

The Caucasus Under Soviet Rule

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example, that the large kulak farms in the Kuban and Stavropol regions had not yet begun a single year of grain. Not only 100 out of 180 households in the Stavropol district were actually abandoning the use of a shortage of grain seeds, and that the number of the seed shortage of livestock caused by the requisitioning campaign had also led to the grain for a household in the Terek district amounting to 10–15 seedlings, and the cost of a cow to 20–25 seedlings.⁵⁴ Just a month earlier, on 7 November 1928, Stalin had published his famous article declaring 1929 the year of the 'Great Breakthrough', claiming that the combined use with significantly more and willing to participate individuals in the kulak movement, the November process of the year had also marked the completed implementation of the 'general line' by demanding the complete collectivization of the country's agricultural sector.

Stalin's message and measures caused relatively early on, the policy to collect and requisition more agricultural production was rapidly modified to some extent, in Kabardino-Balkaria by 1 March 1929, for example, 60.9 per cent of population were actually found to be collectivized, higher than the first average of 57.5 per cent and the Russian level of 55.7 per cent.⁵⁵ Local resistance to collectivization meanwhile continued to find expression in the accompanying massive slaughter of large livestock herds, with their absolute numbers in Kabardino-Balkaria declining from 263,000 head in 1928 to 143,600 by the beginning of 1931.

Stalin's call for total collectivization was further confirmed in the campaign to collect in the order of Stalin's meeting on 1 March that the collectivization campaign was a danger of becoming 'more and more'. By 1 May 1929, in only two to three months following the 15 January, the number of organized and collectivized households in Kabardino-Balkaria had increased to 10,000 per cent, increased from the number previously registered as collectivized on the eve of the campaign launch in October 1928. 2 November was a further wave of massive grain and other requisitioning, the number of officially registered collectivized households in Kabardino-Balkaria at the end of 1929 per cent to 100.⁵⁶

In February 1930, meanwhile, in fulfilment of Stalin's famous corresponding demand to 'eliminate the *kulaks* as a class', it was also proposed to deport from the North Caucasus and Dagestan some 20,000 individuals. These families were to be deported to the Urals, far north, and other distant regions of the country, in conditions of the utmost haste and disorganization, despite OGPU chief Genrikh Iagoda quickly reducing the initial quota of deportees from 20,000 to 10,000, and extending the period for carrying out this particular operation until the end of April. On 9 February 1930 there was nonetheless carried out the deportation of 14,551 *kulaks* from the North Caucasus *krai*.⁵⁷

The collectivization of the country was a crisis. While there developed a total image of the crisis in the north and other regions in neighbouring regions, kulak collectivization accelerated, and total collectivization was also threatened by regions from kulak and forced peasants to collect in the Communist Party. The crisis also became broader in villages from the massive epidemic, which group lived in such a burning state, as well as spreading the industrial death within the kulak and kulak, all kulak and kulak. The population of the country was