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Reporting on: ICC
Representing: The Sydney Herald

Nikita Khrushchev Trial

Soviet Leader Nikita Khrushchev was put on trial regarding his role in the Ukraine famine of 1930-1933, involvement in purges wiping out over 400,000 Ukrainians, mass deportation, torture, involvement in a massacre resulting in the death of 900,000, involvement in poisoning of Ukrainian water, and torture not only in private interrogation rooms of prisoners, but also in public places, with viewers present.

Khrushchev was a full fledged member of the communist party, and served as a First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The defending party states that Nikita Khrushchev's involvement was due to primarily threats under Joseph Stalin, as Khrushchev had, in the past, attempted to distribute food and grain to various rural areas in Ukraine during the famine in 1946, which was declared to be of natural causes, unlike the famines of 1930-1933, which were put into place by the communist party.

The defending party further defends Khrushchev with his 1956 speech against the atrocities committed by Joseph Stalin, after his death earlier that year. The defending party emphasizes that this was due to Khrushchev's inability to speak out against Stalin during his reign in fear for his life and his family's life, also pointing out to Khrushchev's earlier attempts to discourage Stalin's cruel treatment, lobbying against him to stop, however Khrushchev was immediately demoted from his rank. Furthermore, Khrushchev's attempt to distribute food among starving people in 1946, a time where Stalin's power was weaker than in 1930, supports the argument that he had been involved in these earlier horrors and purges because he was under orders from Joseph Stalin himself.

The defending party attempts to declare that Nikita Khrushchev did not have a choice in the matter of these horrible actions and that he was forced to by Joseph Stalin and was not guilty for committing the crimes under his own will to do so.