

Legal and socio-economic situation of the population of transcarpathia during the establishment of the totalitarian regime in the early years of liberation (october 1944 – the beginning of the 50's of the XX century)

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Peculiarities of Transcarpathia are caused by thousands of years of land belonging to various countries, which resulted in significant political and cultural isolation from the main areas; a kind of geopolitical placement at the border of ethnic lands of Romanians, Hungarians, Slovaks and Poles and their ethno-state formations.

The reunification of Transcarpathia and Ukraine sparked a wave of patriotic enthusiasm, accelerated massive consolidation of Ukrainian national consciousness, a sense of unity with the whole Ukrainian nation. During the consolidation of Transcarpathian Ukrainians with the Ukrainian nation, there naturally and easily was going a perception of the ethnonym "Ukrainian", which was identified in the popular mind with the ethnonym "Rusyn." This identification of these ethnonyms finally was confirmed in the country in the 20-30-ies of the XX century, and for the first time officially Ukrainian (Ruthenian) ethnic character of the land was proclaimed by Carpathian Ukraine. Soviet authorities in 1945-1946 years not liquidated Ruthenian people and ethnonym "Rusyn", and only officially recognized and asserted that replacement of the ethnonym, which took place in Transcarpathia during the 1938-1939. Given

all these processes, actions of the People's Council of Transcarpathian Ukraine have become unclear. Population blame was caused by the persecution of the Greek Catholic Church, arrests of Ukrainian patriots, including students and high school students, the removal of national-patriotic literature, crackdown on reading books, singing songs, reading poems of Ukrainian patriotic content and so on.

Sovietization of Western Ukraine was too costly to the local population and the entire Ukrainian people. Mostly it was carried out by the personnel that were sent from the eastern regions. Echoes of long terrible conflict are felt even half a century later, today. The process of rebuilding in the "reunited" regions of the USSR took place much more complicated than in the east of the republic. In general, the period from October 1944 to June 1946 – is a time of uncertainty of state political identity and legal status of Transcarpathia. Soviet military authorities and local communists have acted cautiously and socialization processes of socio-economic life of the region were even clearly not looked through. The wave of national-patriotic enthusiasm caused by reunion, relied on the national

cultural and historical tradition of collegiality, clearly perceived and interpreted local cultural and welfare traditions in the all-Ukrainian context. All this accelerated initi-

ation of Transcarpathian Ukrainians to the cultural and historical heritage of Ukrainians, facilitated processes of the ethnic-national self-identity.