

About heroic feat of 28 Panfilov division's guardsmen

Even in pre-war years, having been a member state of the USSR, Kazakhstan citizens participated in different combat operations and wars, feats of soldiers in the name of their motherland have always served as an example of patriotic education. In this way Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, when millions of people served devotedly and gave their lives for the sake of victory over Fascism, should be mentioned in particular.

In the war period Kazakhstan was one of the most powerful arsenal of military economy of the USSR. According to calculations made by K. Satpayev, the first President of the KazSSR Academy of Sciences, during war years Kazakhstan gave more than 70% of complex one, 90% of copper and lead which were mined in the USSR. Every ninth bullet of ten was molded from Kazakhstan lead and copper. Agriculture of the Republic bore similar load.

Recently revealed statistical data show that from June 1941 till March 1943 brunt all manpower mobilization to the front and labor Army was shared between Kazakhstan, Siberia and republics of Central Asia.

Kazakhs participated in operations at all war fronts from the very beginning to the very end. Their feats were appreciated and went down in the war history, but the feat of 28 Panfilov's guardsmen occupies a special place in history.

The author of these lines, while having been a young research scientist, more than once talked to one of those famous guardsmen – Malik Gabdulin, the Hero of the Soviet Union, also he communicated with former komsoorg of the 1075th regiment, Major Baltabek Zhetpysbayev. Besides, former instructor of the political department in Panfilov's Division, Major Akay Nussupbekov confirmed authenticity of the Dubossekovo battle. All of these people validated the fact of the feat, having specified that the number of guardsmen was bigger than 28. It was a rifle company of Captain Gundilovich, which had been exhausted by previous combats.

Materials of the 1948 case, which had been opened by military judge, Lieutenant General N. Afanassiev, were known to specialists in history of the warfare at the fronts, nevertheless they did not doubt authenticity of the warriors' feat, who had held the line near Dubossekovo. Both specialists and former guardsmen affirmed that before promotion to the Hero of the Soviet Union, every candidate had been thoroughly checked.

The situation changed in the end of the eighties, when history of the Soviet epoch and tragic pages of the past started to get subjected to substantial revision. First of all, subverts busied themselves with defamation of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, Alexander Matrossov and others. The case of N.Dobrobabin, who survived and

was taken into service by occupants, which was opened back in 1947 and kept in the CSAOR (Central State Archive of the October Revolution, currently State Archive of the RF, turned out to be apropos. The atmosphere became even more heated after a message of Justice Lieutenant General A. Katussev, that there had not been that battle at all and there could not have been feat as well.

Nowadays, there is still objective among scientists, one of those who defend the truth is Georgie Kumanev, academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, whose researchers have been known and gained recognition not only in Russia, but also far abroad.

In December 2013, during the meeting in Moscow Institute of Russian History RAS G.Kumanev handed a short version of his article about 28 Panfilov division's guardsmen to K.Aldazhumanov, who in his turn decided to share it with "Mangilik El" journal.

It is necessary to add to the started above, that subverts of glory of the Panfilov division's guardsmen try to disclaim their feats and to withhold a fact, that the division was formed in Almaty, which verges on cynicism. People in Russia (especially in Moscow) and Kazakhstan gives honor to the heroes, thus there is a chance for this heroic feat not be refuted.

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