

## **Deportation. Tragic pages**

Annually, on May 31, our state commemorates Remembrance Day of the victims of political repressions. We refer to this day not only repressions' victims, but Golodomor and forced deportation to the Republic as well; deportation is considered as one of the less sorrowful forms of political repressions on the territory of former USSR.

“History of Kazakhstan in the XXth century is mostly about conflict between national and totalitarian factors. It is the history of suppressing national self-consciousness by ruthless political machine, which did not make difference between Kazakh or Russian, Ukrainian or Uzbek. We should clearly understand real history mechanisms”, noted Marat Tazhin, ex secretary of state.

Understanding gist of present events is impossible without perceiving the past and learning lessons from our history. One of such lessons in national history is repressive state policy in relation to ethnic communities of the USSR in the first half of the XXth century.

Unbiased appraisal of social cataclysms is possible only with the help of documentary funds in all Kazakhstan regions; for example, North Kazakhstan state archive contains diverse materials about history of the deported nation. Archival documents in NKSA are represented by reports, communique of local authorities, their correspondence with central administration, concerning provision of the facilities, food supply, schooling arrangements, land- management and construction for immigrants, etc. It is peculiar, that sources about deported nations had been appearing only during the periods of some nation's eviction; only then different government bodies, in process of solving multiple problems of the immigrants, created definite document collections, which made it possible to characterize life during first deportation years. Later, the amount of documents about life of immigrants in regions abruptly decreased before a new wave of resettlement.

N.Abuov points out, that a definite part of the documents, concerning people deported to Northern Kazakhstan was published in collections of documents and issued in Kazakhstan and Russia. The work of Korean researchers: “The White Book about Deportations of Korean Population in Russia in 30-40s”, introduced some unique data to scientific analysts. However, data about deportation of the Koreans to our Republic are quite scarce and have descriptive character.

Documentary digest «The white book» (From the history of Chechen-Ingushes deportation in 1944-1957), published in 1991, gave certain impulse to development of interest for studying Chechens and Ingushes history. The book describes peripeteia of forced resettlement of the Caucasus people; it includes interesting archival data and memories of former immigrants.

Abundant material, dealing with the history of German ethnos, had been collected in documents' collection “History of Russian Germans in documents” (1763-1992). This digests presents legislative and regulatory acts, which played important role in history of Russian and Soviet Germans.

It is necessary to note, that volume of works, conducted by analysts in the end of 1980s and 1990s, made it possible to extend the sphere of the deportations' aspects and increase the amount of scientific documents. Documentary digests about deportations in Soviet Union, which have been recently published in Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, acquire comprehensive character. Large-scale documents' collection called “Stalin's deportations in 1928-1953” prepared by A.N. Yakovlev, N.L. Pobol, P.M. Polyan was issued in 2005. This systematized work absorbed more

than 400 documents; some of them have never been published before. The given book contains information related to the whole union as well as regional information.

At large, the layer of records about deported nations to Northern Kazakhstan could be divided into following groups: legal and normative documents of central state and republic authorities, business correspondence of local government bodies, statistical data, memoirs and periodical press.

Data on the history of political repressions, which had been preserved in NKSA are being widely used: analysts continuously work with these documents to prepare scientific articles, relying on these sources students write diploma theses, schoolchildren prepare scientific projects and journalists write articles.

Hereby, one of the most tragic pages in national history keeps evoking genuine interest of the researches, who wish to restore true scene of the past events and recover names of hundreds of people who suffered cruel fate.

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