the establishment of a collective farm out of 74 farms (land area 328 ha)<sup>11</sup>.

However, it must be admitted that only the poor voluntarily joined the collective farms. The middle classes of the peasantry hesitated in making such a decision. Wealthy peasants, in general, stood against the collectivization, because the authorities demanded the transfer cattle, property, vineyards, vegetables and soil cultivation implements to the collective farm. The person did not want to lose his master status, but after joining the collective farm, he actually became a slave of the communist country<sup>12</sup>. However, there were cases when wealthy peasants joined the collective farms because of fear of dispossession. Thus, in the collective farm “Progress” of Artsyz district, Dimovchi Stepanyda Mykolaivna, who had 28 hectares of land, was admitted to the collective farm<sup>13</sup>.

At the beginning of the fourth five-year plan (1946-1950), 86% of all arable land in the region belonged to the individual farms of the region. Thus, 21,726 landless and smallholder farms owned 67,472 ha<sup>14</sup>. On average, there were 3.1 hectares of land per farm. The rest of the free land belonged to the state fund.

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<sup>11</sup> *Sovetskyi Prydunaiskyi krai (1940-1945 hh.): dokumenty y materyali.*[Soviet Danube Territory (1940-1945): documents and materials]. (1968). Comp. A. D. Bachinsky etc.; ex. ed. I.A. Khlivnenko etc. Odessa: Maiak. P. 109.

<sup>12</sup> *Istoriia mist i sil URSR.* [The history of the peasantry of the USSR]. The history of the Soviet peasantry: in 5 volumes T. 4. (1988). Moscow: Nauka. P. 289.

<sup>13</sup> KU IA F. P-441 Yzmayl'skoe oblastnoe upravlenye selskoho khoziaistva, h. Yzmayl, [Izmail Regional Department of Agriculture, Izmail], op. 1.sp. 16 Prykazi, dyrektyvnie ukazanyia Mynysterstva zemledelyia USSR y postanovleniya Yzmayl'koho oblyspolkoma za 1946 hod. Dokladnaia zapyska Predsedateliu Soveta Mynystrov USSR o kolkhoznom stroytel'stve v oblasti na 26 avhusta 1946 hod. [Orders, directives of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Ukrainian SSR and resolutions of the Izmail Regional Executive Committee for 1946. Memorandum to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR on collective farm construction in the region on August 26, 1946]. 185 p. P. 31.

<sup>14</sup> Czentral`nij derzhavnij arkhiv gromads`kikh ob`yednan (dali – CDAGO). F.I. Czentral`nij komi`tet KP(b) Ukrayini. [Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine]. Op. 46. Spr. 356. Postanovleniya CzK KP(b) Ukrainy`. Spravki, zapiski, svedeniya o organizacionno-partijnoj pomoshhi po vosstanovleniyu sel`skogo khozyajstva, prosvetitel`ny`kh uchrezhdenij oblasti. [Decisions of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of

In the first post-war years, the process of collectivization hadn't a great success. For example, in the Sarata district there were no collective farms until the end of 1946, and in the Borodino district there were no collective farms until the middle of 1947. This was explained, first of all, by the fact that the peasants remained supporters of traditional forms of farming.

As of August 13<sup>th</sup>, 1945, 38 collective farms were created in the Danube Region, which combined 2,121 peasant farms with a land area of 17.6 thousand hectares, including 14.7 thousand hectares of arable land<sup>15</sup>.

On May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1946, there were 69 collective farms in the Izmail region, which included 4,188 peasant farms with a land area of 27.6 thousand hectares or 4.5% of land use in the peasant sector. By the end of 1946, another 31 collective farms had been established in the region<sup>16</sup>.

Thus, the number of farms at the end of 1946 in comparison to 1945 increased by 172%, the number of farms by 193%, and the land area by 183%.

The Soviet authorities provided loans to peasants for purchasing productive livestock. The households of the Izmail region were allotted 500 thousand krb., including: Suvorovo – 60 thousand krb., Artsiz – 90 thousand krb., Novo-Ivanivka – 60 thousand krb. and others<sup>17</sup>. Such actions by the regime made it appear as if the Communist Party was concerned for the fate of the poorest peasantry. In fact, it was a sophisticated technique that was done at the expense of the most socially disadvantaged people in order to increase the livestock population, which was to become a collective farm property in the near future.

According to the statistical management of the Izmail region, as of 1 January, 1946, in the Izmail region, there were: 108,455 single farms that had

Ukraine. Inquiries, notes, information on organizational and party assistance in restoring agriculture, educational institutions in the region.]. P. 65.

<sup>15</sup> *Sovetskyi Prydunaiskyi krai (1940-1945 hh.): dokumenty y materyali.*[Soviet Danube Territory (1940-1945): documents and materials]. (1968). Comp. A. D. Bachinsky etc.; ex. ed. I.A. Khlivnenko etc. Odessa: Maiak. P. 108.

<sup>16</sup> KU IA F. P-441 Yzmaylskoe oblastnoe upravlenye selskoho khoziaistva, h. Yzmayl, [Izmail Regional Department of Agriculture, Izmail], op. 1.sp. 17. Plani, spravky y perypyska z raionnyymi otdelamy selskoho khoziaistva o kredytovannyi kolkhozov oblasti y yspolzovannyi kredytov za 1945-1947 hody. Spravka o khode kollektivnykh krestianskykh khoziaistv po sostoiyaniu na 5 maia 1946 hoda y svedeniya o kolychestve kolkhozov, v nykh khoziaistv, trudosposobnykh y pakhotnoi zemly [Plans, references and correspondence with regional departments of agriculture on lending to collective farms of the region and the use of loans for 1945-1947. Information on the progress of the collectivization of peasant farms as of May 5, 1946 and information on the number of collective farms, on them farms, the able-bodied and arable land]. 131 p. P. 34.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid. P. 5

734,271 ha of land; collective farms – 54 farms, which had 2,690 ha of land; the land fund of collective farms consisted of 28,830 ha<sup>18</sup>.

As of December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1946, there were already 244 collective farms in the region, which included 19,965 peasant farms and had a total land area of 159,305 ha<sup>19</sup> (see Table 1).

*Table 1.*

**Summary sheet of the number of collective farms in the districts of Izmail region as of 5 December, 1946. \***

<b>№</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>The number of collective farms</b>	<b>The number of homesteads</b>	<b>The total population of the district</b>
1.	Artsyzkyi	33	1 697	6 103
2.	Bolhradskyi	24	2 808	10 631
3.	Borodynskyi	14	859	3 036
4.	Novo-Ivanivskyi	35	4 051	13 013
5.	Lymanskyi	9	404	1 448
6.	Kiliiskyi	13	766	2 630
7.	Reniiskyi	10	836	1 900
8.	Saratskyi	28	1 932	7 554
9.	Suvorivskyi	14	764	3 118
10.	Starokazatskyi	18	674	2 237
11.	Tarutynskyi	14	1 464	5 959
12.	Tatarbunarskyi	23	1 890	6 119
13.	Tuzlovskyi	16	1 334	4 033
14.	Kiliia v.	3	96	300
	<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>19 965</b>	<b>68 087</b>

<sup>18</sup>KU IA F. P-424 Statystycheskoe upravlenye Yzmaylskoi oblasti. [Statistical Office of the Izmail Region, Izmail]. op. 1. sp. 875 Spravky o chyslennosti naselenyia po horodam y raionam oblasti za 1946 h. po sravneniyu s 1940 y 1945 hh. [Information on the population by cities and regions of the region for 1946 compared with 1940 and 1945]. 358 p.

<sup>19</sup>KU IA F. P-441 Yzmaylskoe oblastnoe upravlenye selskoho khoziaistva, h. Yzmayl, [Izmail Regional Department of Agriculture, Izmail], op. 1.sp. 18 Spravka, svedeniya ob ekonomycheskom sostoianyy kolkhozov oblasti po sostoianiyu na 5 dekabria 1946 h. O khode kollektvyvzatsyy po Tuzlovskomu raionu, o sotsyalnom sostave kolkhoznykov po kolkhozam v razreze raionov. Protokoli obshchyykh sobranyi kolkhoznykov po utverzhdeniyu proyzvodstvennykh planov y prykhodo-rashodnykh smet, [Reference, information on the economic condition of the collective farms of the region as of December 5, 1946. On the progress of collectivization in the Tuzlovsky district, on the social composition of collective farmers according to the collective farms of the districts. Protocols of general meetings of collective farmers for the approval of production plans and income estimates]. P.26.

The new collective farms were created and the old collective farms were renewed in the Suvorovsky district. Thus, the collective farm “The Sickle and Hammer” was restored and the new collective farm “Red Ray” was created in the village Kamianka. In addition, the following collective farms were established:

- fish collective farms “The May 1<sup>st</sup>” (Bahate village), “Danube fisherman” (Komyshivka village), the collective farm named after Kalinina (Nova Nekrasivka village).
- grain collective farms – “Communist Flag” (Bahate village), “Avangard” (Broska village), collective farm named after Kirov (village Kyslytsia), “Victory” (village Komyshivka), “October Banner” (village Loshchynivka), collective farm named after XX Congress of the CPSU (Muravlivka village – was considered one of the foremost), collective farm named after Soviet authorities (village Nova Pokrovka), collective farm named after Illich (village Ozerne), collective farm named after October Revolution (was one of the best in the region), collective farm named after Chapaiev (Saffany village), “The Road to Communism” (Utkonosivka village), “Friendship” (Kalanchak village), collective farm named after Lenin (Kyrnychky village)<sup>20</sup>.

The largest increase in the number of collective farms in the Izmail region was observed in the Novo-Ivanivskii district. Thus, according to the statistical department of the Izmail region in Novo-Ivanivskii district (12 villages) as of February 1<sup>st</sup>, 1946, there were 54,153 persons. Only 1,522 of them were collective farmers, 51,847 persons were individual farmers, 782 – other segments of the population. There were in total 11,206 farms, of which 321 farms, which consisted mostly of the former mercenaries and poor people; 10,488 – individual farms; 397 – the others<sup>21</sup>. Thus, in 1946, only 2.8% of the total number of farms in the Novo-Ivanivskii district were united into collective farms. At the beginning of 1947, this number had increased 19 times and amounted to 54.3%<sup>22</sup>. Such a rapid increase confirms the fact of forced entry of peasants into the ranks of collective farmers, because naturally such growth seems impossible.

In the short period of time, from the July 1<sup>st</sup> till August 25<sup>th</sup>, 1946, 7 new collective farms were created in 10 villages of the Kiliiskyi district, of which 2

<sup>20</sup> *Istoriia mist i sil URSR*. [The history of the peasantry of the USSR], The history of the Soviet peasantry: in 5 volumes. (1988). T. 4. Moscow: Nauka. P. 289.

<sup>21</sup> KU IA F. R-424. Statystycheskoe upravlenye Yzmayl'skoi oblasti, h. Yzmayl, [Statistical Office of the Izmail Region, Izmail]. op. 1. sp. 875 Spravky o chyslennosti naselenyia po horodam y raionam oblasti za 1946 h. po sravneniyu s 1940 y 1945 hh. [Information on the population in cities and districts of the region in 1946 compared with 1940 and 1945]. P. 9

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.



collective farms in the village Chervonyi Yar (collective farms “Sickle and Hammer”, “Red October”) and one in each of the following villages: Vasylivka (collective farm of the 3rd five-year plan), Trudove (collective farm named after Stalin), Dmytrivka (collective farm named after Dimitrov), Novoselivka (collective farm “Red Banner”) and Mykolaivka (collective farm named after Kotovskyi)<sup>23</sup>.

At the beginning of 1946, there were 291 peasant farms in the Kiliyskiy district, which were combined into 4 collective farms, representing 4% of the total number of peasant farms. A lot of peasants were not willing to join the collective farms, so in 1946 most of the total number of farms in the area – 95.7% – were individual farms<sup>24</sup>. However, as of the January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1947, the number of collective farms in the quantitative terms increased by 3 times and amounted to 13.9% of the total indicators<sup>25</sup>. (See Table 2).

However, despite considerable organizational and administrative efforts, the process of collectivization in the Ukrainian Danube region passed with great difficulty. At the beginning of 1948, only a small amount of peasant farms was collectivized in the region – 56.7% of individual farms were integrated into collective farms.

The Soviet government promoted violent and full-scale collectivization at all costs by decrees and orders, actually punishing lawlessness and repression. State-party bodies began the process of dispossession and mass deportations of the wealthy peasantry. For the purpose of carrying out the intentions, NKVD, NKDB, party functionaries and state officials were sent to the Danube region from the eastern regions of Ukraine and the RSFSR<sup>26</sup>. Such actions were aimed at pressing the local population of the region with greater force, driving the peasants into the newly created collective farms<sup>27</sup>.

In 1944-1948 the pressure from the punitive organs on individual peasants increased. They were taxed at a higher rate. In particular, on August 21<sup>st</sup>, 1938, the law “On the State Tax on Horses of Single Farms” was introduced, which amounted

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<sup>23</sup>TSAGO. F.1. Op. 46. Ref. 1562. P. 96.

<sup>24</sup> KU IA F. R-424. Statystycheskoe upravlenye Yzmaylskoi oblasti, h. Yzmayl, [Statistical Office of the Izmail Region, Izmail], op. 1. sp. 875 Spravky o chyslennosti naselenyia po horodam y raionam oblasti za 1946 h. po sravnenyiu s 1940 y 1945 hh. [Information on the population in cities and districts of the region in 1946 compared with 1940 and 1945]. P.35.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid. P. 357.

<sup>26</sup> Baran, V. K. (2003). *Ukraina: novitnia istoriia (1945-1991 pp.)*. [Ukraine: modern history (1945-1991)]. Lviv: Institute of Ukrainian Studies I. Krypiakevycha, NAS of Ukraine. P. 67.

<sup>27</sup> *Ukrainska suspilno-politychna dumka u 20 stolitti: Dokumenty i materialy: [Ukrainian Socio-Political Thought in the 20th Century: Documents and Materials: In 3 Vols]*, Modernity. 1983. Vol. 1. P. 56.

to 400 Karbovanets per horse, for each subsequent 700 Karbovanets<sup>28</sup>; decree of the Central Exhibition Complex and the Soviet People's Commissar of the USSR of January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1934 "On collection for the needs of housing and cultural and household construction in cities and rural areas"; decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of September 11<sup>th</sup>, 1937 "On self-taxation of rural population"; the law of September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1939 "On the Agricultural Tax"; the collective decree of the Central Exhibition Complex and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of June 4<sup>th</sup>, 1937 "On the prohibition of the lease of agricultural land"<sup>29</sup>, the farmstead farms located in the collective farms were liquidated.

Table 2

**The number of collective farms in the Izmail region in 1946-1947\***

№	District	The number of villages	The number of collective farms, 1946 p., %	The number of farms 1946 p., %	The number of collective-farmers, 1947 p., %	The number of farms, 1947 p., %
1.	Saratskyi	14	0	0	19,6	19,6
2.	Borodynskyi	9	0,8	0,9	10,1	11,7
3.	Lymanskyi	8	0,9	1	data is not available	data is not available
4.	Starokozatskyi	7	1,1	1,1	8,6	8,6
5.	Suvorovskyi	15	1,5	1,4	2,9	5
6.	Tuzlovskyi	11	1,5	2,3	15,9	17,9
7.	Novo-Ivanivskyi		2,8	3,7	54,3	54,3
8.	Reniiskyi	7	2,9	3,7	18,1	7,7
9.	Tatarbunarskyi	13	2,4	3,7	16,8	19
10.	Tarutynskyi	14	3,8	3,8	35	35
11.	Kiliiskyi	10	4	4	13,9	13,9
12.	Bolhradskyi	13	7,1	7,1	33,4	33,4
13.	Artsyzykyi	14	6,9	14,5	16,8	20,2

The beginning of agricultural restoration in the Danube region coincided with the famine of 1946-1947. The difficult agricultural situation was aggravated by

<sup>28</sup> Zbirnyk zakoniv SRSR i ukaziv Prezydii Verkhovnoi Rady SRSR 1938 – cherven 1944 r. [Collection of laws of the USSR and decrees of the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR 1938 – June 1944]. M. Edition of the "Information of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR". (1944). P. 145.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid. P. 239.

a very unfavourable climate. It became much more difficult to create new collective farms under such conditions.

### Conclusions

Thus, the implementation of plans for the reconstruction of the Ukrainian SSR national economy, destroyed in the World War II happened according to the methods of industrialization tried in the pre-war years. Despite the weak logistical base in the agricultural sector, the horrific effects of the famine of 1946-1947, the agriculture of the Ukrainian Danube during the first postwar five years (1946-1950) reached pre-war production levels.

The process of land resources concentration, devouring and converting a large proportion of wealthy peasants into collective farmers had no historical alternative. However, in most countries, it has evolved under the prevailing influence of economic laws over a long period of history, gradually, without major social catastrophes. Changes of industrial relations in the agricultural sector were inevitable, but in the Soviet Union they were forced. Collectivization has provided the USSR with rapid development, but rigorous methods of achieving, neglecting the lives of millions of people, and finally, the socio-economic immaturity of these changes have determined its terrible cost and rather dubious results, which are evident several decades later.

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