

## HISTORY

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### **Famine within 1932-1933s in the Ukraine and North Caucasus**

The article is focused on the famine between 1932-1933s in the North Caucasus and Ukraine. Hunger of 1930s in the Soviet Union was the greatest tragedy in the history of XX century. Soviet historiography of famine in 1930s has not been contacted. During perestroika this issue was raised by writers and publicists. Ukrainian historians declared that if there was a famine in Russia, the Ukraine had a genocide of the Ukrainian people. Russian scientists proved that the famine in the Soviet Union was caused by the grain procurement policy of War Communism. Bread could be taken in the major grain-growing areas. The article also considers hunger in 1930s in the North Caucasus in comparison with the famine in the Ukraine. Hunger between 1932-1933s in the North Caucasus, as well as in Ukraine, was a part of the grain procurement policy of War Communism. But there were features: the North Caucasus was above the resistance level of the Stalinist collectivization and grain procurement policy. Repression in the North Caucasus were not directed against individual peasants and against entire villages, which deported beyond the North Caucasus. Grassroots party organization was not united in this period. Ordinary communists resisted policy of forced collectivization and famine.

Key words: peasant, collectivization, hunger, kulaks, poor people, middle peasants, grain reserves.

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