

Chronicle of the great jute

A sad date, eightieth anniversary of famine in Republics of the Soviet Union has already passed. It is well known, that Kazakh nation incurred the biggest human losses during the period of Stalin's collectivization. According to actual data, two thirds of Kazakhs perished in 1931-33. Till now scientists argue about reasons of that unprecedented catastrophe. Many researches still adhere to old-fashioned ideas about great famine, which native people used to call Asharshylyk. D. Kassymov writes, that belief, that mass famine became a consequence of Moscow unreasonable agricultural policy, incompetence of soviet republics leaders, and fatal coincidence, is wrong. In his researches, Kassymov made conclusion, that famine in Kazakh Republic had been deliberately organized. Journalist used open sources, i.e. scientific literature as well as literary memoirs for studying! The reasons of famine. Kazakh historian Zhambyl Artykbayev wrote, "Rich natural resources of Kazakhstan predetermined creation of an advanced industrial base on its territory. Kazakhs, being nomads, did not fit in to the system of socialist Republic, this was the reason for the choice of gross and cruel collectivization methods, which ruined traditional husbandry and led to partial extinction of the nation. It was a course for committing genocide."

Philippe Goloshchekin, Bolshevik, which ruled Kazakhstan for almost 8 years, from 1925 to 1933, presents practical interest for Daniyar Kassymov and his researches. Forced collectivization in Kazakhstan, which led to indiscriminate suffering: of the nation, had been conducted under his direct leadership. Goloshchekin started his career of a professional revolution ary in 1905; different sources imply that he was personally acquainted with V.I. Lenin and participated in Prague Party Conference. More than once he had been exiled to Siberia and every time managed to escape; being in exile in Turukhansky district, Goloshchekin got to know Stalin and Sverdlov, and made friends with them. Relying on some data, D. Kassymov believes that later Ph. Goloshchekin became one of the executors of a regal family.

By the time of his appointment to Kazakhstan, Goloshchekin became an experienced Bolshevik leader, which could carry out any order of the part, regardless of its moral aspect.

On September 12, 1925, Goloshchekin arrived to Kzyl-Orda, which was Kazakhstan capital of that time. All his negative traits had manifested on our land. Valery Mikhaylov, an author of the book 'Chronicle of Great Jute' said that 'He did not treat Kazakhs as human. Immediately after his arrival to Kazakhstan, Goloshchekin stated that Soviet did not rule here and it was necessary to arrange new Red October. During 7 years, which he spent in Kazakhstan, Goloshchekin did not leave the capital even once, and did not inquire about life of people.'

In 1928, he organized mass confiscation of cattle, which caused unprecedented Famine.

Daniyar Kassymov points out, that these days, while conducting researches about that tragedy, we should rely on recollections of the witnesses of those events, now they are 95-100 years old, there are not so many long-livers in our country, so without wasting time, it is necessary to record evidences of the people, who are able to share them.

In 1933, Goloshchekin was recalled to Moscow and became Chief state arbiter, it could be considered as a punishment for excesses during collectivization in Kazakhstan, but D.Kassymov believes it to be a widespread delusion. He adheres to an opinion, that Goloshchekin, who managed to exterminate and expatriate the majority of Kazakhs and masked it with collectivization and transition to a settled way of life, deserved promotion from Soviet authorities; still, Goloshchekin was arrested in 1939 and spent two years under investigation. For that time such a long investigation was unusual, when German troops approached Moscow,

Goloshchekin was evacuated to Kuybyshev. According to official data, he was executed in autumn of 1941; it is notable, that in 1961, during Khrushchev's rule, his name was fully exonerated and officially, he is regarded as a victim of Stalin's lawlessness. It means that every year, on May 31, remembering victims of political repressions, we revere the memory of main organizer of Kazakh genocide.

Daniyar Kassymov

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