

RESETTLEMENT OF SWEDISH MIGRANTS FROM UKRAINE TO SWEDEN IN 1929

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Introduction

Migration movements have swept the modern world. Europe is filled with migrants. These migrations are not new trends, and there has always been flight for a better life. So in 1929, the indigenous Swedes living on the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic decided to return to their homeland. In historical science, this topic has already been raised, but not enough.

Relevance

If the existing works available on freely newspaper articles. We will make our research, relying on the declassified materials of the Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation. Thus, this topic of displaced persons will be considered from a new angle, and this determines the novelty of the work.

Proof and analysis

In 1929, disputes between the Soviet plenipotentiary in Sweden Koppé and the Swedish government began. The issue was whether to allow colonists into the country and, if so, on what terms. The colonists themselves asked to give homes in the most fertile provinces to them, and got a positive answer from the authorities.

The Swedish government pledged to issue visas to them, demanding maximum concessions for the settlers from the USSR. Also, they asked not to deprive them of their property.



Oddly enough, the Soviet Union agreed to carry out a resettlement campaign, but provided the refugees only with the essentials. For transportation, Swedish ships, which transported the colonists to Sweden, were requested.

Conclusion

Faced with problems and the impoverishment of the colonists turned to the USSR with a request to return. Thus, the project failed in most cases. Most of the colonists remained in the Soviet Union.

