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Forced Deportation Of People In Kazakhstan

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Abstract

Kazakhstan - a multinational state, and many religious, now at a crucial stage of reform of the entire socio-economic structure. For us, maintaining inter-ethnic harmony, creating an atmosphere of dialogue in society and understanding the most important component of civil peace and political stability. Multiethnic and multicultural Kazakhstan considers unity and harmony as a necessary feature that enriches the range of possibilities for the sustainable development of the country, accelerated system modernization. Kazakhstan has retained the character of friendship and active cooperation of many ethnic groups. Republic now has a unique experience of interethnic harmony and peaceful coexistence among peoples. This was with a bang message says the head of state Nursultan Nazarbayev to the people of the country from February 18, 2005, where he said that the people of Kazakhstan, known to the world for its tolerance, interethnic accord and readiness for positive dialogue. Studying the history of the peoples deported to Kazakhstan on the eve of and during the Great Patriotic War began only in the late 80-ies of the XX century. Prior to that, on the subject did not speak. Even the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1957, the restoration of abandoned during the war, the autonomous republics and regions does not give the right to the researchers refer to this "delicate" subject. Attempts to study encountered inaccessible archival materials, source documents, which is being undertaken on the basis of the eviction. Today, thanks to the democratization appeared publications on this important issue. However, until now no synthesis, the synthesis of the historical work on the subject. Objective: a comprehensive study of the topic «Kazakhstan as object relocation deported peoples in 1937-1956 years».

Keywords: Kazakhstan, Deportation, Turkic-Muslim People, Multinational Country;

1. Introduction

Held in the Post-Soviet Space in 1980-1990’s rehabilitation measures peoples is the need to study the

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problem of deportation and repression "desecrated" and "punished" peoples and groups of various ethnic minorities. In practice, it turned out that the regulatory framework of the practical measures for the rehabilitation of people formed from the RSFSR Law "On the Rehabilitation of Repressed Peoples", without proper scientific evidence, and at first had more populist. Works on this problem did not really exist. Remained inaccessible documents, kept in a "special folder" Stalin stamped "Top Secret", "is not subject to disclosure." No one said about the available documents related to the rehabilitation undertaken in the late 1950-1960's.

The tragedy of the deportation was one of the worst periods in the history of the Chechen and Ingush peoples. How was the deportation? What sustained the Chechens and Ingush? What do they see? Been through? After 68 years in the memory of people still have memories of those terrible days when nothing guilty people thrown into the cold Siberian and Kazakh lands.

The tragedy of the repressed people - is a double sorrow, because there is no greater misfortune for the nation, than to lose the home.

It is clear that the deportation was of anti-human nature. Given the political, historical, legal and moral assessment of Stalinist atrocity.

To implement the operation "Lentils" was drawn up to 19 000 000 operatives NKVD NKGK and "Smersh" and about 100,000 officers and men of the NKVD, mobilized from across the country to participate "in the exercise in the mountains." During the operation, a man was arrested in 2016. During the first day of February 23, 1944 were deported 333,739 people, of whom 176,950 are shipped in cars.

Deportations have been exposed to two dozen people occupying the USSR. They are: Koreans, Germans, Finns, Ingrian, Karachay, Balkar, Kalmyks, Chechens, Ingush, Crimean Tatars and Mekheshian Turks, Bulgarians, Odessa region, Greeks, Romanians, Kurds, Iranians, Chinese, Hemshils and several other nations. Seven of these people while still deprived of their territorial and national autonomy in the USSR.

The first to come under repression, so-called "non-indigenous" peoples of the USSR: first, in 1935, all the Finns were forced out of the 100-kilometer strip in the Leningrad region and of a 50-kilometer strip of Karelia. They left quite a distance - in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan.

At the end of February of the same in 1935 from the territory bordering the Kiev and Vinnitsa regions of Ukraine were moved inland over 40,000 Poles and Germans. 'Foreigners' planned eviction of 800-kilometerovoy border zone and of the places where it was planned to build strategic assets [1].

In 1937, the Soviets launched a "clean" the border area in the Caucasus. From there to Kazakhstan in a hurry all the Kurds were displaced. In the same year from the border areas in the Far East were evicted all local Koreans and Chinese. In 1938, located near the border of the regions of Azerbaijan to Kazakhstan deported Iranians. By March 1, has been sent 478,479 people of whom 387,229 Chechens and 91,250 Ingush. It added thousands of Chechens and Ingush, retired from the Red Army after February 1944. 60,000 demobilized soldiers and officers [2].

2. Deportation during World War II

Peak deportations to the period after the entry of Germany into the war against the USSR. It significantly exacerbated the socio-economic situation in the country, deepened the crime situation in the rear, creating the conditions for open actions of various groups against the regime, which took steps to strengthen its position in the military situation. According to the Department of the NKVD anti-gang, in the Soviet Union in June 1941, abolished 7163 rebel groups, brings together 54,130 people, including the North Caucasus operated 963 groups (17 563 people). Only in the first half of 1944, managed to destroy 1727 gang of rebel groups (10 994 persons), including the North Caucasus - 145 (3144 people). In the Caucasus, in the same period, there were 1,549 groups in Central Asia - 1217, in the central region of the USSR - 527, Siberia and the Far East - 1576 groups [3].

How, then, proceeded deportation for peoples, ethnic minorities, groups belonging to different nationalities and was listed in the documents of the NKVD under the heading "Other"? December 29, 1939 was followed by SNK, which approved the provision of special immigrants and labor unit - former soldiers of the Polish Army, perform police functions in the territory of Western Ukraine and Western Belarus. Among this population together with the refugees there were 177,043 people, including 107,332 [4]. The car was forced migrations set in motion.

Concert with to banishment sent family members of those who were in hiding, and convicted members of counterrevolutionary organizations Ukrainian, Belarusian and Polish nationalists. The number of deportees has steadily increased, and in September 1941 arrested and expelled from these areas already had 389,382 people,
including in prisons, camps and places of exile was 120,962 in special settlements - 243,106, in the prison camps - 23,543 people.

Adaptation to new places of residence flowed hard. Informed of the Arkhangelsk region: "26 settlers left without health care." "So far not created for persons normally living conditions. Families are placed in common barracks, are more crowded, poorly provided with food ..." - we read in the message from Krasnoyarsk [5].

In accordance with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on 12 August 1941 under an amnesty freed 389,041 former Polish citizens (residents of the former Western Belarus and Western Ukraine), remained in custody 341 people [7]. However, this ordeal did not end with the Poles. Further developments related to the promotion of fascists into the USSR, led to new waves of deported groups of the Polish population. Polka Olga Wyman was first deported to the Yakut ASSR, four years living in Siberia, then was moved to the farm Zorkinsky Saratov region Podlesskaya district. "The obvious question is whether this is a punishment or relocation mobilization - wrote Wyman. - If this is the first we ask you to mitigate this severe punishment, which as a result may seem terrible, because most of our people in these steppes will not survive the winter" [6].

Of course, no one is prepared for the meeting of the Poles in the Saratov region. Directive NKVD executed without any interest was exposed infinite displacement. This is confirmed by a letter full of despair. "In Saratov - said Wyman - we said that we are prepared for the room. Upon arrival, we found that these facilities represent a sample devastation, no windows, no doors, and it is not heating. Addition, farms did not need our arrival, as we arrived after cleaning. We had the impression that our visit farms received only big concern and would rather get rid of us. We are ardent patriots of Poland, we want to return home, where we need" [7].

"Moving our very devastated - wrote to the Union of Polish Patriots polka Adolphine Ignatovich of farm named XXV October Odessa region Pervomaisky district. - Leaving from the North, we thought that we will arrange more or less favorable for life. Actually, it turned nasty" [8].

A similar situation was in many other areas of the country, where in 1944 the Poles were moved from Siberia. For many of them it was already the fourth displacement. "The attitude of the state farm administration to Polish citizens is very poor, - we read in a letter to the Pole Wladyslaw Lazyuka derived from farm Radchensko May 1'st district of Voronezh region. - My sick wife refused bread and products, despite its reported evidence from a doctor" [9].

In August 1942, Hitler's troops occupied the territory of 8 out of 13 Ulus Kalmykia. 5 Ulus were captured in full, in part 3. In Kalmykia, as in some other regions, there has been a terrorist movement, no different whatever was special. The country rampage terrorist groups to destabilize the rear of the Red Army. Particularly cruel actions were gang Basanga Ogdonova and generated a total of 14 squadrons 1300-1500 riders. According to the Department of the NKVD special settlements in the territory of the republic were 12 groups totaling 500 people, created by the German cavalry corps, there were more than 25 squadrons. In opposing camps were many members of denominations of the Republic, to establish close links with the German command emissary Dr. Dolly, Scharfuhrer SS Baron Leo von der Recke, lead a team of "EC-11 SDA", later transformed into "Sonderkommando Astrakhan".

In the Republic, few are aware that what is being done in the upper echelons of power against the Kalmyk people. Honored Worker of Culture of Republic of Kalmykia PE Alexeyev wrote about it: "In our farm radio was only on the board, newspapers received little information about it was not ... the summer of 1943, rumors of eviction Kalmyks, but no one seriously believe it could. Rumors went twofold: it, like, be evicted all Kalmyks, only the families of those who went with the Germans ..." [10].

3. Deportation of the Kalmyks

Kalmyk deportation seen as punishment of nations "for opposing the Soviet authorities, the fight against the Red Army," as a means of settling the national-political conflict (by definition Stalin), emerged with Kalmyks. However, not all felt this conflict. For many, it remained simply incomprehensible. Not explained what happened intelligentsia of the country. In a letter to his wife Sanji Kalyaev Kalmyk poet wrote: "I sent a letter to Stalin." Accidents, innocently convicted people continued to believe the leader and few people realize that the fate of many of them were such to him. Letters often ended with the words: "Waiting for your fair solution." However, it was not taken [11].

Simultaneously moved and representatives of other nations, including the Roma, Tarakama, Laz. True, Laz "lucky" by letter sent to a member of the Government of Adjara Autonomous Republic, writer Mohamed Vanleshi, manhole nationality, in the name of Beria. In it, he asked the head of the NKVD strongly consider "exceptional
patriotism expressed by the trap doors" in the Great Patriotic War, their "greatest role in the defense of the Caucasus" and "return Laz, wrongly evicted." Laz all (68 people) were allowed to return to their homes.

Total during the war were migrations of peoples and ethnic groups 61. [80] It is possible that the conditions of the military (extreme) situation necessitated certain preventive actions of the Soviet government in the rear and on the outskirts of the front line. But does not justify the use of many nations violent repressive measures. After severe punishment were not only guilty, but also the people in general. Such measures can not be considered fair, and they were strong and well-deserved condemnation. This is one of the most tragic pages in the little-known history of the Soviet state, which the government filed in secrecy. As a result of his misguided policies of mass migration of peoples and groups belonging to different nationalities, deportations were bravely defending the Fatherland, bravely fought on many fronts.

It must be stressed that the deportation of the population damaging to the country, especially the economy of the former habitat areas resettled peoples, their culture and traditions. Interrupted the established economic and cultural ties between the neighbors, deformed the national consciousness of the masses. Was significantly undermined the authority of the government.

Conclusion

In short, have been carried out gross violations of the law of the state - the USSR Constitution, violated not only the rights of peoples and their statehood as liquidated autonomous republics, oblasts. Simultaneously, the war highlighted the negatives and state policy in the sphere of national relations, showed that the society was not all smooth as it seemed for a long time the official state propaganda. The wounds of the people, they could not be forgotten.

For many years it took to correct the serious errors committed in national politics during the Great Patriotic War. They are now much more impact. The RSFSR Law "On the Rehabilitation of Repressed Peoples" from April 26, 1991, and "the victims of political repression" (1991) was not only a critical evaluation of these shares in respect of people, but also sets out measures for their rehabilitation.

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