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**The participation of representatives of Ukraine and Kazakhstan
in the French Resistance Movement in the Second World War:
transnational aspect**

The article focuses on the fact that in historical researches of recent years more and more attention is paid to the study of the past of the world community and Ukraine and Kazakhstan, in particular based on a transnational idea. Its application can replace the confrontation of national narratives with their coexistence, and thus depart from the isolationism and provinciality of national historiography. In this context, an attempt has been made to reveal concrete, documented facts about the participation of the inhabitants of Ukraine and Kazakhstan and representatives of other nationalities in the French Resistance Movement in the Second World War. In particular, the thesis was based on the fact that, in addition to the French, the contingent of fighters against the Nazi invaders was formed in several ways: a) from former emigrants, who settled and lived in France before the war; b) the people whom the local patriots managed to release from captivity, concentration camps, labour camps, military factories and mines located on its territory; c) fugitives from the German Legions. It was emphasized that the French Resistance Movement began to unfold from the first days of the Second World War and the occupation of the country by Hitler's troops. His ranks grew and were gaining ever greater strength and scope both at the expense of ethnic Frenchmen and representatives of many other European nations. Due to this, there were thousands of representatives of Ukraine and hundreds of Kazakhs who courageously and bravely fought with the Nazis and thus made their significant contribution to the liberation of France from the invaders and to the defeat of Hitler's Germany. With the common goal and working closely together, they organized the sabotage of the factories and mines, prevented the regular movement of railroad trains with live power, military equipment, weapons and ammunition, arranged military operations against German fascist military formations, helped liberation slavery from concentration camps, etc.

Key words: Ukraine, Kazakhstan, France, Europe, Second World War, Resistance Movement, transnational history, Nazism, peoples, representatives.

Отримано: 18.08.2018

UDC 94(4)«1941/45»(=512.122)

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**KAZAKHS – PARTICIPANTS OF THE RESISTANCE
MOVEMENT IN FRANCE**

The anti-fascist Resistance movement, which unfolded during World War II in the countries of Europe, occupied by German and Italian fascists, including France, made a significant contribution to the victory over fascism. Soviet prisoners of war and civilians, forcibly hijacked by the fascists from the territory of the USSR, took an active part in this movement. Meanwhile, the question of the participation of Soviet citizens, in particular the Kazakhs, in the French Resistance movement

belongs to the number of still insufficiently developed in the history of the Second World War.

The study of archival documents shedding light on the participation of Kazakhs in the fight against fascism, on the fate of people caught in fascist captivity participating in the European resistance movement, discovering the burials of the deceased heroes, restoring the names of heroes officially considered missing to conduct, is the most important task for the formation and preservation of the historical memory of the Kazakh people, for the restoration of the real and true history of the World War II.

Comprehensive research on this topic with the extensive use of European archival materials was not carried out, despite their social and scientific relevance. The sources of these new data are foreign archival documents.

A complex interdisciplinary study of the problems of the participation of Kazakhs in the Second World War on the basis of new documents extracted from the archives of France, Belgium, Italy, Russia and Norway is a priority task of the international research project "Kazakhs in World War II: new documents from foreign archives" in which historians from Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Italy, Israel take part.

Key words: *Kazaks, World War II, France, new archival documents, Resistance*

In recent years, the interest of historians in the events of the Second World War has grown significantly. This is due, not least, to the expanded opportunities to attract new historical sources, foreign, previously inaccessible to researchers. This interest is also due to the fact that there is a struggle for the historical truth about the war.

The anti-fascist Resistance movement, which unfolded during World War II in the countries of Europe, occupied by German and Italian fascists, including France, made a significant contribution to the victory over fascism. Soviet prisoners of war and civilians, forcibly hijacked by the fascists from the territory of the USSR, took an active part in this movement. Meanwhile, the question of the participation of Soviet citizens, in particular the Kazakhs, in the French Resistance movement belongs to the number of still insufficiently developed in the history of the Second World War.

Under these conditions, the study of archival documents shed light on the participation of Kazakhs in the fight against fascism, on the fate of people caught in fascist captivity, participating in the European Resistance Movement in different countries, finding the burials of the deceased heroes, restoring the names of the heroes officially believed to be missing, is an important task for the formation and preservation of the historical memory of the Kazakh people, for the restoration of a real, true history of the World War II. Truthful, based on the study of archival documents, the reconstruction of events that took place during the war years and for various reasons not become the property of descendants is necessary for understanding our roots, the succession of generations.

The studying of the problem of the participation of Kazakhs in the World War II in European countries in the Soviet and Kazakh his-

torigraphy based on Kazakh and Russian archives' materials only. Foreign documents were not included in the scientific use.

In the modern historical science, the problems of the participation of Russian, Ukrainians, Azerbaijanis and Armenians in the resistance movement in the world are studied, but no data about Kazakhs is in these proceedings.

Almost the only work on this issue was an article by I.I. Malyar "Participation of Kazakhstan in the European resistance movement" [6].

More intensive study of particular issues of participation of Kazakh soldiers in World War II began in the period of independence. It is characterized by scientific works by G.M. Mendikulova, B.G. Ayagan, B.I. Sadykova, A. Kara, A. Kaken, S. Bekenova and others.

In 1995, in honour of the 50th anniversary of Victory was published memorial book of Kazakhstan «Bozdaktar». It was the first attempt to provide a complete statistical picture of the war. The names of those who died in battle, died from wounds and diseases in hospitals, died behind enemy lines or missing were collected in this book. The «Book of Memory» and the summary volume «Bozdaktar» is a true a monument to Kazakhstanis who died in the battles with fascism.

Particular attention to the problem ass paid in the scientific works by B.I. Sadykova, who investigates the activity of M. Chokay and history of the Turkestan Legion. B.I. Sadykova is the author of the script of the documentary «Zar, or those who were separated from the motherland.» In the «History of the Turkestan Legion in the documents», B.I. Sadykova for the first time describes the activities of the Turkestan national liberation movement, organized by Mustafa Chokay in Europe, his tactics and strategy. In 2011, she published a monograph «Mustafa Chokay in emigration». [12] All these works by B.I. Sadykova written on the base of archival documents from Germany, which had been collected and worked out well.

Associate Professor at the University of Mimar Sinan Kara A. wrote a book, which tells about the bitter fate of former soldiers of the Turkestan Legion. [4] The book of well-known Kazakh journalist A. Kaken is based on sources devoted to the history of the Turkestan Legion. [3] In 2007, the memoirs by S. Bekenov one of the prisoners of Nazi camps were published.

An article-memoir titled "I was in the Turkestan Legion" was published on the pages of the internet magazine. It tells about Akhmetbek Nurumov, who was captured exactly a month after the war began. This man went to a POW camp in Poland, Turkestan Legion and Kolyma, was convicted of treason, and waited a long time for rehabilitation.

Within the program "People in the stream of history", in 2014-2016 Dr. K. Aldazhumanov conducted research on the topic "Kazakhstan in the period of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union. 1941-1945". In particular, it has been affected by the problem of prisoners of war, in the first place – the Kazakhs. The author carefully conducted research in the State Archive of the Russian Federation.

One of the first books on the involvement of the intransians in the Resistance movement is a book «On les nommait des etrangers:

les immigrés dans la Resistance» written and published by Gaston Laroche in France in 1965 [5]. The author was one of the first to shed light on the participation of the Kazakhs in the liberation of the south of France from the fascist invaders.

According to the recollections of Gaston Laroche, 53 Turkestanians, 98 Georgians and 30 Poles in August 1944 went from Carmo to the French partisans to the village of Zhukeviel, where nineteen people were killed in one battle with the fascists [5, p.264].

We find the interesting information in the book «The Liberation of Toulouse and the region» by Pierre Berto, where in chapter VI, entitled «De Gaulle in Toulouse» it was written: «Qu'on se represente de gaulle debout sur le trottoir, moi a deux pas de cote et un pas en arriere, ravel a deux pas de moi, un pas en arriere. De Gaulle se tourne vers moi: «Qui c'est?» Moi, je me tourne vers Ravel: «Qui c'est?» Ravel: «Les Vlassow». Je transmets a de Gaulle.

Cetaient des Russes et des Mongols, des prisonniers sovetiques que les allemands avaient ramasses au debut de la campagne de Russie et qu'ils avaient retournes...» [1, p.198].

In France, in recent decades, a number of articles and books written by historians, journalists and veterans of the French Resistance have been published, in which the activities of the Soviet partisans in France were to some extent highlighted [10; 11].

However, for a truly complete and objective study of this issue, work with archival documents of the countries of Europe is necessary. This is a priority task of the international research project «Kazakhs in the World War II: new documents from foreign archives», in which scholars – historians from Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Italy, Israel take part.

Within the framework of the project, the authors conduct a complex, interdisciplinary study of problems of Kazakhs' participation in the World War II based on new documents extracted from the archives of France, Belgium, Italy, Russia and Norway.

In particular, one of the important successes in the research work on this problem are the documents, first discovered by Prof. Dr. G. Mendikulova, in the French National Archives, which confirm the memories of the Kazakh and French participants of those events.

The new names of Kazakhs and Turkestans, such as Ismailov, Karamergenov, Mukhamedzhanov, Abdullayev, who fought side by side with French Maqizaras, were found in the Archives Nationales funds [7; 8].

However, despite the fact that numerous archival documents confirm the active participation of thousands of Soviet citizens, in particular the Kazakhs, in the European Resistance Movement, it should be noted that the fact of alleged non-participation or ignorance of the participation of Soviet soldiers and officers in the Resistance Movement is often found in the archives of France. The lists that participated in the Resistance, for known reasons, were restored after the war, and only the French citizens were included in them. The participation of former prisoners of war in the military actions of the makizaras against the fascists is confirmed by documents compiled by the leaders of the

Resistance and stored in the *Service Historique de la Defense*, however, specific names in these documents are not called [13; 9].

This situation concerns not only our compatriots – participants of the Resistance, but also representatives of other countries, including European ones, too. Its roots lie in the political processes that took place in France at the end of the war and after it. To this day, the problem of the participation of foreigners in the French Resistance movement during the Second World War is completely unexplored in French and European historiography.

According to the professor of Oxford University Robert Gildea, the silence of the role of foreigners in the Resistance movement was quite a conscious political step and begins immediately after Charles de Gaulle's arrival in Paris and his address to the French at the Hotel de Ville on August 25, 1944 in which he proclaimed that France and the French liberated Paris by their own efforts. Later, according to R. Gildea, the national dimension of the Resistance became one of the foundations of the post-war national identity of the French nation while the pronounced international character of the struggle against fascism was marginalized [2, p.13].

The British researcher, having studied a huge number of documents, memories of the participants of the events, having analysed the fate of a large number of Resistance fighters of various nationalities, comes to the conclusion that “it may be more accurate to talk less about the French Resistance than about resistance in France” [2, p.232].

However, it should be noted that revealing in his study the role of representatives of many nationalities in the French Resistance movement R. Gildea does not mention the participation of citizens of the USSR who happened to be for various reasons (captivity, service in the national legions, etc.) in years of war on the territory of France, who fled and joined the Makisararas. Many of these people, including Kazakhstanis, stood shoulder to shoulder with Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, Jews, anti-fascist Germans, representatives of other nationalities, gave their lives in this struggle and were buried in French soil.

Careful study of archival documents and memoirs of participants in events should restore and make public the bright memory of our compatriots.

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Є. А. Надежук

Казахи – учасники руху опору в Франції

Антифашистський рух, який розгорнувся в часи Другої світової війни в країнах Європи, зробив значний внесок в перемогу над фашизмом. Радянські військовополонені і мирні мешканці, насильно захоплені фашистами з території СРСР, приймали активну участь в цьому русі. Попри це питання участі радянських громадян, зокрема казахів, в русі французького Опору відноситься до числа ще недостатньо вивчених питань в історії Другої світової війни.

Вивчення архівних документів дозволяє пролити світло на участь казахів в боротьбі з фашизмом, на долю людей, що опинилися в фашистському полоні і приймали участь в європейському русі Опору. Комплексне міждисциплінарне дослідження участі казахів в Другій світовій війні на основі нових документів, виявлених в архівах Франції, Бельгії, Італії, Росії і Норвегії, являється пріоритетним завданням міжнародного дослідницького проекту «Казахи в Другій світовій війні: нові документи з зарубіжних архівів», в якому приймають участь історики з Казахстану, України, Італії, Ізраїлю.

Ключові слова: казахи, Друга світова війна, Франція, нові архівні документи, рух Опору.

Є. А. Надежук

Казахи – учасники движения Сопротивления во Франции

Антифашистское движение, которое развернулось во время Второй мировой войны в странах Европы, сделало значительный вклад в победу над фашизмом. Советские военнопленные и мирные жители, насильственно захваченные фашистами с территории СССР, принимали активное участие в этом движении. Между

тем вопрос об участии советских граждан, в частности казахов, в движении французского Сопротивления относится к числу еще недостаточно изученных вопросов в истории Второй мировой войны.

Изучение архивных документов позволяет пролить свет на участие казахов в борьбе с фашизмом, на судьбы людей, оказавшихся в фашистском плену и участвовавших в европейском движении Сопротивления. Комплексное междисциплинарное исследование проблем участия казахов во Второй мировой войне на основе новых документов, извлеченных из архивов Франции, Бельгии, Италии, России и Норвегии, является приоритетной задачей международного исследовательского проекта «Казахи во Второй Мировой войне: новые документы из зарубежных архивов», в котором принимают участие историки из Казахстана, Украины, Италии, Израиля.

Ключевые слова: *казахи, Вторая мировая война, Франция, новые архивные документы, движение Сопротивления.*

Отримано: 25.07.2018