

***The Harvest of Sorrow* by Robert Conquest Review by Chris Caskie**

Evidence that Famine in Ukraine, Russia and Kazakhstan in the 1930s was a Genocide and Understanding the Jewish Motive of Eliminating 'Goyim'

The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine by Robert Conquest (published by Oxford University Press in 1986; my version published in London by The Bodley Head in 2002), is an important book in the historiography of the 'Holodomor' ("death by hunger") famine in Ukraine, Southern Russia and Kazakhstan in the 1930s. These regions are famous as agricultural loci, with fertile soil. There had been famines in these regions before (in 1891, 1906 and 1911), but none of those were anywhere near the scale of the three major artificial famines in the USSR in the 1920s, 30s and 40s.

Conquest dissected two policies, implemented in the late 1920s, which facilitated the Holodomor, namely 'collectivisation' and 'dekulakisation'. 'Collectivisation' involved the abolition of private property in land, and the concentration of the remaining peasantry in 'collective farms' under state control. 'Collectivisation' was implemented alongside 'dekulakisation', which involved the killing or deportation of millions of peasants. Peasants had their houses and property confiscated and they were removed with their families in cattle trains. Those who didn't die along the way were forced into slave labour camps, which ensured death for many. Supposedly, the state was concerned with rich peasants called 'kulaks', but this was a lie; peasants were targeted regardless of their social class, similar to the supposed targeting of the 'bourgeoisie', which was more or less a euphemism for any 'goyim' Jews felt like killing off. Conquest pointed out that—"Stalin's policies were presented in terms of a class analysis which made little apparent sense. They were also economically destructive in that they led to the 'liquidation' of the most efficient producers in the countryside."(p. 119) Another part of the build-up, typical of Jewish-run atrocities, was propaganda scene-setting. The Jewish director Sergei Eisenstein, in state-sponsored propaganda films, depicted 'kulaks' as fat, lazy, oppressive monsters.(p. 134)

Conquest made a convincing case that the famine was a genocide. The Soviet government (mostly Jewish) set excessively high grain requisition targets, which they knew were excessive, yet they enforced the targets until starvation began, and they continued enforcing them throughout starvation. Convoys were sent to confiscate farm produce and any foodstuffs that were ready to eat. While rations were established in the cities, no allowances were made in the villages, of which entire villages were exterminated. Orders were given to prevent peasants from entering the towns and expel them when they did. Food that was stored in the famine-afflicted areas was never released to the starving. Orders were given and enforced, to prevent food from being brought into Ukraine. Anybody who was caught hiding foodstuffs was either murdered or sent to slave labour camps.(p. 329) The excessive grain targets were not imposed on the most productive grain-producing areas, such as the rich Russian Central Agricultural Zone.(p. 327) However, even poor Ukrainian regions were targeted. All this evidence strongly suggests genocidal intent. Furthermore, the famine is fully established and corroborated by witnesses: the peasants themselves, local activists, Soviet officials and foreign observers. Nevertheless, it was made illegal within the USSR to suggest that there was a

famine and Soviet spokesmen abroad were instructed to deny that famine existed.(p. 329)

Step by step, Conquest adduced evidence of genocide. Conquest concluded—“The only conceivable defence is that Stalin and his associates did not know about the famine. This appears impossible to maintain in the face of the above. The verdict must be that they knew that the decrees of 1932 would result in famine, that they knew in the course of the famine itself that this had indeed been the result, and that orders were issued to ensure that the famine was not alleviated, and to confine it to certain areas.”(p. 327) Conquest estimated 7 million Ukrainians died as a result of the famine (of which 3 million were children) and 14.5 million died in total as a result of collectivisation. At the time of writing, *Wikipedia*, citing only one source, claims 3.5–5 million died in the Holodomor, while, of course, erroneously maintaining 6 million Jews died in the holohoax. Watch out for this: Popular sources are likely to underestimate the Holodomor as more people learn about it.

It's safe to say the biggest weakness of this book is Conquest's blanket ignorance of Jews in the USSR regime. Jewish orchestrators included Stalin as premier (refer to Miles Mathis' research for evidence of Jewishness); Lazar Kaganovich, as deputy premier; Yakov Yakovlev as People's Commissar for Agriculture; Grigory Kaminsky, as head of Kolkhozsentr, the main farm agency for the Russian republic, overseeing the collective farms, and Filipp Goloshchyokin as Party Secretary of Kazakhstan. Jews also controlled the NKVD law enforcement agency, who enforced the famine. I recommend consulting Jüri Lina's book *Under the Sign of the Scorpion: The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Empire* for lists of names of Jewish functionaries in the USSR.

In terms of motives, Conquest stated—“When it comes to motive, the special measures against the Ukraine and the Kuban were specifically linked with, and were contemporaneous with, a public campaign against their nationalism. In these, and the other areas affected, the apparent concern in the agrarian sphere proper was to break the spirit of the most recalcitrant regions of peasant resentment at collectivization. And when it comes to the Party itself the result, and presumable intention, was to eliminate those elements insufficiently disciplined in the suppression of bourgeois-humanitarian feelings.”(p. 329) Another motive, underrated by Conquest and other researchers, is that the produce seized through collectivisation was sold to make money. Historians cite figures such as 2 million tons of grain exported in 1929, but I haven't seen people assess how much money was made.

In my opinion, one of motives of the famine was simply to kill off 'goyim', in accordance with Jewish ethics. Why Jews would want this? My working hypothesis is that Jews were historically a very religious group, wherever they were in the diaspora. Jews who did not agree with their group ethics, notably hostile attitudes towards outsiders, left their community. At the same time, their religion was the glue that held their community together. Therefore, over time, I suspect there was a selection process for Jews who became, on average, more mentally acclimated to thinking in ways that are consonant with their religious ethics. Jewish thinking habits, amply evidenced in Jewish-mediated affairs around the world, include routine lying, as encouraged by Jewish stories and laws; lacking empathy and remorse for others; not accepting blame for wrongdoing; being paranoid about others; feeling victimised

and being fanatical about ideas. These are all negative traits; possibly some positive traits were selected for as well. This phenomenon, also observed in other populations, is normally referred to as 'cultural selection'. In my view, cultural selection in Jews, consolidating genotypic expressions, explains why, for instance, Jews who are not religious still often behave in corrupt ways, and why hardly any Jews have spoken out against Jewish hegemony. I should point out that these traits may be subtle and may be absent in some Jews. I think it's a case of a higher frequency of these traits among Jews and I don't think these traits normally dominate the thinking of Jews, since many Jews may be perfectly normal or reasonable in other facets of their psychology.

Case in point, the starvation of millions of Ukrainians and others was completely unfair and unjustified, but the Jews who orchestrated it were not unreasonable in all of their thinking, neither were they psychopathic or anti-human in all aspects, unlike e.g. some serial killers. However, the fact is, large numbers of Jews acted in lockstep manner to starve, murder and imprison people on a wholesale scale. This sort of cruel aggression towards others seems to be proportionately far more common in Jews. There are many comparable examples, such as the Jews who influenced 'communism' and famine in China; the Jews who organised atrocities against Russians and Germans during the Second World War; the Jews who organised the genocide of the Armenians, Assyrians and Greeks in the 1910s–20s; Jews who mass murder and displace Palestinians while claiming to be victims; Jews arranging military incursions into Middle Eastern countries, backed by fear porn about terrorism; Jews encouraging violence against whites in South Africa, and so on. It's been a long-term pattern of rich and powerful Jews to arrange mass deaths of perceived enemies. In sum, I think that Jewish antagonism against 'goyim' is rooted in their psychology, ossified in a process of selection according to their religious ethics. I don't think Jews planned the selection process; I think it was an incidental consequence of their cultural evolution.

Chris Caskie - 23 July 2023