The First Famine in Ukraine was Organized by the Communist Regime of Russia in 1921-1923: To the 100th Anniversary of the Victims of the Tragedy

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Abstract---The urgency of the study necessitates participation in the coverage of wars of aggression, which require participation in the struggle against four members of Lenin to replenish the power of the Ukrainian People's Republic, as well as the establishment of a communist regime that helps mass terror and voting in Ukrainian organizations. The purpose of the articles is to reveal the main forms, methods and means of the Russian communist regime's next turn of Ukrainian lands, the overthrow of the independent UPR, total increase of agricultural and industrial products that use mass terror and food dictatorship, which caused the terrible Holodomor. To solve the problems, chronological, historical-legal, historical-comparative, structural, analytical-critical and statistical methods are used, which contribute to the objective and comprehensive study of the problem. The results of the study: a critical analysis of the ideological and political principles of decrees, resolutions, directives and orders of the Central Committee of the RCP (B) and the RSFSR SNC, which testified to their purposeful content and nature of the Russian Bolsheviks' aggressive policy towards Ukraine. The practical significance of the
results of the study is that its content, analysis of documentary material, theoretical positions and generalized conclusions can be used in the preparation of scientific papers on the history of the Ukrainian national liberation movement, its suppression by the communist regime of Soviet Russia led by Lenin and the organization of the first famine in Ukraine in 1921-1923. The content, analysis and generalized conclusions reveal the imperial essence of the Russian Bolshevik policy towards the Ukrainian people, refute the claims falsified by Soviet historiography about the main causes of the Holodomor: drought and, in particular, the civil war in Ukraine, which did not exist. Instead, we have convincingly proved that the war of aggression of the Russian communist regime, accompanied by mass terror, repression, and looting, caused a terrible famine of its population and the abolition of statehood.

**Keywords**---aggression war, famine, food dictatorship, mass terror, Russian communist regime, Ukraine peasants.

**Introduction**

The idea of Marx's proletarian revolution was embodied by the Russian Bolsheviks, led by his student and follower Lenin. Instead, the former despised the proletariat, and the latter, by this definition of social groups, also meant the poorest peasants and all those who would help the Bolsheviks overthrow the autocracy, create chaos, seize power by terror and repression because there were hired workers in the empire, especially in the suburbs. Few and not all supported them. The leaders of the Bolshevik Party, especially Lenin and Trotsky, believed that seizing power and holding on to terror and war was not enough, particularly in Ukraine, where the peasantry and other sections of the population did not support them in the elections to the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly in late December 1917. votes.

The Russian communist regime, having seized Ukrainian lands in the late 1920s in a brutal war with the national liberation forces of the UPR, realized that it would be impossible to impose power, to carry out a "permanent revolution" in the world without Ukraine's human, raw material, food resources and production capacity. The history of the Holodomor organized by the Russian communist regime in Ukraine in 1921-23 has not been adequately covered and objectively covered today. Soviet historiography unconditionally defended and justified the policy of the Bolshevik government of Russia, led by Lenin and the puppet CP (b) U, the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, and the Soviet People's Commissar of the USSR, which made up 95% of the population.

In 1921-23, the leading leaders of the Bolshevik government of the USSR, G. Petrovsky and M. Skrypnyk reported to the Moscow central government about the famine in the southern provinces and asked for the allocation of part of the international aid for the starving, which they were denied. They superficially and from the standpoint of communist ideology and the practice of building the so-called socialism covered in a small volume of works, which were later banned by
censorship (Movchan, 1990). Instead, the real reality of the situation of the starving population of Ukraine was shown by the representative in Ukraine and Crimea of the head of the International Organization for Aid to the Starving in Soviet Russia Dr F. Nansen, a famous Norwegian military and politician Captain V. Quisling. During 1921-1923, in his telegrams, reports and reports, he collected statistical data on the number of starving people and their mortality, on the anti-Ukrainian policy of the Moscow authorities, which organized and contributed to the spread of hunger in the republic (The Year of Fight Against Hunger 1921-1922..., 1922).

The documentary material of V. Quisling was widely reflected in the publications of the Ukrainian press in Canada (Serbin, 1995). His testimony about the famine in Ukraine provoked by the policy of the Russian Bolshevik government was confirmed in the works of that time by Arnautov (1922), Kogan & Favre (1922), Gerasymovych (1922). Ukrainian historical science only from the second half of the 80s of the twentieth century. gradually freed from the communist concept and dogma in the study of the causes and consequences of the famine of 1921-1923. Researchers O. Movchan (Veselova et al., 2000; Movchan, 1990; Kulchytsky & Movchan, 1993; Movchan, 1993; Veselova et al., 2000; Serbin, 1995, 1992; Samylenko, 1998; Shityuk, 2008; Brytsky, 2013; Sergiychuk, 2006; Krutsyk, 2011) and others quite objectively, according to the available source base, revealed the true causes of the tragedy of the Ukrainian people, in particular military intervention, mass political and economic terror of the Russian communist regime aimed at suppressing the insurgent movement of peasants, looting their agricultural products and its resistance to providing international assistance to the starving in Ukraine.

A valuable source of research is published documents and materials on the pages of collections and periodicals in Ukraine and abroad about the policy of enslavement of the Ukrainian people by the Russian Bolshevik regime, means of war of aggression, mass terror and the Holodomor (Movchan, 1990; Serbin, 1995; Dukelskiy, 1988; Documents of the tragic history..., 1999; Council of People's Commissars of the USSR..., 1931). The elaborated resolutions and directives of the RCP (B) and the People's Commissar of the RSFSR and the decisions of the punitive bodies of the communist regime, the works of their leaders, including Lenin, scientific historical research and periodicals provided a sufficient source basis for the tasks. The methodological basis is a system of general scientific principles and special methods that contributed to obtaining objective and reliable results. The principle of objectivity helped to get rid of the positivist deification of sources, to carry out their analytical and critical evaluation, selection and classification, to avoid the use of their own ideological and ideological considerations, including the role of the Russian Bolshevik leader Lenin - ideologue and organizer of the Holodomor of 1921-1923.

The principle of historicism contributed to the study of the preconditions, causes and consequences of the communist regime of the RSFSR on the UPR, in particular its peasants, to reveal the ideological, political and organizational principles of its planting on Ukrainian territory in their sequence and structural unity (Barclay, 2004; Salvadori et al., 2009). We were guided by the principles of scientificity and systematics in the analysis of historical sources, in particular the
verification of information, its relationship with the acquired knowledge, reflecting the actual processes and events of the struggle of the Ukrainian people for the revival of statehood. Based on the problem-chronological method, we managed to consistently consider the main stages of the war of aggression of the Bolshevik regime of Russia against Ukraine, in particular its forms, means and methods, the main of which were the intervention of regular troops and punitive units of the Cheka and their systematic replenishment by Russians (Quoc, 2021). terror, repression, food dictatorship, accompanied by the total robbery of peasants and the organization of the Holodomor.

The historical-legal method was used to reveal a gross violation of international law by the RSFSR SNK and interference in the internal affairs of the UPR, in particular: denunciation of the Brest Peace Treaty, seizure of its territory by the Russian Red Army, whose troops were called the so-called Ukrainian Front; creation by the occupation regime of puppet governments of the USSR, VUTSVK, VUNK, military-revolutionary committees, mainly of the Russian Bolsheviks and subordinated directly to the relevant bodies of Moscow power; dissemination and implementation in Ukraine of directives, orders, resolutions, instructions of the Bolshevik regime, in particular on the formation of occupation authorities in Russia, punitive detachments of the Cheka, replenishment for regular troops of the occupiers who fought the Ukrainian national liberation movement; the creation of special forces, "revolutionary and extraordinary troikas", which, under threat of death, helped the occupiers to plunder the peasants and carried out the massacre of those who did not support the Moscow authorities (Nozen et al., 2021).

The brutality of the invaders knew no bounds. They shot, repressed disobedient peasants, confiscated property, and burned their farms and even entire villages without investigation or trial. The application of the analytical-critical method helped to reveal the essence of the basic principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology - the ideology of social racism, which manifested itself in the technology of deception, false promises, slogans, deliberate distortion of facts and, consequently, the extermination of Ukrainian peasants and intellectuals. For the critical analysis and synthesis of program orders, resolutions, orders of the Russian communist government and other authorities on Ukraine, based on Lenin's ideas and directives, the formal-logical apparatus of operating systems by the basic laws of logic was used. The use of statistical methods made it possible to critically review the established conclusions and assessments in the historiography of the problem, in particular on the causes, organizers and consequences of the Holodomor in Ukraine, to provide documentary material on the number of Russian occupation authorities, including Red Army troops, punitive and food detachments. products, the destruction of peasants and the number of victims of the tragedy (Rinartha et al., 2018). The conceptual foundations of the work are based on the latest research on the history of Ukraine, source studies, political science, sociology, history and theory of state and law.
Causes and beginnings of the famine

The ideologue and organizer of the Holodomor in Ukraine was the leader of the Russian Bolsheviks, Lenin, who, following Marx, called the peasants "reactionary" and their lives "idiocy," calling people extremely difficult and useful social work mentally retarded and politically indifferent, a bulwark of absolutism. petty-bourgeois owners and speculators, staunch enemies of the proletariat and the socialist revolution. "No tyrant in the world has so characterized the peasantry of his country. If the peasants did not give bread for free, he ordered them to be severely punished, shot, taken hostage - members of their families, villagers and destroyed in case of non-compliance with taxes and taxes, burn villages and farms, "fight them even more severely than with Kolnyk and D ». As for the lack of bread and famine resulting from his policies, he replied: "I did not know the need of life, and bread for me is a by-product of writing," but the effects of famine create a progressive phenomenon - the birth of the industrial proletariat - the graveyard of the bourgeois system. ”, Including the enterprising peasantry (Lenin, 1975a; 1975b; 1975c; 1975d; 1975e; 1975f; 1975g; 1975h; 1975i; 1975j; 1975k; 1975l). So thought, declared and acted "a man who never physically worked, was not employed, did not know agriculture, factory environment and production master of the political cruelty of foolishness and cannibalistic cruelty" (Fedotov, 1991).

The Russian Bolsheviks "international political adventurer, criminal of age" (Aksyuchits, 1994), a freak, a moral idiot from birth, according to me. Bunin (Yakovlev, 2001): "a very backward and elementary man in philosophy, art and spiritual culture - according to M. Berdyaev -... combined social revolution with spiritual reaction" (Berdyaev, 1990; Boghoslov, 2001), in the armed struggle against the Ukrainian national liberation movement, the driving force of which was the peasantry, including the means of mass terror, food dictatorship and the organization of the Holodomor.

The Russian Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, with the financial support of Kaiser's Germany, were captured in October 1917. power in Russia believed that the main means of its maintenance should be violence, "unquestioning obedience... and... obedience of the masses to the united will of the Soviet leader, dictator..." (Syadristy, 2016), the introduction of strict daily accounting and control of the confiscated wealth of capitalists, looted from the peasants of raw materials and food, all that they produced and workers, to put the whole population in material and property, and especially grain, dependence on power, which will be all distribute it at your discretion. Lenin considered the concentration of bread in the hands of the authorities and the immediate organization of famine to be the most important task of the Bolsheviks, as the main means of influencing, suppressing, oppressing, and encouraging the majority of the population, especially the peasants who did not support them. The peasants of the overthrown empire were called the petty-bourgeois element and the main enemy of socialism (Lenin, 1975h).

In early December 1917, the government of Bolshevik Russia declared war on the Ukrainian People's Republic to return Ukraine to the Soviet empire planned by Lenin, which was accompanied by mass terror and looting of the Ukrainian
population until the expulsion of the occupiers by German troops and the Central Council of the UPR. With the proclamation of April 29, 1918. The All-Ukrainian Agricultural Congress created the Ukrainian state under the leadership of Hetman P. Skoropadsky. He prepared on May 8-9, and the Russian SNC approved the "Basic Provisions of the Decree on the Food Dictatorship" and "On Mobilizing Workers to Fight Hunger" to enslave and plunder Ukraine with its powerful agricultural and industrial resources without which the Bolsheviks were threatened with defeat. The Russian communist regime formed the Red Army to carry out these tasks and turned the military commissariat into a military-food army, which was to organize and involve a labour army and food detachments of "advanced, organized, and conscious workers," who would wage a "ruth

The brutal policy of "military communism" of the Russian Bolsheviks in Ukraine led to the massive deployment of the anti-communist peasant movement in the spring and summer of 1919. In addition to hundreds of peasant insurgent detachments, the struggle against the Moscow invaders was started by the troops of Atamans N. Makhno and N. Grigoriev, who defeated them and the Denikin regime seized power. At the end of the year, following Denikin's retreating White Guard army, the RSFSR Red Army of 1,200,000 soldiers and officers, and thousands of Cheka detachments began seizing Ukrainian lands for the third time, using the most brutal, brutal system, according to Kh. Rakovsky. In the spring of 1920, the Bolshevik regime intensified mass terror by plundering peasants, and in particular the political differentiation of the countryside. Based on the principle of wealth, committees of poor peasants who were to help the occupiers to win the final victory in a ruthless war not only with "bloodthirsty kulaks, spiders, leeches, vampires", but also with the insurgent movement of peasants (Lenin, 1975c).

Instead, having met with mass resistance from the peasants, the Central Committee of the RCP (B) tried to weaken the insurgent movement using political demagoguery and populism, in particular by adopting a special resolution on Soviet power in Ukraine declaring that the Ukrainian people would decide whether to merge Ukraine with Russia, to leave Ukraine as an independent and sovereign republic " (Lenin, 1975k), as well as the priority of equalization of land, full voluntariness in the creation of collective farms. The tyrant's false statements were not carried out. The Russian Bolsheviks, having established a communist regime for the third time in the early 1920s, decided to curb the national liberation struggle of the Ukrainians by starvation. They are reinforcing the food dictatorship in the form of an incredible 160 million poods of food. During the year, a 30,000-strong labour army led by Stalin and a regular army consisting of 18 infantry brigades (107 battalions), 1 cavalry division (5 regiments) and 6 batteries (24 guns) under the command of M. Frunze suppressed the mass insurgent movement of Ukrainian peasants. Terror and violence took away from farmers up to 30 types of various agricultural products: 60 million poods. grain, 500 thousand poods. oilseeds, about 1 million poods. meat and lard, 2.4 million poods. fodder (The Year of Fight Against Hunger..., 1922). In response, the peasantry intensified its struggle against the Russian occupiers. In July of this year, up to 250 insurgent detachments operated in Ukraine (Androschuk et al., 2006), to suppress which the Moscow communist regime formed in addition to the Great Russians in Moscow, Petrograd and more than 20 provincial cities of
Russia had 8 punitive battalions and 27 companies subordinated to the Cheka. In Ukraine, they, disguised, received the names of provinces and counties where together with the occupying authorities, including the Revolutionary Committees, tribunals, pro detachments, brutal violence, torture and executions, burning houses and entire villages, raping women, robbed peasants, carrying out plans for food distribution. monetary contributions and confiscated their property (Champion et al., 2006; Gel'man, 2010; Moser, 1995). In particular, only the punitive battalions of the Kyiv Provincial Military Committee included 15 companies with a staff of 4.5 thousand people. Of these, 3.8 thousand Great Russians and 594 Ukrainians. By order of the head of the Revolutionary Military Commissariat of the RSFSR L. Trotsky to fight the insurgent peasantry of Ukraine in September 1920, the Volga Military District formed from the Russians three more punitive regiments and 36 thousand men replenishment for the occupying forces. What kind of civil war was the cause of the defeat of the UPR and famine can we talk about (Krutsyk, 2011).

In 1920, when the population of Ukraine was already starving, for resistance to the Russian occupiers, about 30 thousand mostly peasants were imprisoned in 18 concentration camps on Ukrainian territory (Androschuk et al., 2006). Summing up the struggle against the Ukrainian national liberation movement at the end of the year, Trotsky declared that Soviet power in Ukraine had been established and "maintained only by force of Moscow, the Great Russian Communists, and the Red Army." The national composition of the Bolshevik army consisted of Great Russians - 85%, Ukrainians 9% (mobilized mostly forcibly - P.Ch.), Poles, Belarusians, Jews, Germans and others - 6% (Krutsyk, 2011).

Mass peasant uprisings against the communist regime of the RSFSR and famine in Ukraine, the Volga region and the North Caucasus forced the Bolsheviks to decide on March 15, 1921, at the X Congress of the RCP (B) to replace the food tax with natural taxes. 5 southern provinces (Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Katerynoslav, Mykolaiv, Odesa) and in some districts of Poltava, Kremenchuk and Kharkiv provinces were to hand over 117 million poods. grain of 350 million poods. harvested (35% of the normal harvest) this year and 50 million poods debt prodoper from the harvest of 1920 (Brytsky, 2013). More than 99 million poods. grain products were confiscated to supply the Russian occupation forces (Council of People's Comissars of the USSR..., 1931).

The systems and punitive detachments used in 1921-1923

The farms of Ukrainian peasants were abandoned by the Great War of 1914-1918, destroyed by the wars of aggression of the Russian White Guard and Communist troops against the Ukrainian People's Republic, and could not and did not want to pay such a tax. To suppress the insurgent movement in Moscow, numerous staff of Cheka leaders were formed and sent to Ukraine, which formed the basis of the central and provincial bodies of the All-Ukrainian Emergency Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Official Crimes (VUNK). April 2, 1921, its chairman was appointed Russian V. Maltsev. Of the 24 members of the VUNK board and the leaders and employees of the provincial committees, the vast majority were Great Russians and Jews sent from Russia. According to the decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (VTSVK) of February 6, 1922, the
VUTSVK reorganized the VUNK into the State Political Administration of the USSR, headed by the Russian V. Balytsky (Krutsyk, 2011). The DPU had 34,000 official staff alone. In addition, there were thousands of secret and thousands of special forces, which fought relentlessly against the Ukrainian national liberation movement and in particular the peasantry (Chentsov, 2000).

Lenin, having such a large system of punitive organs, on July 8, 1921, sent to the Central Committee of the RCP and CP (b) in the directive on the mandatory daily delivery to Russia of at least 74 wagons of bread, taking all measures (Lenin, 1975i) Chairman of the SNC of the USSR H. Rakovsky and VUNK V. Mantsev for its implementation on April 9 and May 27, 1921, approved a resolution and instruction on emergency "troika" punitive detachments with the authority to shoot insurgents on the spot, and peaceful peasants with the slightest resistance or refusal to cooperate with the Bolshevik authorities and non-fulfilment of the budget (Krutsyk, 2011).

The communist regime, despite the drought in the southern provinces and the starvation of the population, decided by all means to plunder and export from Ukraine, including for sale to Western European countries as much grain as possible. The resolution of the Council of Labor and Defense of the RSFSR of August 12, 1921, determined a list of emergency measures to eliminate the tax, i.e. return to the food dictatorship, and sent to Ukraine additional military units, food detachments of 8 thousand. workers led by commissioners (Boghoslov, 2001). Units of the Red Army were to ensure that the peasants fulfilled the pre-tax "by taking the most decisive coercive measures" (Movchan, 1990). They laid siege to the villages and farms of the peasants, who resisted the occupation policy of the authorities. Their military revolutionary tribunals, together with the food tribunals of the labour armies and detachments, the punitive detachments of the Cheka of Russia and the food militia, disregarded the basic norms of morality and law, terror and repression forced the peasants to pay food tax not only meat but also grain and animals, straw, money (Schep et al., 2009). In case of resistance against them, circular responsibility, hostage-taking, the appointment of defendants, ten-year-olds from the villagers, and volosts were widely used. The occupying Russian authorities, despite the mass mortality in the southern provinces, took 60 million poods from the peasants of Ukraine. bread, while the advance tax of the peasants of the RSFSR was only 96 million poods. No less than 13.5 million poods. Ukrainian grain was sold to foreign countries, while the shortage of bread in barren provinces amounted to more than 20 million poods (Movchan, 1993). The predatory policy of the Russian Bolsheviks also caused famine in Podillya (Khmelnitsky, Vinnitsia), Poltava, Kyiv, and other provinces. The occupiers forbade the starving to buy grain in the productive northern and central provinces of Ukraine, which they did during the lean years. Red Army troops, police, special forces, food squads, and armed committees of poor peasants, passing empty carts from the southern provinces, confiscated carts loaded with grain and other foodstuffs from other provinces of Ukraine. Trade-in bread was also prohibited at fairs before the implementation of the advance tax (Serbin, 1992). The non-recognition of hunger in Ukraine by the RSFSR SNC and the ban on providing international assistance to the starving caused mass mortality in the south of Ukraine, and later in other provinces.
Consequences and outcomes of the famine

Captain W. Quisling, a representative of the International Organization for Aid to the Hungry in Soviet Russia, reported in a telegram dated February 22, 1922, to its head, Dr F. Nansen, that 8 million people were starving in the southern provinces, 10,000 of whom died of starvation every day (The Year of Fight Against Hunger..., 1990). As of March 1, in Ukraine and Crimea, according to his data, 78% of the population was starving in Zaporizhia province, Mykolaiv province - 50%, Katerynoslav province - 40%, Donetsk province - 22%, Odesa province - 18%. In Odessa, 2 to 3 thousand people died every day. At least 3 million people died of starvation in these provinces, more than half of them children. In the lands of N. Makhno's small homeland, Zaporizhia, 1,100,000 people out of a population of 1,288,000 were starving, and the regime took 600,000 poods from them. bread and sent to the Volga region (The Year of Fight Against Hunger..., 1922).

In Zaporizhzhia, Quisling reported, the land was burned and stripped of trees and plants. The peasants ate all the dogs, cats, crows, even dead cattle, leather from the harness. They eat straw from the roofs of houses, their children, the corpses of the dead. In the houses lie the skeletons of the dead and those who are waiting for death, not hoping for salvation (Roseboom et al., 2006; Block & Webb, 2001; De Waal & Whiteside, 2003). Heaps of corpses lie because there is no one to bury them. Among them are many children, all naked, withered. In the Kherson region, they were buried in deep pits, holding their feet and throwing one after another. There are no such funerals anywhere in the world, except outside the communist federation. Even in German villages, the number of starving people reached 90%, there were cases of cannibalism. By the spring of 1922, the Russian occupiers had plundered and exported 3,385,000 poods from the Zaporizhia province. food. It was there that the most terrible famine was (Serbin, 1995).

The terrible situation of the inhabitants of Odessa and the peasants of the province was described by a member of the delegation of Italian communists Lucetti in a congressional report delivering food collected in Italy to the starving: "dogs for grabbing meat or other food, little girls who gave themselves to sailors on the port street - not for money, but for a piece of bread, a lot of corpses in morgues waiting for weeks for burial. Our delegation walked 30 km. deep into the land, when they returned, they all tore their hair on their heads: they saw corpses baked on fire and prepared for food (Serbin, 1995).

In a 1922 memorandum to Lenin, the head of the SNC of the USSR, H. Rakovsky, also cited statistics revealing the criminal food dictatorship of the Bolshevik regime in Ukraine and that the famine in its southern provinces was not the result of a crop failure but a "manifestation of criminal negligence.", with. 22-23]. The tyrant, on the other hand, intensifies the struggle against the Ukrainian people, does not recognize hunger, and demands in a letter to members of the Politburo of the RCP (B) Central Committee on March 19, 1922: “Right now and only now not thousands of corpses, we can (and therefore should) carry out the seizure of church values with the most insane and ruthless energy and without stopping before the suppression of any resistance,... because no other moment than desperate hunger will give us можливості «opportunities to suppress the
resistance of the clergy and especially the Ukrainian peasantry (Lenin, 1999). Punitive detachments of the Cheka of Russia and the DPU of the USSR with the participation of Red Army troops looted 3 poonds in laurels, churches and monasteries of Ukraine by August. 3 pounds and 75 gold spools, over 3105 poonds. silver, 125 rubles. gold and 8615 rubles. silver, 858 diamonds weighing 1469 carats, other precious stones and precious metals. Church property worth 834 thousand rubles. gold was confiscated by the Moscow authorities. The Russian communist regime tortured in concentration camps and shot 34 bishops and more than 24 thousand priests in Ukraine (Krutsyk, 2011). He conducted mass anti-Christian campaigns of public ridicule of the Christian Orthodox Church and faith, burned icons, iconostasis everywhere, conducted searches and took away from the population, including soldiers of the regular army, the attributes of religion (Dukelskiy, 1988).

Robbed property of the church as well as 19 million rubles. The gold sent by the Central Committee of the RCP (B) during 1922 to the communist parties of more than 30 states to prepare for a world proletarian revolution, including the United States, Europe, India, China, Korea, and Japan, was not used to help the starving Russia and Ukraine. The leaders of the revolution, who had astronomical sums of "savings" in American and European banks, in particular Lenin - 75 million Swiss francs, Ganetsky - 60 million, Trotsky, Zinoviev, Dzerzhinsky - 80 million, and Uritsky - 85 million dollars (Veselova et al., 2000), and not a single cent was spent to save them from starvation. Russia's Bolshevik government looted and removed more than 101 million poonds. from famine-stricken Ukraine. agricultural products. More than 30 million poonds. it was requisitioned for the starving population of the Volga region (Serbin, 1995). Instead, he continued to deny to the world community the terrible famine in Ukraine organized by his mass terror and the robbery of peasants.

The General Delegate of the Ukrainian Red Cross in Western Europe, Dr I. Kholodny, reported that at the beginning of 1922, out of 11,200,000 children in Ukraine, there were more than 750,000 orphans and semi-orphans. Epidemics of dysentery, typhus, cholera, smallpox raged on its territory, and infant mortality reached 70% (Serbin, 1995). Many children fell victim to cannibals, including family members. Human meat was traded at fairs recognized by the leaders of the USSR. In 5 south-eastern provinces, 50% of the starving population died of starvation (Kogan & Favre, 1922).

The Moscow government, on the other hand, prevented international aid to the starving in Ukraine and intensified looting and terror in Ukrainian villages. At the end of April 1922, Lenin ordered the deputy chairman of the Cheka-GPU, I. Unschlicht, to secretly, without investigation or trial, destroy all those who did not accept the Bolshevik government: to strengthen their composition by "your" people, to strengthen the attention of the Central Committee to this. " Before the court, the dictator sets the task "not to eliminate terror, but to justify and legitimize it in principle clearly, without falsehood and embellishments" and as widely as possible "as one of the main means of power struggle (Lenin, 1999).

In July 1922, at the international congress of committees and commissions for aid to the starving, despite the opposition of the delegation of the RSFSR, the
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general world community finally learned about the terrible famine in Ukraine. In August, foreign charities, including the F. Nansen Mission, which brought together 15 religious charities and Red Cross committees under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross; The US aid administration and others, overcoming resistance from the Russian government, have provided food for 1.8 million people in Ukraine. They made a decisive contribution to saving the starving from March 1922 to August 1923 (Gherasymovych, 1922). Instead, the Russian Bolsheviks instead of food aid during 1921-1923 sent to Ukraine from the hungry provinces of Russia 80 thousand children, and 439 thousand starving people from the Volga region left their settlements and found refuge on Ukrainian soil (Movchan, 1990; Gherasymovych, 1922).

In 1923, the famine was still raging in Ukraine, and the Russian SNC decided on a single agricultural tax, no less burdensome than the previous ones. Stalin sharply criticized the activities of the government of H. Rakovsky in ensuring the supply of bread to Russia and for export, as well as in conducting national policy (Böhm et al., 2016). Ukrainization was accompanied by persecution and repression of the Ukrainian intelligentsia and public organizations. In October, the Moscow authorities, sweeping away traces of the Holodomor they had organized, ordered the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee to rename and remove from administrative records the most extinct and burned villages and towns. To oppose, and later destroy the newly created in 1921, the Autocephalous Ukrainian Church, the Ukrainian (Russian in the USSR - P.Ch.) Synodal Church was created, headed by Metropolitan Pimon.

The Holodomor of 1921-23 in Ukraine, organized by the Russian Bolshevik government led by the tyrant Lenin, became one of the decisive means of liquidating the UPR, planting the communist regime, and as a result of the starvation of 3 to 5 million Ukrainians. Historians, the public and the Ukrainian authorities have yet to establish not only the true number of victims of the tragedy but also the organizers of the Holodomor, to seek the prosecution of modern Russia as the successor to the RSFSR and the USSR.

**Political hatred and power struggles**

The leading place in the struggle of the communist regime of Russia against the Ukrainian national liberation movement and the organization of the Holodomor has traditionally been occupied by Russians and Jews, the latter, according to Russian philosopher G. Fedotov, was millennial oppression by the empire a sharp and dark imprint on the moral image of the Russian revolutionary " (Fedotov, 1991). Instead, not only hatred of tsarism was the cause of the cruel, hated policy of the Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, in the power struggle. The same conclusion was reached by the Kyivan son of the tsarist army general, philosopher M. Berdyaev: “I am inclined to think that even the active participation of Jews in Russian communism is very characteristic of Russia and the Russian people. Russian messianism is related to Jewish messianism" (Berdyaev, 2013). The same scientifically substantiated conclusions were made by other prominent scholars, in particular, V. Aksyuchits claims that “two nations that consider themselves messianic gave the world a new revelation, but also committed a spiritual crime - blasphemy against the Savior. The fallen part of the Jewish people formalized a
radical form of anti-Christianity as self-justification. The fallen part of dirty, foamy and cruel Russia", in the words of M. Gorky, gave birth to hordes of demons of destruction and enslavement. Russia and Judaism felt the call to save the world but created an international of destruction" (Aksyuchits, 1994), which exterminated the world during the twentieth century. over 150 million people.

Lenin agreed, stating: “Jews produced a particularly high percentage (compared to the total Jewish population) of the leaders of the revolutionary movement; they gave a relatively high percentage of representatives of the internationalist introduction with other peoples” (Syadristy, 2017a). The Times reported on March 29, 1919, that of the 20-30 commissioners and leaders of the Bolshevik movement, Jews made up at least 75%, and "among low-ranking Soviet officials the name of the legion" and they were the driving force (Syadristy, 2017b).

Lenin was the ideologue and organizer of the Holodomor in Ukraine. In the RSFSR RNA headed by him, 19 of its 20 members were of Jewish origin. In the military commissariat, out of 43 leading leaders, 33 were Jews, and in the Central Executive Committee, out of 57, this nation was represented by 33 people (Lukyanenko, 2004). Of the 556 senior leaders of the RCP (B) and RNA of the RSFSR, 450, i.e. 80% were of Jewish origin, changing their surnames to those of Russians (Bunich, 1997). Russian and Jewish parties and public organizations in Ukraine strongly opposed the Ukrainian national liberation movement and supported the aggressive policy of the Bolshevik regime of the RSFSR. In the CP (B) U in 1923. most of its members were Russians - 57%, Ukrainians and Jews, respectively, 23 and 13%. However, 47% of Great Russians, 26% of Jews, and only 12% of Ukrainians were members of the People's Commissariats. One of the leaders of the Russian communist regime M. Bukharin said in a speech at the XII Congress of the RCP (B): "In Ukraine, where the party is Russian-Jewish, our main task is to vigorously and fiercely fight against Ukrainian nationalism" (Twelfth Congress of the RCP (b), 1923). The puppet activities of the CP (B) U of the Soviet People's Comissar of the USSR and the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, created by the Russian communist regime and subordinate to it, contributed to the occupation of Ukraine and the organization of the Holodomor.

This is confirmed by the memories of UPR activists, the appeal to the Jewish population of the atamans of the insurgent detachments. In particular, the commander of the insurgent forces of the Right Bank of Ukraine in 1922-1923, Colonel of the Army of the Ukrainian People's Republic Yakiv Galchevsky (Ataman Orel) wrote: "Jews in cities and towns kept our peasantry in economic and trade dependence, formidable emergency. All together, Judaism in Ukraine played a shameful and horrible role. It judged, tortured, imprisoned and shot our people, shouting "Violence!" "Massacre!" (Krutsyk, 2011). In an address to the Jewish population, the chairman of the Radomyshl Ukrainian Insurgent Committee in Volyn.

Instead, the mass cooperation of Jews with the Russian communist regime, which seized Ukraine, overthrew the UPR, and created its puppet authorities, did not lead to the spread of anti-Semitism in Ukrainian society as a certain ideological doctrine. And no wonder, because it was in Ukraine that the leading ideologues of
Zionism, V. Hintsberg and V. Jabotinsky, were born and took place. In particular, the latter stated: thugs. "The profound truth of those events, their causes, he noted, "lies not in the subjective anti-Semitism of individuals, but the objective anti-Semitism of circumstances." Pogroms of Jews in Ukraine, where for them tsarism established a zone of settlement in the late XIX - early XX centuries. carried out the Black Hundred monarchical movement of Russian nationalists, and during the Ukrainian national liberation movement of 1917-1921, the Bolshevik troops of Soviet Russia and the White Guard armies of A. Denikin.

**Conclusion**

The famine of 1921-1923 was not a "monstrous result of the civil war," as Lenin claimed, but the result of the Russian Bolsheviks building a century-old social system similar to that of feudal Russia, as the Russian philosopher A. Zinoviev argued in Communism as Reality. The crisis of communism. During the war of aggression, mass physical, political and economic terror in the form of a food dictatorship and the organization of the Holodomor in 1921-1923, the Moscow Bolshevik regime suppressed the national liberation movement of the Ukrainian people and established its power on its lands. By enslaving and plundering Ukraine by the terror of famine, he secured the supply of food, coal, metal, and other raw materials to the starving central regions of Russia, the North Caucasus, and the Crimea, which helped complete the establishment of his power there. The Holodomor destroyed the most productive human resources of agriculture, wiped out a significant number of children - the future Ukrainian people, devastated villages, which were immediately inhabited by people from Russian territories, which led to changes in ethnic composition and increased Russification, including the population of south-eastern regions. mode. The Holodomor organized by him in Ukraine caused not only the destruction of agriculture, industry, transport but also the destruction of Ukrainian culture, including scientific, pedagogical, literary and artistic personnel, which led to the rupture of historical memory and the erosion of national identity and strengthening the process of Russification of Ukrainians, to the socio-psychological problems that still hinder the revival of our statehood, its progress towards the European community.

Recommendations to the Ukrainian authorities, civil society today in the 100th anniversary of this tragedy, another war of aggression of Russia, which has already appropriated over the past centuries more than 200 thousand square meters. km. of our ethnic lands, it is necessary to know, remember and realize that all the troubles of the people, their victims of wars and three Holodomors, one of which, 1932-1933, thanks the President of Ukraine 2005-2010 V. Yushchenko, was recognized as genocide nations organized by the Moscow Empire, Imperial and Communist Russia and the USSR, and now the Putin regime. Our failures in the nation-state revival are not only the miscalculations of the nation's leaders but also the ignorance and misunderstanding of a significant number of government officials and Ukrainians of the imperial nature of Russia's policy and the soul of the Russians - this "artificial nation". the train of the horde to conquer other peoples, plunder, slaughter, destroy their national culture and identity.
The threat to the preservation of our nation and the revival of an independent, united, democratic Ukrainian state is not only "Russian peace", but also Muscoviteism, which, according to Ivan Franko's warning, like any meanness, any demoralization is an international phenomenon worthy of general condemnation and struggle. Unfortunately, the civilized world, except for the countries of Great Britain, Poland, the United States, and the Baltic republics, is still not aware of this. Instead, the world community must make every effort to severely punish the heir to the three Holodomors of Ukrainians in the twentieth century. The Russian Federation and other organizers of crimes against humanity in the world.

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