



INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITY

HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN

lecture #06-07:

The fights and the
losses of Kazakhstan
people against Nazi
aggression

The brief content:

- The participation of Kazakhstan in the **Great Patriotic War.**
- Reconstruction of economy. Post-war period
- Social life in the Soviet Union after the **Great Patriotic War.**

Kazakhstan in the plans of German fascism

- June 22, 1941 the Great Patriotic War began.
- “Barbarossa” plan Kazakhstan should be entered to “Gross Turkestan” and “the Moslems had to be slaves of the German race”. A colony “Great Turkestan” included Kazakhstan, Middle Asia, Tataria, Bashkiria, Azerbaijan, North Caucasus, Crimea, Sintsyan, North Afghanistan, Iran.
- 1939 - 6,2 million people the population of Kazakhstan 1mln 200 thousand mobilized to the army:
- every fifth man was sent to the fronts and defense industry.
- 16 rifles and cavalry divisions, 7 brigades were formed, trained and sent to the fronts at the first period of the war

Kazakhstani in the war

- 499 Kazakhstani were awarded by the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union
- 99 Kazakhs were among them.
- Pilots T.Begeldinov, L.Beda, I.Pavlov, S.Luganski awarded twice time.
- Two Kazakh girls M.Mametova and A.Moldagulova became the Heroes of Soviet Union.
- 410 thousand Kazakstani didn't return from the war.
- 110 of Kazakhstani people were decorated with the Order of Glory of three classes.

Kazakhstan in war

- 4. 670 thousand people worked in industry.
- 1.5 million people were evacuated to Kazakhstan.
- In 1941-1942 220 factories and plants from Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldova, Moscow and Leningrad evacuated to Kazakhstan.
- During 1941-1945 460 enterprises were built in Kazakhstan.
- 2/3 of the mobilizing was workers of agriculture.
- 80% women worked in kolkhozes and demonstrated labor heroism.
- Sh.Bersiev from kolkhoz "Kurman" of Aktyubinsk region made world record in cultivation of millet (202 centner from hectare)
- I.Zhakayev from kolkhoz "Kzyl-Tu" Kzyl-Orda region gathered 172 centner of rice from hectare
- Kim Man Sam gathered 150 centners of rice from hectare

Industry in 1945-1953

1946-1950 The 4th Five-Year Plan to restore economy from the consequences of war.

in 1946-51 many branches of industry grew a lot in the Republic:

Metallurgical plants in Temirtau and Aktobe enlarged their bases.

The Ust-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Plant started working in 1947.

The coal mines of Ekibastuz were further developed.

The Balkhash Copper-Melting Plant grew in productive power.

in Munaily and Emba area oil extraction grew 1,5 times more than in 1940.

Textile and food industry gave more products.

65 enterprises functioned in Kazakhstan by early 1950s

Progress of industry demanded enlarging transport networks.

Construction of Trans-Kazakhstan railway from north to south was in progress. Telephone lines appeared in all towns and many villages.

Growth numbers of workers in heavy industry, they concentration in towns created big problems with housing

Remember the main and famous dates

- 1939, September -?
- 1941, June and November –December- ?
- 1942 –?
- 1943 - ?
- 1944- ?

- 1945, May, September

Social-political realities of 1945-1953

- UCP(b) Union of the Communist Party (from 1952 CPSU-Communist Party of Soviet Union) controlled the whole social life

Komsomol (“Communist Union of Youth”), *profsoyuzy* (trade-unions), etc. were all totally dependent on *the Party*.

CPSU ruled over the activities of social organizations, enterprises, and economy of Soviet state.

Congresses and Plenums of CPSU All discussed and adopted solutions for society.

In 1931-53 - the *cult of Stalin's personality* (*kult lichnosti*) it was the major feature of social life

- CPSU was supported by Committee of National Security (KGB) and Internal Ministry (MVD), military forces of state.
- *Soviets* were legislative bodies of power nominally. High body of state power was Supreme Soviet of Republic
- real power had Communist Party.

Social-political realities of 1945-1953

- The official goal of Soviet society - “communist society” (no money would be used to exchange products and consume goods and services).
- Population was agitated to tolerate hardships and restrain themselves in order to achieve this ideal life (about 1960). As signs of progress to this bright future were viewed not improvements in quality of life for ordinary people, but growing numbers of steel, coal, and other heavy industry products made.
- One of the crime of Stalin’s regime were forcible migrations of the whole ethnic communities (peoples, nationalities):
2,5 million people were forcibly moved in the USSR by 1946.
890,698 of them were sent to Kazakhstan.
The biggest forcibly moved ethnic groups were Germans, Chechens and Ingushes, Koreans(100thousand), Poles(102 thousand before the war), Meskhetian Turks, Crimean Tatars, Kalmyks, Greeks, Kurds and others.
- Generally, unwilling newcomers were met by Kazakhs with understanding and sympathy. They were hosted, fed, and helped.

Culture, Science and struggle against

Non-conformism in 1945-1953

- cultural processes in Kazakhstan kept to be under strict ideological pressure from the state and Party.
- Soviet understanding of culture was based on theoretical writings of “classics of Marxism-Leninism” (Marx, Engels, Lenin, and especially Stalin). Cultural policy of state was directed only on increasing number of schools, universities and institutes, “houses of culture”.
- Party Secretary for Ideology, Zhdanov, held active campaigns against *inakomyслиe* (non-conformism) in Moscow, Leningrad, and in republics.
- In Kazakhstan scientists of the Institute of Language and Literature, and Institute of History, suffered most. They were accused of being influenced by “bourgeois nationalism”

Culture of Kazakhstan

- Achievements: Many schools and universities were built. In 1949 Mukhtar Auezov was granted the State Award (Prix) of USSR for the 1st part of his *Abai Zholy* novel.
- Gabit Musirepov, Sabit Mukanov, and other important writers continued to create.
- In June 1946 the Academy of Sciences of Kazakh SSR was founded on the base of Kazakh branch (filial) of USSR's Academy of Sciences. The Academy included 50 scientific institutes and organizations.
- The most famous case of political repression after WW II in Kazakhstan was *the case of Bekmahanov*. He worked in the Institute of History. In his books from 1943 and 1947, he wrote about positive influence of Kenesary Kasymov and his Uprising for uniting Kazakhs against colonialism. For trying to express his ideas, Bekmakahanov was accused of "bourgeois nationalism" and "defence of feudal norms", underestimating role of class struggle in Kazakh society, ignoring "positive role of voluntary incorporation of Kazakhs into Russia"

CONCLUSION

1. Kazakhstani participated in fierce battles of the Great Patriotic War and were killed on the fields of war;
2. Kazakhstani provided front by the weapons and provisions;
3. Kazakhstan was in hard situation after the war but, Kazakhstan restored their economy;

Totalitarian regime controlled all branches of society and state

Control questions:

1. What did totalitarian regime mean?
- 2. When Communist Party of Bolsheviks was renamed?
- 3. Call the other organizations in Kazakh SSR except CPSU?
- 4. What of periods was called as a period of kult lichnosti?
- 5. Who (what) legislative power had?
- 6. Why only CPSU owned totally power in USSR and in Kazakh SSR?
- 7. How many people forcible migrated in USSR and in Kazakhstan?
- 8. What of ethnic groups were repressed?