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STUDY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF KREMENCHUG HYDROELECTRIC STATION BY THE SOURCES OF STATE ARCHIVES OF KIROVOGRAD REGION

In the times of considerably recent past every citizen of the country of Soviets had to assimilate a simple slogan, put forward by V. Lenin in 1921: «Socialism is Soviet power plus electrification of the whole country». During all the period of existence of the USSR the electrification of the country was considered one of the greatest achievements of socialism. It opened the way to an unseen industrial development, brought cheap light and unheard-of conveniences. The main source of electricity production in the USSR of the second half of the XX-th century were giant hydroelectric power stations, erected in a chain on the Dnieper from Kyiv to Kachovka.

Nevertheless, reporting successes, the then government of the USSR paid little heed to the price, that the ordinary peasants, workers and employees had to pay for the embodiment of those grandiose projects. Quietly went to archival shelves the documents, that bore witness to sufferings of the people, who had to leave their homesteads destined to be submerged by the water storage basins. Those documents could be used for research only, but publishing facts, that shed light on the dark side of building socialism was prohibited.

Builders of the bright future were not to be distracted by the problem of price: on its luminous background the problems of a man-in-the-street were considered minute and short-lived at that. Descendants of the sufferers were promised «heaven on earth» with a hundredfold rise in wellbeing in the «society of the plenty». Though years have gone by but the Communist Utopia remained

unrealized, so the question of the exorbitant price of yet another «victory over Nature» has again come forward.

One of those stations, erected in 1954–1959, is Kremenchug hydroelectric station. The years of 2014–2015 mark several «round dates» in its history. 60 years ago, in 1954, preparatory works for its construction have begun. In the distant 1954 the first houses of the «New City», later named Khrustchev, then Kremges, then Svitlovodsk were built. Forced resettling of people of the medium Dnieper region, whose homes were to be submerged by the Kremenchug water basin had begun. In 1959 the Dnieper closure was filled. The same year, 55 years ago, the station produced its first power [1, pp. 19–21].

Thus, the documents of funds of the State Archives of Kirovograd region (SAKR) had to have a chance of being published. The main funds, that revealed valuable information on the history of the construction of Kremenchug station were the funds of the Soviet period 3024, 6713, 6437, Party fund 437. The funds of Svitlovodsk museum, materials of the museum of history of the village of Zacharivka as well as the Central State Archives of cinema, photo and sound named after G. S. Pshenichny proved to be important sources of information.

On the one side, the documents of SAKR confirm enormous effort, spent at the erection of the station. No doubt, Kremenchug HPS was a grandiose structure by the standards of both the past and the present: the housing almost 180 meters long and 76.9 meters wide with 7 turbines; a concrete water dam 287 meters long; a navigation lock; an earthen dam on the left bank 597 meters long; an earthen dam on the right bank 585 meters long; a protective dam between the lock and the HPS 350 meters long; protective dams at Cherkassy, Buishche-Svidiv, Chervona Sloboda, Zolotonosha- Irkliiv, Chigyryn, Tsybulnik, Tyasmin. The total bulk of work at the hydrolic hub was estimated at 62 million 344 thousand cubic meters! 23.880 mln cu.m had to be excavated, more then 38 mln cu.m – put in [2, p. 15].

The documents of SAKR also have data on the economic importance of the structure: the station was capable of producing 625 thousand kilowatts of power, created by 12 hydrounits.

The construction of Kremenchug HPS has created an artificial water basin of a fantastic size. It covered territories of three regions – Cherkassy, Poltava and Kirovograd. The same documents, though, speak about great sacrifices, demanded by the creation of the basin. More then 600 thousands hectares of land were to be submerged. There were 190 settlements and villages in this territory. More then 200 thousand of their dwellers had to be relocated [2, p. 31].

On the other side, the studies of the complex of documents and reminiscences of those relocated lead to somber conclusions. For instance, in the process of creating the water basin the village of Taburishche has been destroyed. The town of Khrustchev, which was to accommodate the village population, was not distinguished for its exceptional comfort. Its streets were designed according to simple architectural patterns. Poor quality work of unqualified construction

personnel, everyday shortage of construction materials in the post-war country leave no doubt as to it being a typical town of socialist construction.

The closure of the Dnieper gap in 1959 was received as «festivities on the Dnieper». Now, almost 55 years after that «festive» event, the subordination of the Dnieper in its medium flow is considered as a major ecological criminal act, ordered by the rulers of the then country and committed by its direct perpetrators – builders of Kremenchug HPS.

Damage, produced as a result of building the HPS and its huge water basin on a plain river, has greatly succeeded profits from «cheap» energy. The damage, though, was not seen until much later, with blooming of blue-green algae, washing out of the shores, silting of the medium flow of the Dnieper [3].

Indecent were also the methods, employed by the authorities to make the people of the Dnieper villages move over to lands, that for thousands of years were only used, not lived in. The Soviet power resorted to its tested «effective» methods of deception, blackmail, threats, intimidation, violence, unkept promises and enticing propositions. This pressure resulted in tens of thousands of relocated persons in new places. Some of them were glad, but most of them were leaving their homelands in grief and sorrow [4, p.54].

Not at all surprising that the «New Village», which was intended to become a «sample settlement», has not become such. It now is the village of Podorozhne – one of many Ukrainian villages, which is decaying without having even known its flourishing bloom. Relocated persons got into a town-type settlement, the conditions in which did not suit farmers, used to having a land lot to support their simple needs in case the collective farm were not able to do it. So haphazardly slapped together by government contractors former «sample» houses, to which they had to move, soon were chaotically «decorated» with clapboard henhouses, pig sties etc. Hen scratched on «sample» lawns, their grass plucked out by geese [5].

Ukrainian historical science and archeology have also suffered great losses, for practically all of the Dnieper's right and left banks are covered with archeological artefacts – from the settlements of primeval man to towns of the Kiev Rus' and the Cossack period. Unfortunately, part of these priceless finds were made not by scientists, but by excavators.

Thus, documents of SAKR and other institutions bear witness to another «victory over Nature» quickly turned another defeat for the man, who proved not able to foresee all the results of violating the Dnieper. People, who had to leave their homesteads and graves of ancestors did not get the promised wellbeing. The town of Svitlovodsk and Kremenchug HPS are now a memento of human shortsightedness and arrogance, «Communist conceit» and endless disillusionment in social and economic experiments of the last century, which had their temporary successes, but turned tragedy in the end.

Archival documents conceal many such facts, capable of destroying any stereotypes. These documents are at the same time a warning to those, who time

and again try to ruin someone's established ways of life for some conceptual abstract ideas without taking into account nature and society.

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ВИСТАВКОВА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ДЕРЖАВНОГО АРХІВУ ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ ЯК СКЛАДОВА ФОРМУВАННЯ ІСТОРИЧНОЇ ПАМ'ЯТІ НА ХМЕЛЬНИЧЧИНІ

Одним із напрямків формування історичної пам'яті є проведення виставкової діяльності. Саме виставка є засобом розкриття інформаційних ресурсів архіву, дієвим засобом впливу на формування історичної пам'яті. Однією із переваг виставки є можливість безпосереднього знайомства з документом. Виставка дозволяє наблизити документи з фонду до відвідувачів, візуально зацікавити та спонукати звертатися до представлених джерел та відкладенню в пам'яті людей певних історичних подій [1, с. 3–5].

Держархівом області заздалегідь планується та розробляється тематика виставок, де враховуються державні та професійні свята, знаменні та пам'ятні дати, значущі події місцевого рівня та ювілеї видатних особистостей краю, складаються тематико-експозиційні плани, що погоджуються науково-методичною радою архіву.

В архіві створена творча група, яка складається з випускників педагогічних вузів, істориків за фахом, серед яких – два кандидати наук. Основним завданням її є на основі архівних документів узагальнювати та готувати дослідження цілих пластів історії рідного краю та України, враховуючи наявний історичний досвід. Серед яскравих позитивних досягнень є підготовлена у лютому 2013 р. до 70-ї річниці визволення України від нацистських загарбників обласна пересувна історико-документальна фотовиставка «Хмельниччина в роки Великої Вітчизняної війни 1941–1945 рр.» [2]. За результатами наукових досліджень підготовлено 26 банерних стендів, які висвітлюють один із найскладніших етапів в нашій історії – події 1941–1945 рр. на території краю. Інформація розміщена на стендах, розкриває заходи щодо евакуації людських ресурсів, майна, худоби на Схід; ставлення