



PEASANTS IN TRANSITION. FORMS AND METHODS OF PEASANT RESISTANCE IN SOVIET ARMENIA IN 1929- 1930S

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Armenian realities of dekulakization¹ processes, legitimized by the policy of forced collectivization in the USSR in 1929-1930, still remain one of the areas in the history of Soviet Armenia that need more in-depth research. The socialist economic restructuring of the village, presented by the Bolsheviks as an effective policy of modernization, gradually led to the changes in the peasant lifestyle. This reorganization of the villages caused various forms of reaction among the peasants, the largest wave of which rose in 1928-1932, during the period of the first five-year plan (*первая пятилетка*), in response to the dekulakization process. It was manifested in different ways of resistance: armed and peaceful, boycotts, terrorist acts, as well as in passive or everyday forms. This study examines the main forms and methods of passive and active peasant resistance in Soviet Armenia, the motives and causes of armed resistance not only as an act and movement in defense of individual property, but also as an instrument for peasant identity preservation.

¹ The liquidation of kulaks as a class.

On the Eve of the Resistance

1. *What is the primary purpose of the study?* The study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of a new treatment for hypertension in a diverse population. The primary outcome is systolic blood pressure, and the secondary outcome is diastolic blood pressure.

2. *What is the study design?* The study is a randomized controlled trial (RCT) comparing the new treatment (Group A) with a standard treatment (Group B). The study will be conducted in three phases: a pilot phase, a pre-randomization phase, and a main phase. The pilot phase will involve 100 patients to estimate the sample size. The pre-randomization phase will involve 1000 patients to identify potential confounders and refine the study protocol. The main phase will involve 10000 patients to evaluate the primary and secondary outcomes.

3. *What are the inclusion and exclusion criteria?* The inclusion criteria are patients aged 18-65 years with a systolic blood pressure of 140 mmHg or higher, and a diastolic blood pressure of 90 mmHg or higher. The exclusion criteria are patients with a history of stroke, myocardial infarction, or other cardiovascular diseases, and patients who are pregnant or lactating.

4. *What are the interventions?* Group A will receive the new treatment, which is a combination of amlodipine and losartan. Group B will receive a standard treatment, which is a combination of amlodipine and hydrochlorothiazide. The interventions will be administered orally once daily.

5. *What are the primary and secondary outcomes?* The primary outcome is systolic blood pressure, measured at baseline, 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months. The secondary outcome is diastolic blood pressure, measured at the same time points. Other outcomes include adverse events, quality of life, and healthcare utilization.

6. *What is the sample size and power?* The sample size is 10000 patients, with 5000 assigned to Group A and 5000 assigned to Group B. The power is 80%, and the significance level is 0.05.

7. *What is the timeline?* The study will start in January 2024 and end in December 2026. The main phase will last for 3 years, with a 1-year follow-up period.

8. *What is the budget?* The budget is approximately \$10 million, with \$5 million allocated for the pilot phase and pre-randomization phase, and \$5 million allocated for the main phase.

9. *What are the funding sources?* The funding sources are the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the American Heart Association (AHA), and the American Stroke Association (ASA).

10. *What are the ethical considerations?* The study will follow the principles of informed consent, confidentiality, and respect for persons. The study will be conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) guidelines.

According to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia letter 'Strengthening Anti-Religious Work' signed in March 14, 1929 the anti-Soviet elements: the kulak, the NEPman, and the clergy led by the Dashnaks'utyun were united against the Soviet authorities. As part of a mass collectivization program, priests were subject to expropriation and expulsion from their localities. The persecution and repression of clergy continued brutally, churches and monasteries were closed, and clergy, like other social groups, were subjected to mass imprisonment and deportation: See A. Manukyan, op., pp. 28-42.