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## **THE FAMINE OF 1932-1933 EXTERMINATED 70% OF KAZAKHS, DECREASING THE POPULATION FROM 7.2 MILLION TO 2!**

As a consequence of intentional extermination of Kazakhs by means of famine of 1932-1933, the population decreased from more than 7 million people to barely 2 million. Due to its scale and characteristics this thoroughly planned action can only be referred to as ethnocide according to the definition of the UN as a "policy of destruction of an ethnic or national identity, the self-awareness of a people."

(Summary) The information brought forward by Alikhan Bukeikhan exposes the inaccuracy of the Soviet statistics on population of the Kazakh people before and after the famine of 1932-1933 and reveals the true extent of the national disaster of the Kazakh people, which reduced their population from 7.2 million people to less than 2 million. This information possessed by the Kazakh national leader became available only recently.

To this day there exists no common opinion among the Kazakh historians and demographers, not only about the number of victims of the famine of 1932-1933, but also about the population of Kazakhs before the man-made tragedy took place. It is important to emphasize that all contradictions concerning the relatively accurate number of victims of the national disaster occurred due to the lack of, or to be more precise - due to the concealment of reliable statistical data about the actual population of Kazakhs prior to the famine. A considerable contribution to these contradictions is made most often intentionally by scientists from the neighboring Russia, who politicize the topic and attempt to refute the research of Kazakh historians and demographers of the 1990s and lower the number of Kazakhs who perished and those who migrated to neighboring countries due to hunger, relying only on the official statistical data of the Soviet government. For example, A. N. Alexeenko states, that "considering all possible corrections, the loss of the Kazakh population amounted to not more than 1,840 thousand people or 47.3% of the population of the ethnic group in 1930,"<sup>1</sup>, thereby expressing a disagreement with numbers declared to the public by a Kazakh demographer, M. B. Tatimov about 2,020 thousand dead and 616 thousand people who permanently migrated<sup>2</sup> and by a historian, Kh. M. Asylbekov about 2.5 million dead and 616 thousand people who permanently migrated (a total of: 3,116 thousand people)<sup>3</sup>.

It is no longer a secret that the USSR government intentionally lowered the losses of population due to famine, especially in Kazakhstan and Ukraine. The actual indigenous population of Kazakhstan - i.e. the Kazakhs has been distorted prior to and after the famine - "asharshylyk" ("ашаршылық") of 1932-1933. For example, after the census of 1937 J. Stalin found that the population suffered a decrease instead of an increase. Expressing indignation and distrust towards the result of the census, Stalin ordered to classify the census data and declared all people who participated in its drafting, enemies of the state.

Therefore, with regards to the official data, according to the National Population Census of the USSR of 1926, the number of Kazakhs amounted to 3,968,289 people,<sup>4</sup> however according to the census of 1939 - only 3,100,949 people.<sup>5</sup>

Meanwhile, both Kazakh and Russian scientists continue to base their work on this data in their research and when determining the number of victims of the Kazakh famine - "ашаршылық" of 1932-1933, ignorant of or simply ignoring the data gathered by Kazakh national leaders in the beginning of the XX century, the essays of whom, dedicated to this issue especially in the Kazakh language remained unavailable to the scientific circle up until the beginning of the 90s of the previous century, as well as the statistical data of the February Revolution of 1917.

In order to confirm the unreliability (to put it mildly) of the official Soviet statistics, it is sufficient to see the results of the first general population census of the Russian Empire of 1897.<sup>6</sup> In their research, the Kazakh elite "Alash," particularly the leader of the Kazakh National Liberation Movement "Alash" at the beginning of the XX century, Alikhan Bukeikhan relied precisely on the results of the first census.

A. N. Bukeikhan's research about the Kazakh population is of immense scientific value, first of all because he was an eyewitness and a direct participant of the first general population census of the Russian Empire of 1897 in the Kazakh steppe region. Second of all, A. N. Bukeikhan having participated in the expedition of 1896-1901 organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property of the Russian Empire and lead by F. A. Shcherbina, who was researching the Kazakh population and its households in 3 steppe regions of Kazakhstan, as well as in the scientific expedition lead by S. P. Shvetsov for an economic assessment of the regions of the Siberian railway, was rightly considered the best expert on Kazakhstan prior to and after the Revolution of 1917.

The invitation to join the Special Committee for Research of Soviet and Autonomous Republics of the Academy of Sciences of USSR as an expert on Kazakhstan in 1926 by the Presidium of the Academy, as well as his direct involvement as one of the leaders of the anthropological expedition of the AS of USSR which produced a study of the socio-economic state of the Aday Uyezd of Kazakhstan act as additional evidence of this fact.

I shall only add that the leader of the Kazakh National Liberation Movement "Alash," starting from 1897 thoroughly kept track of the dynamics of the growth and population of his people, periodically publishing his research and calculations in the said matter in the periodical print and scientific collections.

It is possible to contrast and compare the reliability and objectivity of not only the results of the All-Russian Census of 1897, 1926, 1937 and 1939, but the results and calculations of the Kazakh population made by scientists of the period before and after the February Revolution of 1917 as well, namely the modern Russian scientist, A. N. Alexeenko and the Kazakh leader of the beginning of the XX century, A. N. Bukeikhan.

Thus, the population of people, who whose native language was Kazakh, according to the results of the first General Population Census of the Autocratic Russia of 1897 equaled to 4,080 thousand.<sup>7</sup> However, even this data about the Kazakh population proved to be not entirely objective.

Since, as was emphasized in the statement of a group of Kazakh intelligentsia lead by A. N. Bukeikhan directed at the Kazakh population of the Turgay Region under the headline "To the Kazakh People!" ("Қазақ халқына!"), published in the June issue of 1917 of the "Kazakh" ("Қазақ") newspaper concerning the coming population census, in the course of the first general census of 1897 and the repeated census of the population of the Kokshetau Uyezd in 1907 - 10 years later, the Kazakh people concealed or understated the number of their children of pre-conscription and conscription age due to suspicion and fear that "the census is conducted for the purposes of revealing the number of Kazakh children for drafting them into service in the Russian Army." A considerable amount of Kazakh families simply migrated deep into the steppes to avoid the census.

"The concealment of the number of children during census for fear of drafting into the army as before will cause more harm than good since the number of Members of Parliament of each people in the Constitutional Convention will depend directly on the population of the people. If Kazakhs understate the actual value of the population of male and female genders, then the number of Members of Parliament will be set accordingly. To fear that Kazakhs will be forced to serve in the military and to understate the age of one's children is foolish as well. To conceal one's children now as before is inadmissible,"<sup>8</sup> the Kazakh national leaders declared in their statement to the citizens of Alash.

In turn, A. Bukeikhan in his historical essay "The Kazakhs" (in the original "The Kyrgyz"), calculated the increase in the population of Kazakhs in 1910 to 4,696,600<sup>9</sup> on the basis of the official results of this census. It is important to note that, for greater accuracy of his calculations and

in order to avoid suspicions of an intentional exaggeration of the actual number of his people, he based his calculations on the lowest possible coefficient of natural population growth, i.e. 1.55, whereas the growth coefficient of nomadic Kazakhs for example in the Turgay Region equaled to 2.5.

Considering these nuances, it may be safe to assume that in reality, in 1910 the population of Kazakhs considerably exceeded 5 million people. Such an estimate is fully confirmed in another note of A. N. Bukeikhan, published in 1924 in the "The Working Kazakh" ("Еңбекші қазақ"), the official party-and-state administrative body of the Kazakh ASSR, where the author asserted:

"In 1914 the total population of Russia equaled to 161 million 700 thousand people. How many Kazakhs were there that year? In 1896, and in 1907, i.e. ten years later, the Kazakhs of the Kokshetau Uyezd were counted twice. If one was to compare these numbers then it follows that the growth dynamics of the Kazakh people noticeably surpassed the worldwide dynamics. If each year three people are added to every two hundred Kazakhs on average, then towards the year 1914 the population of Kazakhs must have been 6 million 470 (!) people."<sup>10</sup>

A simple comparison of this data with the official results of the population censuses of 1926 and 1939, as well as the calculations of Russian scientists, particularly A. N. Alexeenko invokes a complete perplexity. According to the results of the census of 1926 conducted 12 years after the census of 1914, throughout the whole territory of the USSR the Kazakh population due to some peculiar circumstances did not increase, but on the contrary, decreased and became even less than 4 million - 3,968,289 people, whereas according to natural growth dynamics of Kazakhs, this number should have exceeded 7 million. Even when taking casualties of the brutal quelling of the Kazakh uprising of 1916, the Civil War of 1917-1919, migration into the neighboring countries as well as the famine of 1921-1922 into consideration, the population of Kazakhs should have amounted to not fewer than 6-6.5 million. Where did the other 2-2.5 million disappear to?

The Russian scientist N. Alexeenko does not especially trouble himself with searching for an answer to such a question. Instead, due to reasons only he understood, he distorted the already unreliable data of the 1926 census and diminished the population of Kazakhs from 3,968,289 to 3,718,000, i. e. by 250 thousand people. On top of that, A. N. Alexeenko, a modern apologist of the 1926-1939 censuses, probably intentionally erred in his calculations, applying the lowest coefficient of population growth per year to Kazakhs, expressed as 1.5. "In the pre-crisis year of 1930 the population of the Kazakh ethnic group" he states, "according to my calculations should have amounted to 3886 thousand (at the beginning of the year). The calculations were based on the following. The population of the ethnic group according to the data of the 1926 census (with all amendments) was determined to be 3,718 thousand people. Taking natural growth over the course of three years (4,5% between 1927-1929) into consideration, we get a total of 3886 thousand."<sup>11</sup>

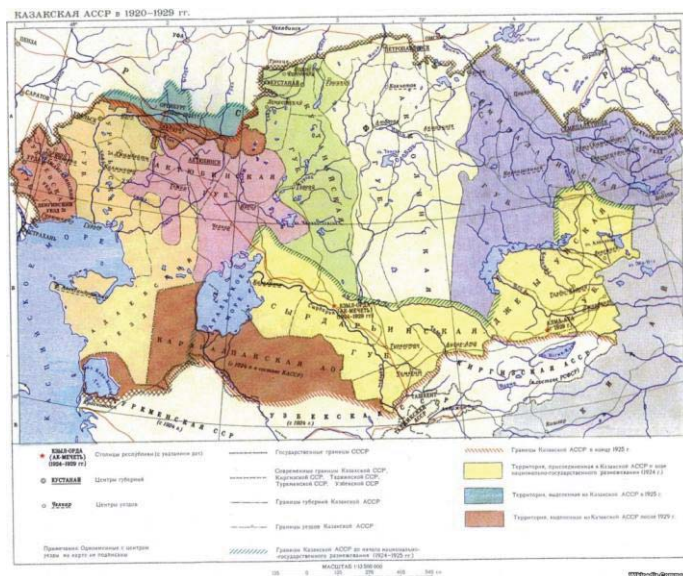
A. N. Bukeikhan's calculations mentioned in the above note, seem much more objective and realistic. It is necessary to stress, that the Kazakh leader published this note when he was in a forced exile in Moscow, precisely for the purpose of exposing the unreliability, if not intentional distortion allowed by the communist government of Kazakhstan. According to his estimate, the natural increase of the Kazakh population during the course of 10 years, from the beginning of World War I, composed of 979 thousand people.<sup>12</sup> However during the same period, some factors took place which negatively impacted first and foremost the population and growth of the natives, such as the cholera epidemic of 1917 in Turkestan, of 1921 in Kazakhstan and the famine of 1921-1922, all of which A. N. Bukeikhan listed in his note.

I will remind the reader that Kazakhstan was as a matter of fact, divided into the Kazakh and Turkestan ASSRs until October 1924, where the epidemic, economic devastation, war and famine, as A. N. Bukeikhan stated in his note in "The Working Kazakh," cancelled out the natural increase of the Kazakh population over the course of 10 years, or claimed the lives of 15 people out of every 20 households or 100 people. "Even if Kazakhs, just as before, hid the actual number of their household members and the statistician "erred" in his statistical report, the Kazakh population of Turkestan and Kazakhstan (excluding the Bukhara and Khiva Kazakhs) today amounts to not less

than 6 million 470 thousand people,"<sup>13</sup> - A. N. Bukeikhan declared in 1924. It follows that the author was talking about the population of ethnic Kazakhs, populating the territory of the republic of the same name until 1925 (photograph Nr. 1). Together with the kinsmen from Bukhara and Khiva, the ethnic Kazakhs could have amounted to 7 million.

So what was the population of Kazakhs at the beginning of the famine of 1932, in order to determine the real number of victims?

If proceeding from A. N. Bukeikhan's estimate that the natural increase of Kazakhs in the past 10 years until 1924 amounted to 979 thousand people with a total population of 6,470 million towards the beginning of World War I in 1914, then over the 8 years between 1924-1932, the natural increase should have amounted to 783 thousand people. Consequently the native population of Kazakhstan, the Kazakh ethnic group on the eve of the famine of 1932 and only within the republic consisted of at least 7 million 250 thousand people (!).



Photograph Nr. 1: Map of Kazakhstan between 1920-1929

Another fact that is important to emphasize is that 3 years prior to the famine in Kazakhstan, during the spring and summer of 1929, the most distinguished and most popular among the native people representatives of the national intelligentsia, mostly former leaders and members of the government of Alash-Orda lead by Akhmet Baitursynuly, more than 45 people in total, were arrested, a part of them were executed by shooting on the basis of falsified accusations, the rest were sentenced to serve long terms in GULAGs, far beyond the borders of the republic. At first A. Baitursynuly was sentenced to execution by shooting, however the sentence was replaced with exile in the Astrakhan Oblast. The former national leaders of Soviet Kazakhstan such as Smagul Saduakasuly (Sadvakasov), Nygmet Nurmakuly (Nurmakov), Sultanbek Khozhanuly (Khodzhanov) and others were recalled to Moscow under different plausible pretexts. The Kazakh national leader Alikhan Bukeikhan was in Moscow under constant surveillance of the Joint State Political Directorate, where he was taken under escort in December 1922. Coming from this circumstance, an unambiguous conclusion can be derived, that the famine of 1932-1933 in Kazakhstan was thought of beforehand, and therefore carefully planned in the Kremlin and implemented by its deputies in Kazakhstan.

A more objective, if only approximate, number of victims of the famine of 1932-1933 can be determined by the "repressed census" of 1937, according to the official data of which - 4 years after the nation-wide disaster - the number of Kazakhs amounted to 2 million 181 thousand 520 people.<sup>14</sup> If the number of surviving Kazakhs is deduced from the total population of Kazakhs at the beginning of 1932 and exclude the average number of Kazakhs who migrated to the neighboring

countries amounting to 1 million, then the most probable number of Kazakhs intentionally exterminated by famine.... is 4 million 68 thousand 480 people.

In conclusion, it remains to be added, that the Kazakh nation, having a population of more than 7 million people, being the 5th largest nation in the Russian Empire and USSR and the largest nation of all Central Asia until 1932, consisted of less than 2 million after 1933, forever losing more than 5 million and 68 thousand people, 4 million or 70% of the total population of which were physically exterminated, barely reaching 2 million 181 thousand 520 people in 1937.

It is no longer important whether to label the so-called national policy of the Soviet rule in Kazakhstan, which placed Kazakhs on the verge of complete physical extermination on their indigenous lands - as genocide or ethnocide. This national disaster of the Kazakh nation is by far larger and more tragic than the Ukrainian "Holodomor," which became an international term, accurately depicting the significance and scale of the tragedy of the Ukrainian nation. The national disaster in Kazakhstan of 1932-1933 is called "Asharshylyk" ("ашаршылық") and there is no international term or conception, which accurately characterizes the tragedy that fell onto the long-suffering Kazakh nation.

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### **АКСИОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ПОДХОД В РАЗВИТИИ ЦЕННОСТНЫХ ОРИЕНТАЦИЙ И ДУХОВНОСТИ СТУДЕНТОВ ПЕДВУЗА В КОНТЕКСТЕ «МӘНГІЛІК ЕЛ»**

Отличительной особенностью развития казахстанского общества на современном этапе является воспитание нового поколения специалистов, социально активных членов общества с высоким уровнем развития национального самосознания, национального духа, духа патриотизма, исторического сознания и социальной памяти; духа профессионализма и