

RESEARCH ARTICLE / ARAŞTIRMA MAKALESİ

Forced Relocation of Caucasian Turks to Kazakhstan

Kafkas Türklerinin Kazakistan'a Zorla Göç Ettirilmesi

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Abstract

In this article, you can get information about the tragic fate of Meskhetian Turks, which survived the persecution, both from the Russian Empire and Soviet power. Also, it will prove evidence of obstructing the solution of the national issue by post-Soviet Georgia against the forcibly displaced Turks in 1944 to Kazakhstan. In the fate of each people, its history occupies an important place. The share of the Turkish people, which is part of the ethnic groups of Turkish origin, has suffered a lot of undeserved trials. In the Soviet era, official politics, the so-called "national structure", was a mess about the Meskhetian Muslims: the government at certain periods attributed them to Georgians, but in most cases - they were viewed as "Turks" or "Azerbaijanis". In 1944, in special documents on the resettlement of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, mainly the Meskhetian Turks were recorded as "Turks", and a small ethnic group - as "Azerbaijanis".

Key Words: Caucasian Turks, USSR, Soviet, Georgia, Kazakhstan.

Öz

Bu makalede, hem Rus İmparatorluğu hem de Sovyet iktidarından zulümden kurtulan Ahıska Türklerin trajik kaderi hakkında bilgi edinebilirsiniz. Ayrıca, 1944'te Kazakistan'a zorla göç ettirilmiş Ahıska Türklerine karşı Sovyet sonrası Gürcistan'ın ulusal sorununun çözümünü engellediğine dair düşüncelerde bulunmaktadır. Her insanın kaderinde tarihi önemli bir yer tutar. Türk kökenli etnik grupların bir parçası olan Türk halkının payı, pek çok hak edilmemiş acılardan etkilenmiştir. Sovyet döneminde, "ulusal yapı" olarak adlandırılan resmi siyaset, Ahıskalı Müslümanlar hakkında bir karışıklık meydana getirdi. Belirli dönemlerde Sovyet hükümeti onları Gürcülere bağladı. Ancak çoğu durumda Onlar "Türkler" veya Azerbaycanlılar olarak görülüyordu. 1944 yılında Gürcistan İçişleri Bakanlığı'nın yeniden yerleştirilmesine ilişkin özel belgelerde, çoğunlukla Kafkas/Ahıska Türkleri çoğunlukla "Türkler" olarak, bir başka küçük etnik grup ise "Azeriler" olarak kaydedildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kafkas Türkleri, SSCB, Sovyet, Gürcistan, Kazakistan.

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Introduction

Until now, the Turks of Akhysk have been bowed to the totalitarian system. Politics of I.V.Stalin and K. E. Voroshilov through the repression of this ethnos opened the way to the prosperity of the Russian and Georgian ethnic groups. Firstly - this is the territory of the Caucasus, including Georgia, and secondly - the border with this region of the state and the republic. Despite this, the contradictory consequences of the colonial policy of the Russian Empire and the Soviet totalitarian regime failed to destroy their history, their roots, and the future (Osipov, 1993: 15).

Thirdly, both sides united customs-traditions and general concepts, including the proximity of ethno-cultural relations, such as the similarity of languages. It is well known that Kazakhstan, starting from the first half of the 17th century - the beginning of the 18th century, began to take on its territory on the European pattern other ethnic groups. In the second half of the nineteenth century this system was thought to have a unique, forced character and the idea was planned and carried out democratically (Osipov, 1993: 17). However, with the victory of the Soviet government, this strategy turned out to be an out-balance, inclined to the use of force; our republic was turned into a “polygon” of various nationalities. In the end, the “selective” resettlement policy and other undesirable social and economic aspects of the Soviet state led to a decrease in the proportion of Kazakhs in their historical homeland. According to the final data of demographic studies, the count of the people who were forcibly relocated to Kazakhstan in 1937-1938, 1941-1945 was 1 million 500 thousand (Tatimov, 1993: 23).

1. Number of Forcibly Displaced Turks

Such seizure in 1934-1944 was called labor migration, and since 1944 - special resettlement. In 1944, 81,026 inhabitants (Turks of Meskhetian/Akhysk) were expelled from Georgia, and according to the data of January 1, 1949, 2.300.535 people were listed as specially resettled. Of this number, 1.835.078 people were classified as permanently resettled. Of these, 365.173 Chechen-Ingush, 57.491 Karachais, 31.873 Balkarians, 77.279 Kalmucks, 186.535 Crimean Tatars, 1.035.701 Germans were forcibly relocated. About 17 thousand people died in the railway echelons when they were settling on new land (Zemskov, 1990: 27).

The history of deportation began with the special resettlement of a group of wealthy peasants (kulaks) in 1929. Another name for this resettlement was “peasant resettlement.” It

intensified before the beginning of the Great Patriotic War and in the war years, continued until the end of 1950. Peasants susceptible to “Kulak resettlement”: were called as special settlers until 1934, 1934-1944 as “Labor settlers”, and since 1944 as special settlers. For more than 50 years, since the Great Patriotic War, the secret labor army in the USSR, as well as forced relocation based on its functioning, has resumed with special force in the war years. In the USPD data, in the section “Communication on the resettlement of peasants of 1930-1931”, it is indicated that, according to general estimates, 381.026 families, including 1.803.392 people were resettled. These documents show the number of inhabitants of each region. In 1930-1931, the state forced the rich peasants to move from their places of exile to other republics and regions, beyond the homeland, to a foreign land (Zemskov, 1990: 47).

In turn, the tragic fate of one of the small ethnic groups of Kazakhstan, the Turks of Meskhetian, who survived the situation, is a whole different story.

In 1921, the Soviet power was completely restored in Georgia, in connection with this, a new period began in the history of the Akhysk Turks. The state structure of the Akhyskians was completely annulled. Among the peoples of the USSR, the first cruel, two-faced national policy of the Communists during the period of 1928-1937 was experienced by the Georgian Turks. The proclaimed national policy really was directed against small nations (Tatimov, 1993: 27). Along with this, its threatening consequences were visible in the multinational regions of the Caucasus, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. For example, in the first place, this policy was optimal for large ethnic groups, that is, for those who have their own union republic. This was clearly seen in the example of Georgia and Azerbaijan, as small ethnic groups were oppressed and assimilated gradually. In the end, the implementation of this policy led to the development of large nationalities and the reduction of small ethnic groups. The results of the policy of this direction are clearly visible from the comparison of the censuses of 1926 and 1939. Secondly, the whole intelligentsia, the best representatives of this people was repressed and arrested (Panesh, 1991: 212).

In 1939, in all educational institutions of the regions where the Turks lived, education was conducted only in the Georgian language. During this period, they were forced to become Georgians, forcibly changing their nationality in the passport. At one time, Stalin in 1924 proposed Omar Fayk to change his nationality, to become a model for the Abkhaz, Adzharian and other nationalities living in Georgia. Omar Fayk was previously subjected to repression by the tsarist government. In the end, he joined the Military Revolutionary Committee of Georgia, headed by Filipp Makharadze (Jones, 2014: 47). In tragic times, when his nation was

in danger, he refused to change his nationality, “to become non-Turk”, and also ignored the sign of respect had given him that the “leader of the people”. To change the surname meant to become a coward, to commit treason. Set up against the Turks, the Soviet government was afraid of their unification with the Azerbaijanis, because they had similar languages and one roots. In 1925-1940 the government forcibly changed their nationality, turning them into Georgians, thereby trying to eradicate this nationality. The atrocities were not limited to this, later the Azerbaijanis, who were recorded as Georgians, were forcibly expelled from their native places. In those days, if the parents had indicated the nationality of the “Turks” in the document, the children could not get a passport (Panesh, 1991: 220)

The Turkish people, who for many years peacefully resided on the territory of modern Georgia and neighboring regions, stand out for their cultural, historical and ethnic characteristics. However, their ethnogenesis and ethnic history are considered in their connection with the ancient Turks and Georgians. But, in spite of this, the Turks of modern Georgia and Georgia of modern times never considered themselves Georgians for their ethno-confessional features. They did not forget that they stand apart from the Georgians and, in connection with this, preserved their culture, language and ethnic self-awareness. The peculiar ethnic identification of the people with a special destiny, as well as their rejection of mixing, assimilation with the Georgians, created certain difficulties for them (Jones, 2014: 53).

The totalitarian Soviet system and also aimed at chauvinism. The Georgian government, for the territory of Javakhetia and Meskheta to become purely Georgian, sought only an excuse for expelling the Turks from their historical homeland. Proof of this is that the arriving settlers were mixed thanks to mixed marriages, they lived in unsanitary conditions, in premises not adapted for winter residence. Even worse was the lack of food and, as a consequence; poor nutrition. All these factors eventually led to massive colds, there were also cases of typhoid and chronic typhus. The situation has deteriorated so much that the prosecutor’s office of the republic and the Ili district of the Almaty region of the Council of People’s Commissars of the KazSSR interfered in this matter on January 29, 1939, a special resolution was adopted No. 13 (TGA of the RK. Ф.1137; Op. 1, d 48; Op. (3) 6. - L.19).

For the greater part of the public, including for numerous representatives of the Turkish ethnos in Kazakhstan, it is believed that the indisputable evidence of the completion of forced relocation is the events of November 14, 1944. The archival documents of the Central Executive Committee of the RK prove that the resettlement of the first group of Turks of Akhysk to our republic against their will, together with the Kurds and Armenians at the end

of 1938. For example, they were registered at the Kuchuk state farm No. 13 in the Ili district of the Almaty region (TGA of the RK. Ф.1137; Op. 1, d 48; Op. (3) 6. - L.20).

Residential houses and housing conditions of immigrants could only be compared with prisons and camps, which represented a very serious picture. During the Great Patriotic War, Georgian territory was not damaged by the attack of German troops. Despite this, by accusing the Turks of Akhysk, that they supported the German government, the Soviet government began to persecute the people. Now we know the reason for the unlawful actions of the Georgian government, which was openly supported by I.V. Stalin. It was the desire to clear the territory of Georgia for them. Before that, in the second half of 1930, in the neighboring Azerbaijan and Armenia, there was a similar purge directed against the Kurds. Now this “practice” has been implemented in Georgia. In those years, 150.000 Turks lived in the southern region of Georgia. More than forty thousand of them fought in the ranks of the Red Army, of which 26.000 died heroically in bloody battles. Hundreds of Akhyskians were awarded with various orders, medals, and eight of them: Bekir Mustafayev, Agaly Mamedov, Badyr Muradov, Karim Ismailov, Ibrahim Budzhigal, Mafiz Zhulfayev, Murtaz Carsliev received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union (Atabaki ve Mehendale, 2005: 23).

The resettlement of the Turks of Akhysk was based on a peculiar ideology and was carried out flawlessly. On April 12, 1944, the chairman of the NKVD of Georgia G. Karanadze wrote to the chairman of the NKVD of the USSR L. Beriia that part of the Kurds and Azerbaijanis left their settlements and arrived in Tbilisi, where they carried out illegal actions. L. Beria on July 24, 1944 in his letter wrote to I. Stalin about the necessity of forced relocation of 16.700 families of Turks and Kurds from the regions of Akhaltsykh, Adigen, Akhalkalak, Aspindzi, Bogdanov and Adzhar and other settlements of the USSR in order to improve Georgia’s border security (Atabaki ve Mehendale, 2005: 25). And they also wanted to get rid of all Muslims in the areas indicated by the Georgian government. Forcibly relocating the Muslims of Meskheta, that is, the Turks of Akhysk began on November 14, 1944, ended in January 1945. In the process, it was planned to relocate 86.000 Muslims from 220 settlements, and in fact, 96 367 people were forcibly resettled. In this list, the Turks made 66.823, Kurds 8.843, Hemshins 13.997 inhabitants. Unfortunately, the tragedy of these peoples did not end there. 15.432 Turks or 16% died in the first month on the road or in the place of exile (Panesh, 1991: 170).

As it was mentioned above, the fate of many forcibly relocated peoples was equally tragic. All of them were resettled to the east, mainly to Kazakhstan, Central Asia and Siberia.

Such a cruel policy led by the Soviet totalitarian regime was not something new. This policy at one time was widely applied to the colonial peoples of tsarist Russia. For example, in the nineteenth century, those who participated in the uprising in Poland and were unable to achieve national independence moved to Kazakhstan and Siberia (Galiev, 1971: 112).

It was such punitive measures that were later taken against the people from Bessarabia and Moldova (Valikhanov, 1998: 73), Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia, the Baltic countries, whose nationality and ethnocultural environment was completely foreign to them, was applied to foreigners in the outlying lands of the Russian Empire (Relocation of Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians to the East // Joseph Stalin-Lawrence Beria, “They must be deported ...”: Documents, facts, comments / Entry. article, comp. and afterword by N.F. Bugating, Moskow, 1992: 201).

The Soviet government applied the same imperialistic method to the Turks, which had previously been applied to representatives of small ethnic groups (Galiev, 1971: 114). The reason for using this method is the desire of Stalin to mix representatives of resettled ethnoses in places of settlement with Muslim peoples, in order to assimilate them. However, this policy was not fully implemented, as the people subject to deportation had their own language, religion, culture, customs and traditions. On July 31, 1944, according to the OMK decree “top secret”, an order was given to the Kazakh government to resettle 40.000 migrants from Georgia in different places. 110-120 thousand forcibly relocated were distributed to ten families in various regions, districts, villages of Central Asia and Kazakhstan (Panesh, 1991: 173). This political strategy was deeply thought out and aimed at assimilation of these peoples, the fact that the younger generation, and in particular, children will forget their history, culture, customs, traditions and language. Kazakhstan was resettled by 6.300 Turkish families; the total number of people was 27.833. The exact quantitative indicator of the People’s Commissariat of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, forcibly relocated from the Internal Affairs of Georgia, was as follows: in the Almaty region - 2.544 families (11.004 people), Zhambyl region - 822 families (3.415 people), Kyzylorda region - 373 families 1.826 people), the Taldykorgan region - 337 families (1.441 people), the South Kazakhstan region - 2.233 families (10.147 people) (Galiev, 1971: 176).

Azerbaijani writer A. Nazily was one of the first to draw public attention to the problem of the Turks of Akhysk being investigated. In the section of his work on the 1944 census, the number of people who were secretly relocated was approximately: from Akhysk - 64 villages, 30.000 people; from Adygon - 72 villages, 40.000 people; from Aspindza - 59

villages, 35.000 people; from Akhelkalek - 11 villages, 5.000 people; from Bogdanov - 2 villages, 5.000 people. That is, of the 208 villages, 115.000 people were resettled (Panesh, 1991: 175). The data of L. Beria about the settlers indicated the number of 91.000 inhabitants. And in one of the magazines in Almaniac, it is stated that 180.000 people were resettled from 220 villages (Nacili, 1992: 210).

2. Two-Faced National Policy of the USSR

In 1944, before the migration, the Turks peacefully resided on the southern Georgia bordering with Turkey. November 19, 1944, in the city of Moscow, at a time when their fathers, spouses and children shed blood, defending the fatherland, their parents, relatives, and children raised on alert. Here the Soviet totalitarian system in practice realized its cruel policy directed against nationalities. Pursuing their own selfish goals and despite the basic merits of this people during the Great Patriotic War, a decision was made in favor of Georgian chauvinism - to free the territory of Georgia from Muslim people. The locals could not even understand what was happening, since the military, trying to fulfill the order ahead of schedule, without explaining anything, drove them out of the house. All Turks were gathered in the square. In order that no one could return home, soldiers armed with submachine guns were placed near the doors. Pushing people into crowded cars, several trucks were loaded into each truck (Panesh, 1991: 178). For families whose relatives died at the front, as well as families where there were no men, there was no pity. Nobody had the opportunity to ask about anything, the order was executed in a hurry. So, for a few hours unaware civilians were loaded into cold wagons, in which cargo and livestock were transported, depriving their native land and hearth and were taken to foreign lands. People could not understand what was happening to them, they were at a loss for action for resettlement. Thus, on a cold night of November 11, 1944, more than 100.000 Turks were resettled from 220 villages from the districts of Akhysk, Akhalkalek, Aspindza, Adygon and Bogdanov of Meskheta-Mtskheta, which are located in the south of Georgia between two rivers Chorokha and Kura. At a time when the Turks, accusing of false betrayal, were expelled from their native places, many representatives of this people shed their blood in the war (Panesh, 1991: 179).

The English writer Robert Konguste wrote about this: "Depriving the Turkish people, numbering 200.000 people, the homeland, was forcibly expelled from their native places to a foreign land," he also sums up that "until 1968 nobody in the West knew about it. He writes about the fact that this event can be imagined so that at one point mysteriously disappear completely all residents of Iceland or New Zealand, Kuwait or Alaska (Nacili, 1992: 60).

Twenty-five years in this event and it is still not understood by geographers. In their opinion, the Turks still live in their former places, in the same regions. In official publications until 1945-1958, a ban was imposed on real information about immigrants. Now, in conditions of independence, in the conditions of democratic Kazakhstan, it is difficult to understand how one can hide the truth about the people's general hunger, it is impossible to understand the deportation directed against their own people, crimes committed from terrorist positions. If to tell the truth, then, according to the ideology of the totalitarian Soviet state, strict control was established over all. Such control was carried out not only from the position of the NKVD, but also with the participation of all state organizations and institutions. Along with this, the state, first of all, took under control this negative information, sought that they did not get on the pages of the press. In the Soviet encyclopedias about the Akhysk Turks wrote: "Anatolian Turks, their languages belong to the Oguz group, the people are Turkish. These people love the Turks, establishes ties with them." Besides, two Georgian professors wrote pseudoscientific articles stating that the regions of Akhysk-Akhalkelek were strategic regions, and unreliable, unstable Turks were expelled from these places (Zeyrek, 2005: 68).

For the Turks and other deported peoples, a curfew was established, beginning with the day of their arrival in Kazakhstan, that is, without special permission issued by the commandant's office it was forbidden to visit relatives, acquaintances and other public places. Persons subjected to compulsory relocation were to be noted monthly in the above commandant's office. In total, in these years, 24 such special correctional institutions operated on the territory of Kazakhstan. The exhausting curfew lasted 12 years. For immigrants under the decree of L. Beria, a special regime was established - an artificial barrier was built between the settlers and local residents (Zeyrek, 2005: 72). Near each residential area, district, region, on the road where pedestrians and vehicles pass through the railway bridge, near the buildings that close the passage, before the arrival of the train, the commandant's office delivered armed guards from the soldiers of the internal troops. In order that no immigrant, without the permission of the NKVD commandant's office, should leave his place of residence, even if there is a need for work; all trains, buses, vehicles and even carts were constantly inspected. However, the measures taken in relation to the deported Turks and other people, the victims of repression could not be restricted of their freedom. For example, in the reference on the struggle against refugees among the internally displaced people in the course of their resettlement in the territory of South Kazakhstan, the flight of tens of thousands of people was recorded. According to the event on October 1, 1948, 2.310 Turks, Hamshins and

Kurds fled, most of them are representatives of the ethnos under study (People deported to Kazakhstan: time and fate, Almaty, 1998: 362).

If the commandant, stopping any bus with passengers moving along the way of the train, by asking question “Are there strangers here?”, did not receive a proper answer, he checked all the passengers. And if in the course of the inspection there was an illegal migrant - he removed it from transport, took him under arrest, and as usual he was repressed. Another example, in early 1950 in the village of Karakundiz, Zhambyl region, in the same place where the wedding of young Turkish couple was taking place, the bride was arrested for not having received permission from the commandant. Forcibly relocated and fit for work were used in various industries as cheap labor. This work was specifically monitored by the Resettlement Department, local parties and Soviet institutions. The standard of living of the resettled was very low. The government paid no particular attention to their material and living conditions (Zeyrek, 2005: 73). For example, in order to receive the necessary credit, compulsorily resettled on a mandatory basis: “They were required to submit a certificate of the MIA’s commandant’s office, their guarantee obligation, a guarantee from the organization, township or institution that the special settler would be on time to pay the loan, permission to receive a loan from the executive committee and a certificate from the kolkhoz, that the recipient of the loan has a specific workday. Because of the variety of securities that needed to be collected, because of the location of agricultural banks that issued loans, 70-100 km from populated areas, special settlers lost hope of obtaining a loan after ineffective work” (Panesh, 1991: 173).

3. For Immigrants Under the Decree of L. Beria

Under the influence of such difficulties forcibly relocated, outrage and hatred for the regime overwhelmed them, they tried to counteract this. But from their actions there was no result. They each separately and collectively wrote letters addressed to Stalin, asked to stop mockery of people, to free national groups from oppression and to save themselves from punitive measures. The authors of such letters were considered enemies of the people, who opposed the party and government, and they were again repressed. Thus, for writing a letter to Stalin, an officer of the Soviet army, awarded numerous military orders and medals during the Great Patriotic War, Alym Sottaev was detained for 25 years and brought to justice (People deported to Kazakhstan: time and fate, Almaty, 1998: 355).

On November 26, 1948, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Decree “On Criminal Responsibility for Escape from the Turkish Regions of the Soviet Union during the

Patriotic War.” This decree determined that especially resettled during the war will remain for life in this position. For an escape from the place of settlement, a punitive measure was used - twenty years of hard labor and five years of imprisonment. The above decision was put into force in June 1949. According to this decree of November 26, 1948, the resettled Karachais, Germans, Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, Kalmucks, Crimean Tatars, Crimean Greeks, Crimean Bulgarians, Crimean Armenians, Turks, Kurds, Hamshins and resettled in 1949 from the Baltic coast (Estonians , Latvians and Lithuanians) were resettled for life (Kozybayev, 1992: 7). They were denied the right to return to their native lands. For this reason, a receipt was received from the settlers: “I ... on November 26, 1948, I got acquainted with the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. According to this resolution, I realized that I was deprived of the right to return to my former place of residence, I remained forever in a special settlement: in case of self-willed departure from this place, I will go to penal servitude for twenty years” (Kozybayev, 1992: 9).

According to information from January 1, 1949, 2.300.223 people were especially resettled to the eastern regions of the USSR, of which 1.835.078 were registered as permanently settled. For example, 81.026 people were resettled from Georgia in 1944. On November 1, 1953, there were 974.900 special settlers in Kazakhstan, of which 13.143 people were in camps, colonies and prisons. 32.619 of the above, forcibly arrived from Georgia (Kozybayev, 1992: 11).

Underage adolescents who were specially resettled were placed on family records, and from the age of 16 they were put on special account in the commandant’s office. This situation was valid for “the children of the Germans, the North Caucasians, the Crimean Tatars, the Kalmyks, the Turks of the Akhysk” (Nacili, 1992: 72).

4. After the Death of Stalin

After the death of I.V. Stalin and the release of the posts of L. Beria and his other minions, the destiny of the deported peoples began to change. It should be noted that the Council of Ministers of the USSR, July 5, 1954 adopted a special Decree No. 1439-649 “On abolition of certain restrictions on the legal status of forcibly displaced.” Here, in connection with changes in the life of the deportees, on the legal position of the measures that have been applied to them before, are canceled (Mjskow, 1993: 123). Migrants, to take account of and engaged in socially useful work, given the right to stay in the vicinity of the area, region, the country, and in connection with the operational needs of departure beyond them, have the right to move freely in any locality. It was decided to forcibly resettle once a year in the

department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Children under 16 years of special resettles were removed from the accounting department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Later they were released from administrative control and they did not need to be noted. At the same time, punitive measures, such as the imposition of a fine, imprisonment in custody were annulled in the framework of administrative measures for various disciplinary violations in places of settlement of special settlers (Mjskow, 1993: 126).

Only in 1956 the Turks of Achiska were released from the curfew. In the indicated year, the regime established for the special resettlers was annulled, however, the Turks did not achieve their return to their homeland in Georgia. Many of them unwillingly stayed in places of settlement (Baymakhanov, 2003: 145).

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that it is important to consider national interests from the perspective of today, without forgetting the history of the people. A thorough study of the past is of great importance in the effective formation of modern public consciousness, which is confirmed by the words of President N.A. Nazarbayev: “This period of Soviet history shows how the rights of peoples were everywhere violated and facts of direct genocide took place. This is the years of the famine of 1920-1930, when millions of citizens died. The number of Kazakhs has halved, the Russian and other peoples have lost millions of honestly working people, educated people and professionals in their field. The genetic fund of many nationalities suffered irreparable damage. This is the general expulsion and execution of the best representatives of culture, science, literature and social thought. This is the general migration of people and the destruction of national structures. There was no guilt for those who came against their will in our republic (Baymakhanov, 2003: 148). Therefore, the reason for the resettlement lies not only in economic problems, but also in the desire of the descendants of the forcibly resettled Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Germans and other peoples to return to their historical homeland in their desire to participate in the construction of a national state” (Nazarbayev, 1998: 102).

Conclusion

Thus, the tragic fate of the representatives of the investigated nationality Caucasian Turks proves that the Soviet totalitarian system pursued a punitive policy against small nationalities. The Soviet government pursued several goals in the process of their expulsion and forced relocation. According to our opinion, the main fault is the fault of I. Stalin, L. Beria and other leaders of the Soviet totalitarian government, who, without agreeing with them, began to address issues relating to the freedom and destiny of the whole people. In

order to give their lands to numerous nationalities, such as Russians and Georgians, they were expelled from their native places. Secondly, this was done in order to convert forcibly displaced peoples into small nationalities, in this case they used the previously tried method of colonialism. In other words, these methods were used by the Ancient Roman Empire against the Jews, Spanish tortures in the Middle Ages - against the Moors, Great Britain in the 18-20 centuries - against the peoples of Africa and Asia. Along with this, they used such a colonial policy in Georgia of the Soviet era, forcibly resettled, scattering peoples as millet throughout the territory of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

In short, have been carried out gross violations of the law of the state - the USSR Constitution violated not only the rights of peoples and their statehood as liquidated autonomous republics, oblasts (an administrative division or region in Russia and the former Soviet Union, and in some of its former constituent republics). Simultaneously, the war highlighted the negatives and state policy in the sphere of national relations, showed that the society was not all smooth as it seemed for a long time the official state propaganda. The wounds of the people could not be forgotten.

For many years it took to correct the serious errors committed in national politics during the Great Patriotic War. They are now much more impact. The RSFSR Law “On the Rehabilitation of Repressed Peoples” from April 26, 1991, and “the victims of political repression” (1991) was not only a critical evaluation of these shares in respect of people, but also sets out measures for their rehabilitation.

We should never forget oppression on the basis of nationality in the former Russian Empire and what later the totalitarian Soviet state, according to the Stalin regime, turned into a people’s prison.

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