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### REPRESSION IN THE 1930s AGAINST POLISH NATIONAL MINORITY IN UKRAINE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF WORKERS OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN VINNYTSIA REGION)

#### Abstract.

*As the sea is modeled in a drop of water, the article reflects the tragic fate of individual representatives of the Polish national minority during the period of massive repressions in Vinnytsia region. Repressions were one of the creators of the "sugar Donbass". Brief documentary sketches about the director, engineering and technical workers illustrate the violence from the side of the totalitarian system. These facts logically contribute, and from this point of view continue the study of the problems of the "Great Terror" in Ukraine in 1937-1938.*

**Keywords:** Ukraine, Vinnytsia region, repression, Polish national minority

The Polish population of Ukraine, along with representatives of other nationalities in the thirties of the XX century experienced the time of persecution. To some extent, this is due to the fact that at that time in the political and journalistic circles of the USSR there was a widespread opinion about a possible war with Poland. It was taken under the control by the state security services and was proved in the fictional cases of those "counter-revolutionaries" who were waiting for the arrival of the Polish army. This myth fell on Vinnytsia on favorable ground, as the territory of the region was a borderline and was inhabited by many families scattered by the imperialist and civil wars, whose members

found themselves in different countries and were especially accused of espionage by correspondence with relatives from abroad. According to the strange logic of the secret services, many Poles had to be agents and spies of Polish intelligence. This is clearly seen from the biographies of the region's sugar industry workers, including Stanislaw Augustowicz Burkatski, a Pole who was born in 1902 in the village of Topora, Ruzhyn district, now Zhytomyr region. He worked as an accountant at the Bershad Sugar Plant, was married, and raised two sons. On New Year's Eve, January 1, 1937, NKVD officers came to his apartment with a search and

an arrest warrant. On January 2, he was first interrogated at Haisyn Prison. Subsequently, the second and third interrogations took place, and soon an accusation was formulated stating: "There are relatives in Poland. Correspondence was conducted with them. Particularly active contacts with his uncle, from whom he received not only letters but also parcels" [4, p.380]. Physical methods of influence were also used. In 1937, it was officially allowed to apply physical force to this category of the arrested [8, p.13]. During recent interrogations, S.A. Burkatsky pleaded guilty to all charges against him. He "remembered" that he had been enlisted into an clandestine counterrevolutionary organization by I.I. Benkovsky, an engineer at the Bershad Sugar Plant. Benkovsky offered to gather all the reliable Poles of the plant and hold talks with them about the future war of the USSR against Poland. During these conversations, Stanislaw Augustowicz persuaded the audience that in case of a war with Poland, we Poles should join the anti-Soviet combat units with weapons in hands. We must justify the trust of our motherland and show patriotism. " Witness testimony was involved. SA Burkatsky was charged under Articles 54-10, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR. Then the case was sent to the NKVD of the USSR for consideration out of court. The last instance promptly on February 8, 1938 decides on the execution of Stanislaw Augustovich, which was carried out on March 7, 1938 [4, p. 380].

Another such "agent" was Mykola Feofanovych Karpinsky, the chief engineer of the Babyn Sugar Plant (now Illinetsky District, Vinnytsia Oblast). He was born in 1835 in Kremenets, former Poland, now Ternopil region, he was a Pole by nationality. He was arrested on August 17, 1937. Apparently, the "physical methods" of interrogation were used, because at the first official interrogation Mykola Feofanovych signed a protocol recording his confession that he was "an agent of Polish intelligence, a member of a counter-revolutionary organization" allegedly operating at the Babyn Sugar Plant espionage "and" economic diversion "[3.DAVO.FR- 6023. Op.4.Spr.9119.Ark.8]. The details followed: B.S. Alperin, who was enlisted by the engineer of this plant in 1931, had 11 members in the organization operating at the enterprise. The most notable figure among them is A.A. Dovmalovich, who repeatedly visited Poland, where he was meeting Count Potocki, the former owner of the Babyn plant, and this way he had connections with Polish intelligence. The Dovmalovich's following words were as follow: "It is necessary that Poles living in Ukraine will comprehensively assist Poland in restoring its borders from the Baltic to the Black Seas" [3.DAVO.FR - 6023.Op.4.Spr.9119 .Ark.57]. In his "testimony" M.F. Karpinsky goes beyond the factory organization and notes that the Vinnytsia Regional Bureau of Conspirators included: AA Franke, VF Berezovsky, GM Stankevich, and others [4.DAVO. FR- 6023.Op.4.Spr.9119.Ark.21]. Since the latter, since 1933, he has been constantly given the "task" of Polish intelligence. Subsequent interrogation reports clarify the essence of these "tasks". One of the most important

was the work of the Polish population before the possible arrival of German and Polish troops and the enlistment of new members to the "Polish Counter-Revolutionary Organization." One of the protocols reveals that M.F. Karpinsky "had enlisted" as many as 37 new members. There was no lack of "data" on specific military - sabotage tasks. Thus, with the beginning of the war, the "Polish counter-revolutionary organization" was to blow up the railway bridge and disassemble the branch of the railway from the Babyn sugar factory to the town of Oratov [3.DAVO.FR - 6023.Op.4.Spr.9119.Ark.23].

Based on these data, M.F. Karpinsky was charged under Articles 54 - 1 "a", 54 - 7, 54 - 11 of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR. The indictment stated that he was an active member of a sabotage and espionage organization led by Polish intelligence. The case was then sent to the NKVD and the USSR Prosecutor's Office for extrajudicial consideration. The decision did not take long: in the protocol № 937 of November 28, 1937, Mykola Fedorovich was attributed to be shot. January 14, 1938 at 24 o'clock the sentence was executed [3.DAVO.FR - 6023.Op.4.Spr.9119.Ark.149].

Rehabilitation of political prisoners began in the second half of the 1950s. Mykola Fedorovych's wife files a complaint to the Vinnytsia Region Prosecutor. It turns out later that she was deceived for a long time. The wife's request was answered that the husband was sentenced to 10 years without the right of correspondence, and died on June 14, 1942 [3.DAVO.FR- 6023.Op.4.Spr.9119.Ark.154]. On the instructions of the prosecutor of Vinnytsia region, the case was carefully reviewed. This made it possible to establish the complete innocence of M.F. Karpinsky. The transcripts of his interrogations were first and foremost the 'fiction' of investigators, and were signed by the accused as a result of physical acts. Franke, Lisovsky, Kryzhanivsky, and Stankevich "testified" about him in the same way. The 1959 conclusions of the KGB and the Vinnytsia Oblast Prosecutor's Office stated, in particular, that "the former head of the Vinnytsia Region UNKVD, Morozov, was sentenced to death in 1940 for violating socialist law," and that there were many innocent victims on his conscience. The case of rehabilitation was transferred to the Supreme Court of the USSR. By a resolution of August 20, 1959, the Board adopted: "The resolution of the former NKVD of the USSR of November 28, 1937 on Nikolai Fedorovich Karpinsky to cancel the case because of the unproven accusations" [3.DAVO.FR - 6023.Op.4.Spr. 9119.Ark.173]. This is how another victim of the repressions of the 1930s was rehabilitated.

The arrests were made on planned ideas. Bitter fate befell Bernard Hryhorovych Mushynsky, director of the Vendychany sugar factory (now Mohyliv-Podilskyi district, Vinnytsia region). Mushynsky was born on March 21, 1891 in the village of Trostyanets, Voronovyskyi, now Tyvrivsky district, Vinnytsia region, into a family engaged in agriculture [3.DAVO.FR - 6023.Op.4.Spr.7346.Ark.1]. His father died early. He managed to finish the village school, which forced him to start work early, grazing cattle. He worked as a worker at the Stepanovsky sugar factory, and in 1910 he moved to work as a boilermaker at the Kapustyansky

sugar enterprise. In 1913 he was engaged in housekeeping, then went to Kamyanyets-Podilsky and got a job in a railway workshop as a boilermaker [3.DAVO.FR – 6023.Op.4.Spr.7346.Ark.43].

During the First World War he was mobilized into the Russian army. He was wounded during the battle and while in Hungarian captivity, was treated at a hospital in Loshonce (Hungary). After recovering at the hospital he worked as a locksmith-boilermaker.

The events of the Ukrainian revolution confused his soul and he dreamed of returning to Ukraine. Janusz moved to Ukraine under the name Rat in 1918 and settled in Kamianets-Podilskiyi. He started working at the railway station depot [3.DAVO.FR–6023.Op.4.Spr.7346.Ark.36].

In 1919 he became a member of the Communist Party of the Bolsheviks of Ukraine. He was recommended to work as the chairman of the Kamyanyets-Podilsky Revolutionary Committee. In 1920, he was arrested by the Polish occupation authorities and was in prison from which he escaped. He was in an illegal position for some time.

After the end of hostilities, Mushynsky held various positions. Since 1924 he has been the chairman of the Tyvriv district executive committee, and since 1930 the director of the Vendychany sugar enterprise [3.DAVO.FR – 6023. Op.4. Reference 7346. Ark.39].

During the period of mass repressions, officers of the Vinnytsia Department of the NKVD "exposed" spy and "counter-revolutionary" organizations at the enterprises of the Vinnytsia Sugar Trust. Hundreds of professional sugar producers were arrested. Mushynsky's letter to Siginevych's acquaintance from Kamianets-Podilskiyi in February 1936 was the reason for his arrest. The latter was later arrested and charged with Trotskyist activities. A search of the apartment had found a letter. That turned out to be enough to expel Mushynsky from the Communist Party "for his relation to Trotskyist Siginevych and for concealing his correspondence with him." The issue of his dismissal from the post of director was raised [3.DAVO.FR – 6023.Op.4.Spr.7346.Ark.16,17].

Then even more tragic. February 16, 1937 B.G. Mushynsky was arrested by officers of the Vinnytsia NKVD department. During the investigation, he was charged with "extraditing members of the underground Bolshevik Revolutionary Committee to the Polish secret services together with Colonel Zwiagintsev, an agent of the White Polish intelligence service." However, Bernard Hryhorovych stated during interrogation on March 2, 1937: "In fact, I do not plead guilty. I have never been involved into foreign intelligence or panalty agencies. In May 1937, he admitted that he was "guilty of the failure of the clandestine Bolshevik organization – the Revolutionary Committee and the partisan detachment, about which he personally told Zvyagintsev" [3.DAVO.FR – 6023.Op.4.Spr.7346.Ark.42,219 ].

While in prison, he hoped that an amnesty would be applied to political prisoners by the twentieth anniversary of the October Revolution. B.G. Mushynsky had praises before those authorities. The prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR applied for Mushynsky's amnesty, but on August 14, 1937, the CEC commission of the Ukrainian SSR rejected it. Moreover, by the decision of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs and the

Prosecutor of the USSR of October 10, 1937, B.G. Mushynsky was sentenced to death by firing squad. The sentence was executed in Vinnytsia on October 17, 1937 [3. DAVO.FR– 6023.Op.4.Spr.7346.Ark.204].

In 1956, the Vinnytsia KGB Department conducted an additional inspection of Mushynsky's criminal case, and on March 15, 1958, he was posthumously rehabilitated by the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR [7, p.770].

Repressions against Poles became widespread after the release of a secret directive of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs M. Ezhov dated August 11, 1937 under the number 00485 "On the elimination of Polish sabotage and espionage groups and organizations of the stand," which aimed to conduct a series of punitive operations against the Polish military organization »Its network in the field [8, p.11]. The head of the NKVD HEU Korablyov sent instructions to all NKVD regional departments to submit to the NKVD HEU lists of Poles living in the district. On the lists which arrived from areas, Korablyov, without resorting to any specifications, put the resolution: "Arrest". He resorted to this tactic when arresting Germans, Czechs, defectors from Bessarabia, former members of opposition parties to the Bolsheviks, etc. [7, p.12]. Therefore, many Poles who worked in sugar factories were arrested and executed. (Out of the 1,405 repressed sugar industry workers in Vinnytsia, 668 were of Polish nationality. (According to the calculation of the author). "Spy" organization, to which many members of the Polish nationality allegedly belonged, was exposed in the Vinnytsia Sugar Trust system. At the Pohrebyshche sugar factory, 68 Poles out of 108 arrested were repressed, at the Sosnivets sugar factory –65 out of 79, at the Brodetsky and Yaltushkivsky plants – 28 each, at the Kapustyansky sugar factory – 27, at the Hnivansky and Derebchynsky plants –21 Poles each. (Calculated by the author).

The Pole Henryk Maryanowicz Stankiewicz was repressed for passing "espionage" materials to the Polish consul in Ukraine about the starving population of the city of Uman in 1932-1933 [4, p. 381]. Among the repressed is Vitaliy Rumualdovych Zrayevsky, a mechanic of agricultural machinery at the Vyshechchedaivsky Sugar Plant in the Murovanokurilovets District. The case against him was opened on November 6, 1937, the first day of his arrest. He was born in 1887 in the village of Stepanyk Kopaygorodsky, now Murovanokurilovetsky district, Vinnytsia region. He lived in the village of Privitne. Pole by nationality. He was accused of espionage, sabotage, counter-revolutionary sabotage [5, p.283].

It took only 16 days to consider his case and sentence him to death. On November 6, 1937, resolutions of the assistant operative of the Murovanokurilovets regional department of the NKVD, the district prosecutor and the operative of the State Security Department of the Vinnytsia region appeared, accusing Zrayevsky of anti-Soviet sentiments, connecting to the "Polish counter-revolutionary element." A decision was made to arrest him and he was sent to Vinnytsia Prison [5, p.283]. On November 14, 1937, the operative officer of the State Security Department of the Vinnytsia Region issued a resolution stating that V.R. Zrajewski "was engaged in sabotage and had a close connection with the

Polish counter-revolutionary element, on the task of which he carried out espionage activities" [5, p.284]. On November 15, 1937, the indictment alleges that V.R. Zrajewski "... is an openly anti-Soviet figure, among the workers he expressed his hostile views on the measures of the Soviet government, engaged in wrecking work, intentionally disabled agricultural machinery, has relatives in Poland and recognized himself as a member of the Polish Counter-Revolutionary Organization." This material gave grounds to send the case of VR Zrayevsky for extrajudicial consideration to the NKVD of the USSR [5, p. 284].

By the decision of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs and the Prosecutor of the USSR of November 22, 1937, V.R. Zrayevsky was sentenced to death. The sentence was executed on January 19, 1938 [5, p.285].

Over time, he was rehabilitated. The protest of the prosecutor of Vinnytsia region stated that the objective evidence of the accusations in the case of V.R. Zrayevsky is absent. Therefore, the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR ruled on February 22, 1960, however, that VR Zrayevsky's accusations were based on his unverified testimony and unconvincing testimony of his witnesses, which cast doubt on their veracity. The Supreme Court decided to cancel the Resolution of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs and the Prosecutor of the USSR of November 22, 1937 on V.R. Zrayevsky and to terminate his trial due to the lack of evidence of the accusation [5, p.285].

M.M. Kurilovsky also fell under the millstones of repression. On the night of November 4, 1937, after a search of his residence, Mecheslav Mykolayovych Kurylovsky, a young entomologist at the Honorivsky Sugar Plant in the Yampil District of the Vinnytsia Region, was arrested. He was born on August 31, 1914 in the village of Borivka, Chernivtsi district. The logic of the penalty authorities was, once a Pole by nationality, to be his "Polish spy." The indictment states: "M. M. Kurylovsky was a member of the counter-revolutionary rebel organization at the Honorivsky sugar factory, engaged in espionage and collected data for transmission to Polish intelligence" [6, p.198]. He was charged under Articles 54-10 and 54-11 with counter-revolutionary activities. Unsurprisingly, in the first interrogation records, the suspect pleaded guilty and described in detail his espionage activities as part of a "criminal Polish counter-revolutionary group at the enterprise," consisting of employees of the enterprise: Matsyashchyk, Lozynsky, Bratyshevsky, Gadzina, Zadykhail. They gathered at Matsyashchyk's apartment, drew up criminal plans, discussed methods of their implementation, and dealt with damage at the enterprise during repairs and preparation of the plant for production. His confession was "supported" by the testimony of witnesses: Kryshstal, Przebycki, Grabowski [6, p.198]. Local investigators decided to send the case to the NKVD and the USSR Prosecutor's Office for extrajudicial consideration. The sentence was severe. By the decision of the People's Commissar for Internal Affairs and the Prosecutor of the USSR of November 17, 1937, the defendant was sentenced to death. The sentence was executed on November 21, 1937 [6, p.199].

The review of the case of the repressed M.M. Kurilovsky began in 1959. The investigation revealed that

his case was full of falsifications, and witnesses signed testimonies without seeing their text. The Prosecutor's Office sent a protest to the Judicial Board for Criminal Cases of the Ukrainian SSR, which after consideration determined: "... the decision of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs and the Prosecutor of the USSR of November 17, 1937 regarding Mechislav Nikolaevich Kurilovsky to cancel and suspend the case for lack of proof of the accusation" [6, p.199].

Klymentiy Matviyovych Naperalsky, chief engineer of the Sytkovets Sugar Plant, was repressed according to the decision of the third department of the UDB of the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR accused of involvement in a counter-revolutionary organization operating at the sugar factory [1, p.163]. He was born on November 23, 1881, in the village of Oporów, Kitzlow County, Warsaw Province (Poland), in a noble family. He graduated from a real school, four courses of Lviv Polytechnic, continued his studies in Belgium at the Institute of Sugar. The closest relatives, a brother and a sister, lived in Warsaw. My brother was a priest. In 1914-1918, during the First World War, he was mobilized to the tsar's army. Demobilized by the actions of the colonel in 1918, which gave grounds to accuse him of collaborating with the counterrevolution [1, p.164]. He was allegedly recruited in 1920 by Krasnowski, a former lieutenant in the Polish General Staff. The latter instructed him to collect information about the employees of the Yaropovetsky plant where he worked as a vice-director, as well as about the economic condition of sugar factories in the region, sources of equipment supply [1, p.164]. The indictment emphasized his involvement into a spy organization that existed in the Vinnytsia Sugar Trust, which included Deputy Chief Engineer A. Franke and an engineer G. Stankevych, who instructed Naperalsky to set up an underground cell at the Sytkovets Sugar Plant. Employees of this enterprise were involved in the organization such as: Odakhovsky, Boretsky and Vrublevsky brothers, who recognized themselves as members of the organization. The investigative case was transferred to extrajudicial proceedings in the NKVD and the USSR Prosecutor's Office. By the decision of these institutions of January 9, 1938, K. Naperalny was sentenced to death. Ten days later, this decision was implemented [1, p.165].

Only in June 1953 by the decision of the Military Tribunal of the Prykarpattia Military District the decision on the verdict of January 9, 1938 was canceled and the criminal case was suspended against M.M. Naperalsky [1, p.165].

From the above facts it is clear that the repressed Poles, as well as representatives of other national minorities engaged in production in the sugar industry of the region, their innocence was established and rehabilitated. But, unfortunately, there was no question of compensation for material and moral damage at all. However, the sanctioned penalty policy could not but affect the economic development of the Podolsk region and the USSR.

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