

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ ЖОҒАРЫ БІЛІМ МИНИСТРАЛІГІ
ҒЫЛЫМ КОМИТЕТІ
Ш.Ш. УӘЛИХАНОВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ТАРИХ ЖӘНЕ ЭТНОЛОГИЯ ИНСТИТУТЫ



«EDU.E-HISTORY.KZ» ЭЛЕКТРОНДЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛЫ



2023.10 (3)
шілде-қыркүйек

ISSN 2710-3994

ISSN 2710-3994 (online)

Құрылтайшысы және баспагері: Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі
Ғылым комитеті Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты ШЖҚ РМК

Ғылыми журнал Қазақстан Республикасы Инвестициялар және даму министрлігінің Байланыс, ақпараттандыру және ақпарат комитетінде 2014 ж. 29 қазанында тіркелген. Тіркеу нөмірі № 14602-ИА. Жылына 4 рет жарияланады (электронды нұсқада).

Журналда тарих ғылымының *келесі бағыттары* бойынша ғылыми жұмыстар жарияланады: тарих (дүниежүзі және Қазақстан тарихы), деректану және тарихнама, археология, этнология, антропология.

Жарияланым тілдері: қазақ, орыс, ағылшын.

Редакция мен баспаның мекен-жайы:

050010 Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28-үй

ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты ШЖҚ РМК

Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

Е-mail: edu.history@bk.ru

Журнал сайты: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

© Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы
Тарих және этнология институты 2022
© Авторлар ұжымы, 2023

БАС РЕДАКТОР

Қабылдинов Зиябек Ермұқанұлы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корр.-мүшесі, ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының директоры. (Қазақстан)

РЕДАКЦИЯЛЫҚ АЛҚА

Аяған Бүркітбай Ғелманұлы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Мемлекет тарихы институты директорының орынбасары. (Қазақстан)

Әлімбай Нұрсан — тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, профессор, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының бас ғылыми қызметкері. (Қазақстан)

Әбіл Еркін Аманжолұлы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР БҒМ ҒК Мемлекет тарихы институтының директоры. (Қазақстан)

Вернер Кунтһиа (Werner, Cynthia) — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Техас университеті. (АҚШ).

Голден Кэтти Стромайл (Kathie Stromile Golden) — PhD, Миссисипи өңірлік мемлекеттік университеті (Mississippi Valley State University). (АҚШ)

Кәрібаев Берекет Бақытжанұлы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, «Қазақстан тарихы» кафедрасының меңгерушісі. (Қазақстан)

Қожамжарова Дария Пернешқызы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, М. Әуезов атындағы Оңтүстік Қазақстан университетінің ректоры. (Қазақстан)

Кожирова Светлана Басиевна — саясаттану ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Фудан Университетінің Қытай және Орталық Азияны зерттеу орталығының мен «Астана» ХҒК бірлескен директоры. (Қазақстан)

Дайнер Александр (Diener Alexander) — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Канзас университеті. (АҚШ)

Көкебаева Гүлжауһар Какенқызы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті. (Қазақстан)

Көмеков Болат Ешмұхамедұлы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті Халықаралық қыпшақтану институтының директоры, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің профессоры. (Қазақстан)

Матыжанов Кенжехан Ісләмжанұлы — филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корр.-мүшесі, М.О. Әуезов атындағы әдебиет және өнер институтының директоры. (Қазақстан)

Моррисон Александр (Morrison Alexander) — PhD, Оксфорд университетінің профессоры. (Ұлыбритания)

Муминов Ашірбек Құрбанұлы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Ислам тарихы, өнер және мәдениет ғылыми-зерттеу орталығының аға ғылыми қызметкері IRCICA – İslam Tarih, Sanat ve Kültür Araştırma Merkezi. (Түркия)

Римантас Желвис (Želvys Rimantas) — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Вильнюс педагогикалық университеті. (Литва)

Самашев Зайнолла Самашұлы — археолог, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Герман археология институтының корр.-мүшесі, ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Ә. Марғұлан атындағы Археология институты. (Қазақстан)

Смағұлов Оразак Смағұлұлы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Балон ғылым академиясының корр.-мүшесі, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы сыйлықтың лауреаты, ғылым мен техниканың еңбек сіңірген қайраткері, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің профессоры. (Қазақстан)

Сыдықов Ерлан Бәтташұлы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университетінің ректоры. (Қазақстан)

Таймағамбетов Жәкен Қожахметұлы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, ҚР Ұлттық музейі. (Қазақстан)

ЖАУАПТЫ РЕДАКТОР

Қаипбаева Айнагүл Толғанбайқызы — тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдастырылған профессор, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының жетекші ғылыми қызметкері. (Қазақстан)

ҒЫЛЫМИ РЕДАКТОРЛАР

Қозыбаева Махаббат Мәлікқызы — PhD, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының Астана қаласындағы филиалының директоры. (Қазақстан)

Қапаева Айжан Тоқанқызы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының Бас ғылыми қызметкері. (Қазақстан)

Кубеев Рустем Жаулыбайұлы — Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының ғылыми қызметкері. (Қазақстан)

ТЕХНИКАЛЫҚ ХАТШЫ

Копеева Сания Жұматайқызы — Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының қызметкері. (Қазақстан).

ISSN 2710-3994 (online)

Учредитель и издатель: РГП на ПХВ «Институт истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова» Комитета науки Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан

Научный журнал зарегистрирован в Комитете связи, информатизации и информации Министерства по инвестициям и развитию Республики Казахстан, свидетельство о регистрации:

№ 14602-ИА от 29.10.2014 г. Публикуется 4 раза в год (в электронном формате).

В журнале публикуются научные работы *по следующим направлениям* исторической науки: история (всемирная история и история Казахстана), источниковедение и историография, археология, этнология, антропология.

Языки публикации: казахский, русский, английский.

Адрес редакции и издательства:

050010 Республика Казахстан, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, д. 28

РГП на ПХВ Институт истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова КН МНВО РК

Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

E-mail: edu.history@bk.ru

Сайт журнала: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

© Институт истории и этнологии
им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова, 2023
© Коллектив авторов, 2023

ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

Кабульдинов Зиябек Ермуханович — доктор исторических наук, профессор, чл.-корр. НАН РК, директор Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова КН МНВО РК. (Казахстан)

РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ

Алимбай Нурсан — кандидат исторических наук, профессор, главный научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан)

Абиль Еркин Аманжолович — доктор исторических наук, профессор, директор Института истории государства КН МНВО РК. (Казахстан)

Аяган Буркитбай Гелманович — доктор исторических наук, профессор, заместитель директора Института истории государства КН МНВО РК. (Казахстан)

Вернер Синтия (Werner, Cynthia) — доктор исторических наук, профессор. Техасский университет. (США)

Голден Кэти Стромайл (Kathie Stromile Golden) — PhD, Государственный университет долины Миссисипи (Mississippi Valley State University). (США)

Дайнер Александр (Diener Alexander) — доктор исторических наук, профессор. Канзасский университет. (США)

Исмагулов Оразак Исмагулович — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, член-корр. Болонской академии наук, лауреат премии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова, заслуженный деятель науки и техники, профессор Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева. (Казахстан)

Карибаев Берекет Бахытжанович — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, заведующий кафедрой истории Казахстана, Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби. (Казахстан)

Кожамжарова Дария Пернешовна — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, ректор Южно-Казахстанского университета им. М. Ауэзова. (Казахстан)

Кожирова Светлана Басиевна — доктор политических наук, профессор, содиректор Центра исследования Китая и Центральной Азии Фуданьского Университета и МНК «Астана», руководитель Центра китайских и азиатских исследований. (Казахстан)

Кокебаева Гульжаухар Какеновна — доктор исторических наук, профессор Казахского национального педагогического университета имени Абая. (Казахстан)

Кумеков Болат Ешмухамбетович — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, директор Международного института кипчаковедения Казахского национального университета имени аль-Фараби, профессор Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева. (Казахстан)

Матыжанов Кенжехан Слямжанович — доктор филологических наук, профессор, чл.-корр. НАН РК, директор Института литературы и искусства им. М. Ауэзова. (Казахстан)

Моррисон Александр (Morrison Alexander) — PhD, профессор Оксфордского университета. (Великобритания)

Муминов Аширбек Курбанович — доктор исторических наук, профессор, старший научный сотрудник Исследовательского центра исламской истории, искусства и культуры. IRCICA – İslâm Tarih, Sanat ve Kültür Araştırma Merkezi. (Турция)

Римантас Желвис (Želvys Rimantas) — доктор педагогических наук, профессор, Вильнюсский педагогический университет. (Литва)

Самашев Зайнолла Самашевич — археолог, доктор исторических наук, профессор, чл.-корр. Германского археологического института. Институт археологии им. А. Маргулана КН МНВО РК. (Казахстан)

Сыдыков Ерлан Батташевич — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, ректор Евразийского национального университета им. Л.Н. Гумилева. (Казахстан)

Таймагамбетов Жакен Кожаметович — доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, Национальный музей РК. (Казахстан)

ОТВЕТСТВЕННЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

Каипбаева Айнагуль Толганбаевна — кандидат исторических наук, ведущий научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан)

НАУЧНЫЕ РЕДАКТОРЫ

Козыбаева Махаббат Маликовна — PhD, директор филиала в г. Астана Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан).

Капаева Айжан Токановна — доктор исторических наук, профессор, главный научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан).

Кубеев Рустем Джаулыбайулы — научный сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан).

ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ СЕКРЕТАРЬ

Копеева Сания Жуматаевна — сотрудник Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова. (Казахстан).

ISSN 2710-3994 (online)

Founder and publisher: RSE on REM “Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology” of the Committee of Science of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The scientific journal is registered at the Committee for Communications, Informatization and Information of the Ministry for Investments and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, registration certificate: No. 14602-IA dated October 29, 2014. The journal is published 4 times a year (in electronic format).

The journal publishes scientific works in the *following areas* of historical science: history (world history and history of Kazakhstan), source studies and historiography, archeology, ethnology, anthropology.

Publication languages: Kazakh, Russian, English.

Editorial and publisher address:

28 Shevchenko Str., 050010, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

RSE on REM Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology CS MSHE of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Tel.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

E-mail: edu.history@bk.ru

Journal website: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

© Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute
of History and Ethnology, 2023
© Group of authors, 2023

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Kabuldinov Ziabek Ermukhanovich — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Director of Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology SC MSHE RK. (Kazakhstan)

EDITORIAL BOARD

Alimbay Nursan — Candidate of Historical Sciences, Professor, Chief Researcher at the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. (Kazakhstan)

Abil Yerkin Amanzholovich — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Director of the Institute of History of the State CS MES RK. (Kazakhstan)

Ayagan Burkitbai Gelmanovich — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Deputy Director of the Institute of History of the State SCMSHE RK. (Kazakhstan)

Werner, Cynthia — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Texas university. (USA)

Golden Kathie Stromile — PhD, Mississippi Valley State University. (USA)

Ismagulov Orazak Ismagulovich — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Corresponding Member of Bologna Academy of Sciences, winner of Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Award, Honored Worker of Science and Technology, Professor of L.N. Gumilyov University. (Kazakhstan)

Karibayev Bereket Bakhytzhonovich — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Head of the Department of History of Kazakhstan, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. (Kazakhstan) **Kozhamzharova Daria Perneshovna** — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the NAS of the Republic of Kazakhstan, rector of the M. Auezov South Kazakhstan University. (Kazakhstan)

Kozhirova Svetlana Bassieva — Doctor of Political Science, Professor, Co-Director of the Center for the Study of China and Central Asia of Fudan University and the International Scientific Complex of the National Company "Astana", Head of the Center for Chinese and Asian Studies. (Kazakhstan)

Diener Alexander — Doctor of Political Science, Professor, University of Kansas. (USA)

Kokebayeva Gulzhaukhar Kakenovna — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor at the Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University. (Kazakhstan)

Kumekov Bolat Eshmukhambetovich — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Director of the International Institute of Kipchak Studies of the Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Professor at L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. (Kazakhstan)

Matyzhanov Kenzhekhan Slyamzhanovich — Doctor of Philology, Professor, Corresponding Member of the NAS RK, Director of M. Auezov Institute of Literature and Art. (Kazakhstan)

Morrison Alexander — PhD, Professor, University of Oxford. (UK)

Muminov Ashirbek Kurbanovich — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Senior Researcher at the Research Center for Islamic History, Art and Culture. IRCICA (İslâm Tarih, Sanat ve Kültür Araştırma Merkezi). (Turkey)

Rimantas Želvys — Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Vilnius Pedagogical University. (Lithuania)

Samashev Zainolla Samashevich — archaeologist, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of German Archaeological Institute. A. Marghulan Institute of Archeology SC MSHE RK. (Kazakhstan)

Sydykov Erlan Battashevich — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Rector of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. (Kazakhstan)

Taimagambetov Zhaken Kozhakhmetovich — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, National Museum of the Republic of Kazakhstan. (Kazakhstan)

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

Kaipbayeva Ainagul Tolganbayevna — Candidate of Historical Sciences, leading researcher at Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology (Kazakhstan).

ACADEMIC EDITOR

Kozybayeva Makhabbat Malikovna — PhD, Director of Astana branch of the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. (Kazakhstan)

Kapaeva Aizhan Tokanovna — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Chief Researcher at the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. (Kazakhstan)

Kubeyev Rustem Dzhaulybayuly — researcher at Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. (Kazakhstan)

TECHNICAL SECRETARY


Kopeyeva Saniya Zhumataevna — researcher at Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. (Kazakhstan)

Published in the Republic of Kazakhstan
Electronic scientific journal “edu.e-history.kz”
Has been issued as a journal since 2014
ISSN 2710-3994.
Vol. 10. Is. 3, pp. 532–542, 2023
Journal homepage: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

FTAXP / MPHTI / IRSTI 03.20.
https://doi.org/10.51943/2710-3994_2023_35_3_532-542

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FAMINE IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE EARLY 1920S

*Makhabbat M. Kozybayeva*¹

¹Branch of the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology in Astana
(11/5, Kabanbai Batyr Ave., 010017 Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan)
PhD, Branch Director, Leading Researcher
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7223-2439>. E-mail: koz.mahabbat_85@mail.ru

© Ch.Ch. Valikhanov IHE, 2023

© Kozybayeva M.M., 2023

Abstract. *Introduction.* To date, a comprehensive study of the famine of 1921–1922 in Kazakhstan and its consequences, including the activities of international organizations in the fight against hunger and its consequences, remains one of the topical issues of national history. *Goals and objectives.* To study the activities of international humanitarian organizations in the fight against famine and its consequences in the territory of Kazakhstan. *Results.* The article examines the activities of providing assistance to the starving population of Kazakhstan of such international organizations as the American Relief Administration (ARA), the Quaker Friends Society (QFC), the Catholic Mission (Vatican Mission), Mezhrabpomgol, the Red Cross Society and others. The article shows the areas of their activities, the specifics and results of their work. International organizations have made a great contribution to the fight against famine in Kazakhstan, in a short period of time provided food and medical assistance, organized a network of food points and canteens for adults and children, and collaborated with orphanages and medical institutions. All humanitarian organizations worked on the basis of special agreements, which stipulated the conditions for granting them the right to free transportation of products by rail, the allocation of cars and horse-drawn vehicles, premises and warehouses, the protection of goods, equipment and maintenance of nutrition points, free use of telegraph and telephone communications. The activities of foreign humanitarian organizations helped the starving population of Kazakhstan return to normal when the famine in its most acute form passed, and the country faced a new task to eliminate its consequences.

Keywords: Famine, famine relief commission, international organizations, canteens, food aid, medical assistance, humanitarian mission

Acknowledgements. The article was prepared within the framework of the grant financing project of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan “Famine in Kazakhstan in 1921–1922 and its consequences (based on new archival and written sources)” (Registration number AP 09259227).


For citation: Kozybayeva M.M. International organizations in the fight against famine in Kazakhstan in the early 1920s // Electronic scientific journal “edu.e-history.kz”. 2023. Vol. 10. No. 3. Pp. 532–542. (In Eng.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994_2023_10_3_532-542

1920 ЖЫЛДЫҢ БАСЫНДА ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ АШТЫҚҚА ҚАРСЫ КҮРЕСКЕН ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҰЙЫМДАР

Махаббат Мәлікқызы Қозыбаева¹

¹Астана қаласындағы Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының филиалы (11/5-үй, Қабанбай батыр даңғ., 050010 Астана, Қазақстан Республикасы)

PhD докторы, филиалының директоры, жетекші ғылыми қызметкер

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7223-2439>. E-mail: koz.mahabbat_85@mail.ru

© Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов ат. ТЭИ, 2023

© Қозыбаева М.М., 2023

Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* Бүгінгі күнге дейін Қазақстандағы 1921–1922 жылдардағы ашаршылықты жан-жақты зерттеу және оның зардаптары, соның ішінде аштықпен және оның зардаптарымен күресудегі халықаралық ұйымдардың қызметі ұлттық тарихтың өзекті мәселелерінің бірі болып қала береді. *Зерттеудің мақсаты және міндеттері* – Қазақстан аумағында аштықпен және оның зардаптарымен күресудегі халықаралық гуманитарлық ұйымдардың қызметін зерттеу болып табылады. *Нәтижелер.* Мақалада Американың көмек көрсету басқармасы (АРА), Квакер достарының қоғамы (КДҚ), Католик Миссиясы (Ватикан Миссиясы), Межрабпомгол, Қызыл Крест Қоғамы және басқа ұйымдардың ашаршылықпен күресудегі қызметтері зерделенген. Мақалада олардың қызметінің бағыттары, жұмысының ерекшеліктері мен нәтижелері көрсетілген. Халықаралық ұйымдар Қазақстандағы аштықпен күресуге үлкен үлес қосты, аз уақыт ішінде азық-түлік пен медициналық көмек көрсетті, ересектер мен балаларға арналған тамақтандыру пункттері мен асханалар желісін ұйымдастырды, балалар үйлерімен және емдеу мекемелерімен бірлесе жұмыс істеді. Барлық гуманитарлық ұйымдар арнайы келісімдер негізінде жұмыс жасады. Оларға темір жол көлігімен өнімді тегін тасымалдау құқығын беру, автомобильдер мен ат көліктерін, үй-жайлар мен қоймаларды бөлу, тауарларды, жабдықтарды қорғау және техникалық қызмет көрсету, тамақтану пункттерін, телеграф және телефон байланысын тегін пайдалану шарттарын қарастырды. Шетелдік гуманитарлық ұйымдар аштықтан зардап шеккен Қазақстан халқының қалыпты жағдайға оралуына көмектесті.

Түйін сөздер: Ашаршылық, ашаршылыққа ұшырағандарға көмек беруші комиссия, халықаралық ұйымдар, асхана, азық-түлікпен көмектесу, медициналық көмек, гуманитарлық миссия

Алғыс. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігінің «1921–1922 жылдардағы Қазақстандағы жаппай ашаршылық және оның салдарлары (жаңа архивтік және жазбаша дереккөздер негізінде)» тақырыбындағы гранттық қаржыландыру жобасын жүзеге асыру аясында орындалды (жеке тіркеу нөмірі: АР 09259227).

Дәйексөз үшін: Қозыбаева М.М. 1920 жылдың басында Қазақстандағы аштыққа қарсы күрескен халықаралық ұйымдар // «edu.e-history.kz» электрондық ғылыми журналы. 2023. Т. 10. № 3. 532–542 бб. (Ағылш.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994_2023_10_3_532-542

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ В БОРЬБЕ С ГОЛОДОМ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ В НАЧАЛЕ 1920-Х ГГ.

Махаббат Маликовна Козыбаева¹

¹Филиал Института истории и этнологии имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова в г. Астана (д. 11/5, пр. Кабанбай батыра, 010017 Астана, Республика Казахстан)

доктор PhD, директор филиала, ведущий научный сотрудник

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7223-2439>. E-mail: koz.mahabbat_85@mail.ru

Аннотация. *Введение.* На сегодня всестороннее изучение голода 1921–1922 гг. в Казахстане и его последствий, в том числе деятельности международных организаций в борьбе с голодом и его последствиями, остается одним из актуальных вопросов отечественной истории. *Цель и задачи исследования* – изучить деятельность международных гуманитарных организаций в борьбе с голодом и его последствиями на территории Казахстана. *Результаты.* В статье изучена деятельность по оказанию помощи голодающему населению Казахстана таких международных организаций, как Американская администрация помощи (АРА), Общество друзей квакеров (ОДК), Католическая миссия (миссия Ватикана), Межрабпомгол, Общество Красного Креста и других. В статье показаны районы их деятельности, специфика и результаты работы. Международные организации внесли большой вклад в дело борьбы с голодом в Казахстане, в короткий период времени осуществили продовольственную и медицинскую помощь, организовали сеть питательных пунктов и столовых для взрослых и детей, сотрудничали с детскими домами и медицинскими учреждениями. Все гуманитарные организации работали на основании специальных соглашений, где прописывались условия о предоставлении им права безвозмездной перевозки продуктов по железным дорогам, выделении авто и гужевого транспорта, помещений и складов, охраны грузов, оборудования и обслуживания питательных пунктов, бесплатного пользования телеграфной и телефонной связью. Деятельность иностранных гуманитарных организаций помогла голодающему населению Казахстана войти в нормальное русло, когда голод в своей наиболее острой форме миновал, и перед страной встала новая задача по ликвидации его последствий.

Ключевые слова: Голод, комиссия помощи голодающим, международные организации, столовые, продовольственная помощь, медицинская помощь, гуманитарная миссия

Благодарность. Статья подготовлена в рамках реализации проекта грантового финансирования Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан «Голод в Казахстане в 1921–1922 годах и его последствия (на основе новых архивных и письменных источников)» (регистрационный номер: AP 09259227).

Для цитирования: Козыбаева М.М. Международные организации в борьбе с голодом в Казахстане в начале 1920-х гг. // Электронный научный журнал «edu.e-history.kz». 2023. Т. 10. № 3. С. 532–542. (На англ.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994_2023_10_3_532-542

Introduction

To date, a comprehensive study of the famine of 1921–1922 in Kazakhstan and its consequences, including the activities of foreign organizations in the fight against famine and its consequences remains one of the topical issues of national history. It must be admitted that the absolute number of starving people and those who died from the famine of 1921–1922 has not yet been established, since not all cases of death were timely registered and taken into account by local and central statistical bodies, and some of the documents were completely removed from archival funds. In turn, the open statement of the Soviet government about the famine in the summer of 1921, its appeal to the international community and the governments of individual countries with requests for help in obtaining international loans and credits, made it possible (in a fairly short time, by joint efforts) to organize work to help the starving people. Foreign humanitarian organizations have made a great contribution to the fight against famine in Soviet Russia and, in particular, in Kazakhstan, provided food and medical assistance in a short period of time, organized a network of nutritious points and canteens for adults and children, collaborated with orphanages and medical institutions. Despite studying various aspects of the famine of 1921–1922, the activity of foreign humanitarian organizations in the fight against famine and its consequences in the territory of Kazakhstan remains a poorly studied research issue.

Materials and Methods

Methodological basis of the study was the principle of historicism, since the object of study was studied in its evolutionary development and underwent changes in the indicated period. In the course of the study,

when studying archival sources, such general scientific methods as analysis, synthesis, statistical method, as well as special historical methods (historical-typological, problem-chronological, historical-systematic methods) were used. All these areas were united by a single methodological program based on the goal research. Rare archival documents identified in domestic and foreign archives, such as the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSA RK), the State Archive of the Russian Federation (SA RF), the Russian State Archive of Contemporary History, acted as a source base (RSACH), the State Archive of the Kostanay region (SA KR) and others. The revealed archival materials are represented mainly by office documents (protocols, reports, information messages) and statistical data. The theoretical basis of scientific research was the work of foreign and domestic scholars who have made a great contribution to the study of various aspects of the socio-economic history of Kazakhstan.

Discussion

The issue of famine as a socio-economic and demographic catastrophe and the role of foreign humanitarian organizations in helping the starving was often raised in the academic literature, in particular, in the works of both foreign and Kazakh researchers who studied certain aspects of the famine of the early 1920s in Kazakhstan. The first works on the famine of the early 1920s in Soviet Russia and interaction with foreign states in the fight against famine were written by party workers and were of a propaganda and ideological nature (Radek, 1921). A special place in the study of the activities of foreign humanitarian organizations in the fight against famine in Kazakhstan is occupied by the collection "Golod 1921–1922" (Golod, 1922), published by the representative office of the Russian Red Cross Society in America. The collection provides a comprehensive description of the famine in the RSFSR and the main areas of assistance to the starving, focuses on the specifics of the work of foreign humanitarian missions in its individual provinces. The work of N.I. Mardarovsky "Famine in Kirghizstan and the fight against crop shortages" (Mardarovsky, 1922), in which the author analyzes the causes of the famine of 1921–1922, and also determines the special role of various charitable organizations in helping the starving. Soviet historians Polyakov Yu.A. (Polyakov, 1967, 1975) and E.M. Khenkin (Khenkin, 1988) in their writings identified the causes of famine in the backwardness of agriculture and the consequences of the civil war and drought, and noted the role of international organizations in the fight against hunger in Soviet Russia. The Kazakh scholars, such as M.K. Kozybayev (Kozybayev, 2006), T.O. Omarbekov (Omarbekov, 1997), Zh.B. Abylkhozhin (Abylkhozhin, 1991), M.K. Koygeldiev (Koygeldiev, 2004), S.O. Smagulova (Smagulova, 2019) raised various aspects of the famine in the transition period as the consequences of the direct impact of the Soviet government on the transformation of the traditional economy and socio-economic processes in the Kazakh steppe. Also, the works of researchers A.N. Alekseenko (Alekseenko, 1993), M.Kh. Assylbekov, A.B. Galiev (Assylbekov, Galiev, 1991), B.A. Mussaev (Mussaev, 2005) and others are devoted to the study of socio-demographic processes during the famine of the early 1920s. History of the activities of individual charitable organizations during the famine of 1921–1922 was covered by Russian researchers V. Schmidt (Schmidt, 2018), N.V. Usmanov (Usmanov, 2007; 2007a, 2015), G.G. Tsidenkov (Tsidenkov, 2018), T.P. Nazarova (Nazarova, 2010) and others. The works of foreign authors Edmondson Charles (Edmondson, 1977) and Bertrand M. Patenaude (Patenaude, 2002) highlight the Soviet policy to combat the famine of 1921 and the American relief expedition to Soviet Russia. In general, the general trends of domestic and foreign historiography show that the role of foreign organizations in the fight against famine in Kazakhstan in the early 1920s and the results of their work in the context of the consequences of this large-scale catastrophe still remain a little-studied research problem.

Results

In 1921–1922 the famine broke out on the territory of the RSFSR, taking on an unprecedented scale. The main causes of the famine were the civil war and the strict food policy of the Bolsheviks in conditions of drought and crop failure. Unprecedented famine, along with the affected regions of Kazakhstan, covered thirty-five provinces, Samara, Saratov provinces, the Volga region, Southern Ukraine, Crimea, Bashkiria, partly the Urals and Western Siberia suffered greatly. In August 1921, as part of the Kazakh ASSR, the following areas were officially included in the number of starving provinces: the Ural, Orenburg, Aktobe, Bukeyev provinces, the Kustanai province (excluding Kustanai district) and the special Adayevsky district (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 214).

Kazakhstan suffered more than other regions of the RSFSR covered by crop failure: under the blows of crop failure and mass loss of livestock, the economic life of the Kazakh Republic was shaken to the ground. While the agricultural population, with timely seed assistance, could still quite quickly restore the economy, the nomadic population living in cattle breeding, even with great support, needed years to revive the economy. In addition, the agricultural population of the region was easily removed from their places and moved to other agricultural regions - Ukraine and the central regions of Russia. This resettlement soon took on a mass character and was considered by the population as a chance for salvation from starvation. The nomadic population usually lived far from cities and railway stations and, due to isolation and economic life, rarely moved, which led to high mortality on the ground (SA RF, F. 1064. I. 1. C. 88. P. 55). In November 1921, the number of starving people in Kazakhstan amounted to 1,508 thousand people (or 1/3 of the population of the republic), and by March 1922 it reached more than 2,300 thousand people. (Alekseenko, 1993: 52).

Organizing the fight against hunger was a big test for the new government. In the summer of 1921, the Central Emergency Commission for Assistance to the Starving was created in Russia, which included all government bodies and institutions. In Kazakhstan, the republican commission to help the starving was headed by the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Kazakhstan, Seytkali Mendeshiev. Also, special commissions were created to assist the starving at the provincial and district executive committees of the republic. In order to alleviate the situation of the starving provinces, the mandatory food tax was removed from them, material support was provided in the amount of 50 million rubles to assist the nomadic population, and public catering was organized for the starving through canteens and food points. In prosperous regions of the USSR, representative offices of the Kazakh ASSR were opened to organize assistance to the starving. However, the slow flow of food resources and the almost complete lack of food supplies within the starving provinces with a chronic lack of funds, the vastness of the territory with poor communication and lack of horse-drawn transport put the work of the commissions to help the starving in an extremely difficult and hopeless situation (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 6B).

The Soviet government did not have enough of its own resources to help all the starving, and it was not possible to obtain foreign loans, since the country was in an economic blockade established by the Entente countries. In this situation, at the request of Lenin, the famous writer A.M. Gorky and Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church Tikhon in the summer of 1921 wrote appeals to the world community calling for help for the starving. These appeals were published in major world publications, and also sent to the personal addresses of well-known foreign politicians, after which several dozen foreign humanitarian organizations immediately responded to the call, ready to send their humanitarian missions to the starving regions of Soviet Russia, including Kazakhstan (RSACH, F. 3. I. 51. C. 7. P. 11).

Directly on the territory of Kazakhstan, the following foreign aid organizations operated: American Relief Administration – ARA (American Relief Administration), the Anglo-American Society of Friends (Quakers), the Pope's Relief Catholic Mission, the Red Cross Society and others who assisted local authorities in organizing famine relief. All humanitarian missions worked on the basis of special agreements, which stipulated the conditions for granting them the right to free transportation of products by rail, the allocation of cars and horse-drawn vehicles, premises and warehouses, the protection of goods, equipment, maintenance of nutrition points, free use of telegraph and telephone communications. In October 1921, the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee ordered all the people's commissariats and provincial executive committees to accept the requirements of the listed foreign organizations for steadfast fulfillment within 48 hours from the date of receipt and subject to minimizing all existing formalities. Servicing all the needs of these organizations, monitoring the transportation of their goods, taking measures to search for lagging behind and missing cars was entrusted to the Commission for Assistance to the Starving at the People's Commissariat of Food (SA KR, F. P-670. I. 1. C. 10. P. 1).

One of the first organizations to help the starving, which launched its activities in Kazakhstan, was the American Relief Administration (ARA), headed at that time by US Secretary of Commerce G. Hoover. Prior to appearing in Soviet Russia, the ARA provided assistance to the famine-stricken in thirteen European countries affected by the First World War and the associated economic crisis. She had a streamlined and ramified apparatus, which gained considerable experience in previous work. The ARA began its mission in Russia after the signing of the Riga Agreement of August 20, 1921, according to which its activities provided for the provision of

humanitarian assistance to the starving population, subject to the complete independence of actions and the maintenance of its structures at the expense of local authorities (SA RF, F. 1058. I. 1. C. 947. Pp. 112–114). At first, the ARA agreed to help only children and the sick. At the same time, food in canteens was given out only to children under the age of 14, and it was forbidden to take it home. However, due to the fact that most of the starving children did not even have the opportunity to reach nutritional points, after numerous negotiations and the allocation of additional funding by the US Congress in 1922, the ARA began to provide assistance to the adult starving population.

In Kazakhstan, the ARA began its work in November 1921. Prior to that, on October 28, 1921, the Central Commission for Relief under the CEC was preliminary notified of the American Organization for Assistance to the Starving, preparing to leave Moscow for the Kazakh Republic, for which it was necessary to prepare premises, warehouses, and canteens with full equipment. Arriving organization ARA gradually launched its activities in the city of Orenburg, then extended its work to the entire Orenburg province and to Aktyubinsk, where a huge number of refugees from the steppes accumulated. In general, the activities of the Orenburg office of the ARA extended to the Orenburg province, to which the southern cantons of Bashkiria were also tied in terms of supply, and to the Aktobe region, and the remaining provinces of the KSSR were under the jurisdiction of other offices of the ARA: the Kustanai province was part of the scope of the Ufa office, Ural and Bukey provinces – Saratov (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 118. P. 97).

Thanks to the activities of the ARA in the Orenburg province from November to December 1921, the number of canteens and the number of eaters increased dramatically: if in November there were 186 canteens, where 24,480 people ate. children, then in May 1922, with the assistance of the ARA, it was possible to organize 1002 canteens with a coverage of 255,345 people. children. From the spring of 1922, the ARA began to feed the adult population: in May, the number of adults fed in the province amounted to 499,612 people (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. L.7). In the Aktobe region, from January to August 1922, the number of canteens of the ARA increased from 319 to 527 with an increase in the number of children served from 25,000 to 89,718 people. The number of adults eating from April to August 1922 increased from 138,000 to 156,781 (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 7).

In the summer of 1922, the ARA extended its work to the Ural province, where by June 15, 1922, 190 canteens were organized, serving 65,979 children and 180,313 adults. In June 1922, 45,000 starving rations were assigned to the Bukey province. In July 1922, there were 30 canteens in the Kustanai province, in which 35,040 children and 36,600 people were fed. adults (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 7–7B). In June-July 1922, 339,508 children and 860,041 adults, including 240,000 people who lived in the regions of the Bashkir Republic, received food in canteens and warehouses of the Orenburg branch of the ARA (Usmanov, 2007: 114). At the same time, the ARA demanded that basic food be preserved in all children's canteens and in all canteens of orphanages, where it organized its own additional food, and also supplied rations to the starving, whom the communal department of the city of Orenburg attracted to public works to combat the unsanitary state of the city.

On the whole, the ARA carried out work not only on catering, but also on the provision of humanitarian assistance. So, in the period from November 1921 to August 1922, she provided humanitarian assistance to Kazakhstan in the amount of 1809 wagons in the form of food, clothing, medicines, things used in everyday life and household (CSA RK, F. 320. I. 1 C. 33. P. 76). In addition, the organization took an active part in the construction of a water supply system in the city of Orenburg, offered to supply nets and food to fishermen for catching fish in the Urals and distribute it free of charge to the population. The ARA made other proposals, but they were due to certain costs, which the republic could not make due to the lack of the necessary financial and material resources.

However, the Soviet government accepted the work of the ARA with great distrust and fear, and local officials even tried to interfere with its work. The scientific literature often mentions the opposition between the interests of the ARA and the Soviet leadership, primarily due to ideological differences that caused official structures to worry about the public activities of ARA agents. According to official information, the activities of the ARA caused a lot of criticism from the local population. The reports of the commissions mentioned that the ARA spent significant financial resources from the local budget on the maintenance of the administrative apparatus. One of the problems was also considered the absence of the Central Directorate of the ARA for the

KSSR and the actual administrative division of the republic into its branches. Conflicts often arose in the places of work of its representatives, which affected the moral and psychological situation. Since September 1922, the number of the population supplied with food by the ARA in the Kazakh provinces began to steadily decline, and in May 1923 the ARA completed its work in the Kustanai province, and in the summer of that year curtailed its activities in Orenburg and other regions (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 8).

Another foreign aid organization that worked in difficult areas was the religious Society of Friends of the Quakers. This society has worked in Russia since 1916 and provided assistance to refugees transferred from the front of the First World War to the Samara region. His activities continued for some time after the revolution, but soon had to stop due to lack of supplies from England and America. Between February and September 1921, the English and American branches of the society united, after which it again began humanitarian work. In Kazakhstan, the work of Quakers was carried out mainly in the Kustanai province, where they arrived in June 1922 from the city of Buzuluk, Samara province. According to eyewitnesses, compared to the ARA, this famine relief organization did not require any maintenance or expenses from the local authorities, since it paid its own expenses. The Quakers in the famine-stricken areas took the entire starving population into their own dependencies, supplying them with food, linen and clothing, medicines, seeds, and even agricultural implements. They carried out work in the Uritsky, Denisovsky, Adamovsky, and then Semiozerny districts of the Kustanai province. In July 1922, the Quakers brought in 45,000 poods of food, which were spent on feeding the hungry in these areas. In June 1922, the Quakers allocated 70,546 rations to the Kustanai province (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 8B).

Local authorities reported that, compared to the ARA, the JEC worked quietly, unobtrusively, and with the most insignificant apparatus. The Quakers extended the distribution of food to the limits of the volost, leaving the further disposal of food to the volost famine relief committees. The Society of Quaker Friends came closer to the interests of the population. Representatives of the Quakers independently traveled around the areas of their activity and strictly observed their principle: "Without religion, without a party, without nationalities, hasten to help the starving." Based on the analysis of the work of charitable organizations, it was recommended to extend the stay of the UEC in the Kustanai province and in other nearby regions in order to provide the necessary food assistance to that part of the population that, for various reasons, was left without sowing (CSA RK, F. 1215. I.1. C. 20. P. 10).

Assistance to the starving Kazakh provinces was also provided by the Catholic Mission (Vatican Mission), which came to Orenburg at the end of January 1923. On the territory of Kazakhstan, since March 1922, this organization has expanded its activities to Orenburg, Aktyubinsk, Akbulak and Dzburun Aktobe province. In addition, its task was to provide food for children and the unemployed in the city of Orenburg. As of March 5, 1923, the Catholic Mission had already organized the work of 275 canteens throughout Russia, where it provided food for 95,000 people, 6 distribution points for adults operated at its expense, and 250 shelters, orphanages and hospitals were provided with food and medicine. At the same time, the calorie content of hot meals provided by the Catholic Mission was higher than American rations and amounted to 800 calories for children under 14 years old and 1500 calories for children over 14 years old and adults (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 113. P. 97 rev.).

As of April 1, 1923, the Catholic Mission has already opened 704 canteens with service for 124,400 people, of which in Orenburg - for 20,580 people. In addition, humanitarian aid to the mission in the form of 3,905 poods of medicines and clothing was distributed in Orenburg and the districts. In the Orenburg province and other regions of the Kazakh steppe, thanks to the active work of the Catholic Mission, in May 1923 there were 207 canteens that provided food for 25,430 people, including 1,872 adults and 23,558 children. In Orenburg itself, 5 free canteens for 994 people were opened. from among the refugees, the unemployed, the disabled, the prisoners of the arrest house and students. For the period from March 13 to May 1, 1923, an additional 846 dry rations were issued by the mission according to the lists of those in special need. In the period from April 30 to May 6, 1923, the Catholic Mission held a "Week of Help for the Child", when in large cities of Russia its branches distributed 20 tons of baby food, 200 sets of clothes and 200 sets of linen and medicines in the amount of 25,000 US dollars. In connection with a good harvest and overcoming the famine at the all-Russian level, the branch of the Catholic Mission in Orenburg completed its work on June 20, 1923 (Tsidenkov, 2018: 237).

The Mezhrabkompomgol (International Working Committee to help the starving in Russia) under the

Comintern, which was created in 1921 on the initiative of Lenin, also helped the starving Kazakhstan. It received funds mainly from foreign workers and donations in favor of the starving Russia, and gave out rations primarily to the workers. According to the authorities, this organization has shown good commercial talent, selling clothes received from Moscow and buying food for orphanages in the Orenburg and Aktobe provinces with the proceeds. In total, 13 orphanages in both provinces were catering to the Orenburg subdivision of the Mezhrabkom, for which 1136 rations were issued (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 113. P. 97). On his initiative, at the expense of the Communist Party of Belgium, an orphanage was opened in Aktyubinsk, where more than 100 orphans found shelter. A kitchen-dining room was organized on the basis of the orphanage, where children were taught culinary arts and meals were prepared for a paid canteen, the proceeds of which went to the maintenance of the orphanage (SA RF, F. R-1064. I. 6. C. 56. P. 114). Also, the transfer of one tractor to the Stepnaya Commune agricultural artel should be attributed to its industrial assistance. Chiefs often conducted inspections of such orphanages and taught pupils various professions. In general, the Orenburg branch of Mezhrabpomgol in the period from April to July 1922 provided a monthly issuance of 4 to 5 thousand rations for adults, in the period from May to August 1922 - from 300 to 520 rations for children. In the period from June to August 1922, the organization provided 500 meals a month in children's canteens (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 8).

If the listed foreign aid organizations developed their activities mainly in cities, then servicing distant areas was under the jurisdiction of the medical and nutritional detachments of the Commissioner of the Russian Red Cross Society for the KSSR. The Red Cross worked closely with the CEC's Central Commission for Famine Relief, so food and medical care plans were developed jointly by both organizations. The Red Cross organized detachments in especially needy areas, but often found itself in a difficult situation due to the unsettled issue of the Center on the transfer of hungry cargo within the Kazakh Republic, since it did not have permission to free transportation of its cargo by rail, both in the form of a recipient and a sender. Therefore, he often had to resort to the practice of issuing powers of attorney to receive goods by rail. In turn, food was transported to remote villages and nomads by caravan route (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 113. P. 98).

The Red Cross provided food and medical assistance, mainly among the Kazakh population of the Orenburg, Aktobe, Kustanai and Bukey provinces. In the Ural province, a Ukrainian medical and nutritional detachment carried out its activities, dispensing up to 4,000 rations daily. Meals were mainly provided to pregnant women, children under 14 years of age and other starving people according to the lists provided by the pomgol and local village councils. In general, about 14 thousand people were provided with food through the Red Cross as of July 1922 (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 8b).

By 1923, the total number of Red Cross detachments working in the KSSR increased to 8 with 66 medical and nutritional stations (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 113. P. 99). Employees of the Red Cross provided medical and food assistance, cooperated with orphanages and medical institutions, canteens. Obviously, the Red Cross Society tried various measures to mitigate the consequences of the famine in the republic and, in particular, in the Orenburg province. However, the Red Cross existed solely on donations and had extremely meager funds, which significantly limited its activities.

Conclusion

Thanks to the joint efforts of the government and foreign humanitarian organizations, the acute famine in the Kazakh steppe was removed by the end of the summer of 1922, when only orphans and part of the population, completely devastated by hunger, remained in need of help. However, foreign famine relief organizations played a decisive role at the final stage of the fight against the consequences of famine, when activities were carried out in the state and locally, the essence of which was to eliminate the consequences of famine and improve the standard of living of the population in distressed regions.

In addition to the mentioned organizations, other foreign organizations came to the aid of the Kazakh population, such as the Nansen Committee, various religious and charitable organizations that organized medical and food units, placed patients in temporary mobile hospitals, collaborated with orphanages and medical institutions, nutrition centers. The Soviet leadership with great gratitude stated the desire of many foreign organizations to take part in organizing assistance to the starving, noted their contribution with letters of thanks. In general, foreign humanitarian organizations, together with the Soviet government, in a short period of time provided food and medical assistance of an unprecedented scale and saved thousands of people from death.

Activities of foreign humanitarian organizations helped the starving population of Kazakhstan return to normal when the famine in its most acute form was over, and the country faced a new task to eliminate its consequences.

Sources

CSA RK — Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan
 RSACH — Russian State Archive of Contemporary History
 SA KR — State archive of Kostanay region
 SA RF — State Archive of the Russian Federation

Источники

ЦГА РК — Центральный государственный архив Республики Казахстан
 РГАНИ — Российский государственный архив новейшей истории
 ГАКО — Государственный архив Костанайской области
 ГАРФ — Государственный архив Российской Федерации

References

- Abylhozhin, 1991 — *Abylhozhin Zh.B.* Tradicionnaia struktura Kazahstana: Socialno-ekonomicheskie aspekty funkcionirovaniia i transformacii, 1920–1930 gg. [The traditional structure of Kazakhstan: Socio-economic aspects of functioning and transformation, 1920–1930]. Alma-Ata: Gylym, 1991. 240 p. (In Russ.)
- Alekseenko, 1993 — *Alekseenko A.N.* Naselenie Kazahstana. 1920–1990 gg. [Population of Kazakhstan. 1920–1990]. Almaty: Gylym, 1993. 126 p. (In Russ.)
- Assylbekov, Galiev, 1991 — *Assylbekov M.H., Galiev A.B.* Socialno-demograficheskie processy v Kazahstane (1917–1980 gg.) [Socio-demographic processes in Kazakhstan (1917–1980)]. Almaty: Gylym, 1991. 288 p. (In Russ.)
- Edmondson, 1977 — *Edmondson, Charles M.* The Politics of Hunger: The Soviet Response to Famine, 1921. Europe-Asia Studies. 1977. Vol. 29. No 4. Pp. 506–518. (In Eng.)
- Golod, 1922 — *Golod 1921–1922: sbornik Predstavitelstva Rossiiskogo obschestva Krasnogo kresta v Amerike* [Famine 1921–1922: a collection of the Representation of the Russian Red Cross Society in America.]. New York: Ed. Representation of the Russian Red Cross Society in America, 1922. 160 p. (In Russ.)
- Koygeldiev, 2004 — *Koigeldiev M.Q.* Ulttyq saiasi elita. Qyzmety men tagdyry (XVIII–XX gg.). Zertteuler. [National political elite. Service and fate (XVIII–XX centuries). Studies]. Almaty: Jalın baspası, 2004. 400 p. (In Kaz.)
- Kozybayev, 2006 — *Kozybayev M.K.* Problemy metodologii, istoriografii i istochnikovedeniia istorii Kazahstana. Alma-Ata: Gylym, 2006. 272 p. (In Russ.)
- Mardarovskiy, 1922 — *Mardarovskiy N.I.* Golod v Kirgizii i borba s nedorodami [Famine in Kyrgyziya and the fight against crop failures]. Orenburg: Typolitographia, 1922. 29 p. (In Russ.)
- Mussaev, 2005 — *Mussaev B.A.* Golod v pervoi polovine 20-h godov XX veka v Kazahstane: Istoricheskii, socialno-politicheskii analiz [Famine in the first half of the 20s of the XX century in Kazakhstan: Historical, socio-political analysis]: Abstract of the Candidate's thesis. Uralsk, 2005. 30 p. (In Russ.)
- Nazarova, 2010 — *Nazarova T.P.* Golod 1921–1922 godov v mennonitskikh koloniyakh Orenburgskoy i Samarskoy guberniy [Famine of 1921–1922 in the Mennonite colonies of the Orenburg and Samara provinces]. Vestnik Volgogradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta. Series 4. History, Regional Studies, International Relations. 2010. No. 2(18). DOI: [10.15688/jvolsu4.2010.2.24](https://doi.org/10.15688/jvolsu4.2010.2.24)
- Omarbekov, 1997 — *Omarbekov T.* 20–30 jyl dardagy Qazaqstan qasireti [The tragedy of Kazakhstan in the 20s and 30s]. Almaty: Sanat, 1997. 320 p. (In Kaz.)
- Patenaude, 2002 — *Patenaude, Bertrand M.* The Big Show in Bololand: The American Relief Expedition to Soviet Russia in the Famine of 1921. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2002. 817 p. (In Eng.)
- Polyakov, 1967 — *Polyakov Yu.A.* Perehod k NEPu i sovetskoe krestianstvo [The transition to the NEP and the Soviet peasantry]. Moscow: Nauka, 1967. 519 p. (In Russ.)
- Polyakov, 1975 — *Polyakov Yu.A.* 1921-i: pobeda nad golodom [1921: victory over famine]. Moscow: Politizdat, 1975. 112 p. (In Russ.)

Radek, 1921 — *Radek K.B. Golod v Rossii i kapitalisticheskii mir* [Famine in Russia and the capitalist world]. Moscow, 1921. 12 p. (In Russ.)

Smagulova, 2019 — *Smagulova S. Asharshylyq qasirety* [The scourge of famine]. Book 1. Almaty: Eltany, 2019. 272 p. (In Kaz.)

Schmidt, 2018 — *Shmidt V. Tragediia Kazakhstana 1921–1922 godov: golod i ego posledstviia* [The tragedy of Kazakhstan in 1921–1922: famine and its consequences]. Vostochnyi arhiv. 2018. No. 1(37). Pp. 40–50. (In Russ.)

Tsidenkov, 2018 — *Tsidenkov G.G. Katolicheskaiia missiia v Orenburge v 1923 godu* [Catholic mission in Orenburg in 1923]. 9th Bolshakov readings. Orenburgskii kraj kak istoriko-kulturnyi fenomen. 2018. Pp. 236–238. (In Russ.)

Usmanov, 2015 — *Usmanov N.V. Amerikanskaya organizatsiia pomoshchi na Urale (1921–1923 gg.)* [American Relief Organization in the Urals (1921–1923)]. Monograph. Ufa: RITS BashGU, 2015. 300 p. (In Russ.)

Usmanov, 2007 — *Usmanov N.V. Missiia polkovnika Bella: O deiatelnosti Ufimsko-Uralskogo otdeleniia Amerikanskoi administratsii pomosci (1921–1923 gg.)*. [Colonel Bell's Mission: On the Activities of the Ufa-Ural Branch of the American Relief Administration (1921–1923)]. Birk: Birk State Social-Pedagogical Academy, 2007. 144 p. (In Russ.)

Usmanov, 2007a — *Usmanov N.V. Orenburgskoe otdelenie ARA (1921–1923 gg.)* [Orenburg branch of the ARA (1921–1923)]. Voprosy istorii. 2007. No. 12. Pp. 111–116. (In Russ.)

Литература

Абылхожин, 1991 — *Абылхожин Ж.Б. Традиционная структура Казахстана: Социально-экономические аспекты функционирования и трансформации, 1920–1930 гг.* Алма-Ата: Ғылым, 1991. 240 с.

Алексеев, 1993 — *Алексеев А.Н. Население Казахстана. 1920–1990 гг.* Алматы: Ғылым, 1993. 126 с.

Асылбеков, Галиев, 1991 — *Асылбеков М.Х., Галиев А.Б. Социально-демографические процессы в Казахстане (1917–1980 гг.)*. Алматы: Ғылым, 1991. 288 с.

Голод, 1922 — Голод 1921–1922: сборник Представительства Российского общества Красного креста в Америке. Нью-Йорк: Изд. Представительства Российского общества Красного креста в Америке, 1922. 160 с.

Қойгелдиев, 2004 — *Қойгелдиев М.Қ. Ұлттық саяси элита. Қызметі мен тағдыры (XVIII–XX ғғ.)*. Зерттеулер. Алматы: Жалын баспасы, 2004. 400 б.

Козыбаев, 2006 — *Козыбаев М.К. Проблемы методологии, историографии и источниковедения истории Казахстана*. Алма-Ата: Ғылым, 2006. 272 с.

Мардаровский, 1922 — *Мардаровский Н.И. Голод в Киргизии и борьба с недородами*. Оренбург: Типолиграфия, 1922. 29 с.

Мусаев, 2005 — *Мусаев Б.А. Голод в первой половине 20-х годов XX века в Казахстане: Исторический, социально-политический анализ: Автореф. дис. ... канд. ист. наук.* Уральск, 2005. 30 с.

Назарова, 2010 — *Назарова Т.П. Голод 1921–1922 годов в меннонитских колониях Оренбургской и Самарской губерний // Вестник Волгоградского государственного университета. Серия 4. История, Религиоведение, Международные отношения.* 2010. № 2(18). С. 169–174. DOI: [10.15688/jvolsu4.2010.2.24](https://doi.org/10.15688/jvolsu4.2010.2.24)

Омарбеков. 1997 — *Омарбеков Т. 20-30 жылдардағы Қазақстан қасіреті*. Алматы: Санат, 1997. 320 б.

Поляков, 1967 — *Поляков Ю.А. Переход к НЭПу и советское крестьянство*. М.: Наука, 1967. 519 с.

Поляков, 1975 — *Поляков Ю.А. 1921-й: победа над голодом*. М., Политиздат, 1975. 112 с.

Радек, 1921 — *Радек К.Б. Голод в России и капиталистический мир*. М.: Б.и., 1921. 12 с.

Смағұлова, 2019 — *Смағұлова С. Ашаршылық қасіреті. 1-кітап*. Алматы: Елтаным, 2019. 272 б.

Шмидт, 2018 — *Шмидт В. Трагедия Казахстана 1921–1922 годов: голод и его последствия // Восточный архив.* 2018. № 1 (37). С. 40–50.

Усманов, 2015 — *Усманов Н.В.* Американская организация помощи на Урале (1921–1923 гг.): монография. Уфа: РИЦ БашГУ, 2015. 300 с.

Усманов, 2007 — *Усманов Н.В.* Миссия полковника Белла: О деятельности Уфимско-Уральского отделения Американской администрации помощи (1921–1923 гг.). Бирск: Бирск. гос. соц.-пед. акад., 2007. 144 с.

Усманов, 2007а — *Усманов Н.В.* Оренбургское отделение АРА (1921–1923 гг.) // Вопросы истории. 2007. № 12. С. 111–116.

Циденков, 2018 — *Циденков Г.Г.* Католическая миссия в Оренбурге в 1923 году // Девятыя Большаковские чтения. Оренбургский край как историко-культурный феномен. 2018. С. 236–238.

Edmondson, 1977 — *Edmondson, Charles M.* The Politics of Hunger: The Soviet Response to Famine, 1921. // *Europe-Asia Studies*. 1977. Vol. 29. Is. 4. P. 506–518.

Patenaude, 2002 — *Patenaude, Bertrand M.* The Big Show in Bololand: The American Relief Expedition to Soviet Russia in the Famine of 1921. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2002. 817 p.

МАЗМҰНЫ

ТЕОРИЯ ЖӘНЕ ӘДІСНАМА

Абылхожин Ж.Б. 1920 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ АУЫЛДЫҒЫ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ТАРИХЫНЫҒЫ КЕЙБІР МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІН ЗЕРТТЕУДЕГІ КЕҢЕСТІК ӘДІСНАМАНЫҒЫ ЭТАЛОНДЫҚ-НОРМАТИВТІК СТЕРЕОТИПТЕРІНЕ СЫНИ ТАЛДАУ.....	424
Андреев С.Н. КЕҢЕСТІК ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗІРГІ ОРЫС ТАРИХНАМАСЫНДАҒЫ 1954 Ж. ТЫҒ НАУҚАН.....	439
Панто Д., Калыбекова М. ХАЛЫҚТАРДЫ КҮШПЕН ДЕПОРТАЦИЯЛАУ КСРО ҰЛТТЫҚ САЯСАТЫНЫҒЫ ҚҰРАЛЫ РЕТІНДЕ: ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҒЫ ПОЛЯКТАРЫ.....	453

ТАРИХ

Алпысбес М.А., Алеушинов Ф.Т. ЕДИГЕ БИДІҒЫ ҰЛЫҚ ҰЛЫС (АЛТЫН ОРДА) ТАРИХЫНДАҒЫ ОРНЫ.....	464
Берлібаев Е.Т., Шамшиденова Ф.М., Жұбанышов Б.Т. XX ҒАСЫРДЫҒЫ 20-40 ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ АСТЫҚ, ЕТ ЖИНАУ НАУҚАНЫНЫҒЫ ЗАРДАПТАРЫ.....	479
Гиде ван Каппель ПОЛ АНРИ САПАК СОҒЫС АРАСЫНДАҒЫ КЕЗЕҒ: ҰЛТШЫЛЫҚ МЕН ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛИЗМ АРАСЫНДА.....	495
Ерменбаева Г.К., Нұрбаев Ж.Е., Сұлтанғазы Г.Ж. XIX ҒАСЫРДАҒЫ ОРЫНБОР ӨЛКЕСІНДЕГІ САЛЫҚТАР МЕН АЛЫМДАРДЫ ӨНДІРІП АЛУ ЖҮЙЕСІ.....	504
Капаева А.Т., Асанова С.А. ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ 1921-1922 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ АШАРШЫЛЫҚ: ЗЕРТТЕУ НЫСАНЫН КЕҢЕЙТУ.....	519
Қозыбаева М.М. 1920 ЖЫЛДЫҒЫ БАСЫНДА ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ АШТЫҚҚА ҚАРСЫ КҮРЕСКЕН ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҰЙЫМДАР.....	532
Ноғайбаева М.С. АЛТЫН ОРДАДАҒЫ ЭТНИКАЛЫҚ ҮДЕРІСТЕР.....	543
Сандыбаева А., Динашева Л., Тастанбеков М. ТҮРКІСТАН ҚАЛАСЫНЫҒЫ XIX ҒАСЫРДЫҒЫ ЕКІНШІ ЖАРТЫСЫ – XX ҒАСЫРДЫҒЫ БАСЫНДАҒЫ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙЫ.....	556
Стамшалов Е.И. XX ҒАСЫРДЫҒЫ 30-ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҒЫ ОҒТҮСТІК-ШЫҒЫС ӨҢІРІНДЕГІ ҚАРУЛЫ БОСҚЫНШЫЛЫҚ: СЕБЕП-САЛДАРЫ.....	570
Түрсүн Х., Хакан Ас «АҚ ПАТША» РӘМІЗІ ЖӘНЕ РОМАНОВ ӘУЛЕТІ БІЛІГІНІҒЫ 300 ЖЫЛДЫҒЫ ҰЛТТЫҚ БАСПАСӨЗДЕ.....	585
Уалтаева А.С., Апендиев Т.А., Марғұлан А. XX ҒАСЫРДЫҒЫ 20–30 ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҒЫ ҚАЛА ХАЛҚЫНЫҒЫ РЕТРОСПЕКТИВАСЫ.....	599

АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

Буранбаев Р.Н., Камалдинов И.Р. 2022 ЖЫЛЫНДА АСПАРА ҚАЛАШЫҒЫНДАҒЫ АРХЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРДІҒЫ КЕЙБІР НӘТИЖЕЛЕРІ.....	611
Жалаледин Ш.А. ТОРҒАЙ ДАЛАСЫНЫҒЫ СӘУЛЕТТІК МҰРАСЫ (1980 ЖӘНЕ 2001 ЖЖ. ДАЛАЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР НӘТИЖЕСІНДЕ).....	626

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ТЕОРИЯ И МЕТОДОЛОГИИ

Абылхожин Ж.Б. КРИТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЭТАЛОННО-НОРМАТИВНЫХ СТЕРЕОТИПОВ СОВЕТСКОЙ МЕТОДОЛОГИИ В ИЗУЧЕНИИ НЕКОТОРЫХ ВОПРОСОВ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ИСТОРИИ АУЛА 1920-Х ГГ.....	424
Андреев С.Н. ЦЕЛИННАЯ КАМПАНИЯ 1954 Г. В СОВЕТСКОЙ И СОВРЕМЕННОЙ РОССИЙСКОЙ ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ.....	439
Панто Д., Калыбекова М. НАСИЛЬСТВЕННАЯ ДЕПОРТАЦИЯ НАРОДОВ КАК ИНСТРУМЕНТ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ СССР: ПОЛЯКИ КАЗАХСТАНА.....	453

ИСТОРИЯ

Алпысбес М.А., Алеушинов Ф.Т. РОЛЬ ЕДИГЕ БИ В ИСТОРИИ УЛУГ УЛУСА (ЗОЛОТОЙ ОРДЫ).....	464
Берлибаев Е.Т., Шамшиденова Ф.М., Жубанышов Б.Т. ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ ЗАГОТОВИТЕЛЬНОЙ КАМПАНИИ ЗЕРНА, МЯСА В 20-40-Е ГОДЫ XX ВЕКА.....	479
Гиде ван Каппель ПОЛЬ АНРИ СПААК В МЕЖВОЕННЫЙ ПЕРИОД: МЕЖДУ НАЦИОНАЛИЗМОМ И ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛИЗМОМ.....	495
Ерменбаева Г.К., Нурбаев Ж.Е., Султангазы Г.Ж. СИСТЕМА ВЗЫСКАНИЙ НАЛОГОВ И СБОРОВ В ОРЕНБУРГСКОМ КРАЕ В XIX ВЕКЕ.....	504
Капаева А.Т., Асанова С.А. ГОЛОД 1921–1923 ГОДОВ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: РАСШИРЕНИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКОГО РАКУРСА.....	519
Козыбаева М.М. МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ В БОРЬБЕ С ГОЛОДОМ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ В НАЧАЛЕ 1920-Х ГГ.....	532
Ногайбаева М.С. ЭТНИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ В ЗОЛОТОЙ ОРДЕ.....	543
Сандыбаева А., Динашева Л., Тастанбеков М. СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ ГОРОДА ТУРКЕСТАНА ВО ВТОРОЙ ПОЛОВИНЕ XIX – НАЧАЛЕ XX ВВ.....	556
Стамшалов Е.И. ВООРУЖЕННОЕ БЕЖЕНСТВО В ЮГО-ВОСТОЧНОМ РЕГИОНЕ КАЗАХСТАНА В 30-Е ГОДЫ XX ВЕКА: ПРИЧИНЫ И ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ.....	570
Турсун Х., Хакан Ас СИМВОЛ «БЕЛОГО ЦАРЯ» И 300-ЛЕТИЕ ПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДОМА РОМАНОВЫХ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПРЕССЕ.....	585
Уалтаева А.С., Апендиев Т.А., Маргулан А. РЕТРОСПЕКТИВА ГОРОДСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА В 20–30-Е ГОДЫ XX ВЕКА.....	599

АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

Буранбаев Р.Н., Камалдинов И.Р. НЕКОТОРЫЕ ИТОГИ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ НА ГОРОДИЩЕ АСПАРА В 2022 Г.....	611
Жалаледин Ш.А. НАСЛЕДИЕ СТЕПНОГО ЗОДЧЕСТВА ТОРГАЙСКОЙ СТЕПИ (ПО РЕЗУЛЬТАТАМ ПОЛЕВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ 1980 И 2001 ГГ.).....	626

CONTENTS

THEORY OF METHODOLOGY

Abylkhozhin Zh.B.CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE REFERENCE AND NORMATIVE STEREOTYPES
OF THE SOVIET METHODOLOGY IN THE STUDY OF SOME ISSUES OF AUL SOCIO-ECONOMIC
HISTORY IN THE 1920S.....424**Andreenkov S.N.**THE 1954 VIRGIN LANDS CAMPAIGN IN THE SOVIET
AND MODERN RUSSIAN HISTORIOGRAPH.....439**Panto D., Kalybekova M.**FORCED DEPORTATION OF PEOPLES AS A TOOL OF THE NATIONAL POLITICS OF THE USSR:
POLES OF KAZAKHSTAN.....453

HISTORY

Alpysbes M.A., Aleushinov F.T.

THE ROLE OF EDIGE BI IN THE HISTORY OF THE ULUG ULUS (THE GOLDEN HORDE).....464

Berlibaev E., Zhubanyshov B., Shamshidenova F.CONSEQUENCES OF THE GRAIN AND MEAT PROCUREMENT CAMPAIGN
IN THE 1920S-1940S.....479**Gide Van Cappe**PAUL HENRI SPAAK IN THE INTERBELLUM:
BETWEEN NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.....495**Yermenbayeva G.K., Nurbayev Zh.Ye., Sultangazy G.Zh.**THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTING TAXES AND FEES IN THE ORENBURG REGION
IN THE 19TH CENTURY.....504**Kapayeva A.T., Asanova S.A.**

THE FAMINE OF 1921–1922 IN KAZAKHSTAN: EXPANDING THE RESEARCH PERSPECTIVE.....519

Kozybayeva M.M.INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FAMINE IN KAZAKHSTAN
IN THE EARLY 1920S.....532**Nogaibaeva M.S.**

ETHNIC PROCESSES IN THE GOLDEN HORDE.....543

Sandybayeva A., Dinashева L., Tastanbekov M.SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF TURKESTAN
(SECOND HALF OF THE XIX – EARLY XX CENTURIES).....556**Stamshalov Y.I.**ARMED REFUGEES IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN REGION OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE 1930S:
CAUSE AND EFFECT.....570**Tursun Kh., Khakan As**THE SYMBOL OF THE "WHITE TSAR" AND THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REIGN
OF THE ROMANOV DYNASTY IN THE NATIONAL PRESS.....585**Ualtayeva A.S., Apendiyev T.A., Margulan A.**

RETROSPECTIVE OF THE URBAN POPULATION OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE 1920S AND 1930S.....599

ANTHROPOLOGY

Buranbayev R.N., Kamaldinov I.R.

SOME RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE ASPARA SETTLEMENT IN 2022.....611

Jalaledin Sh.A.THE LEGACY OF THE STEPPE ARCHITECTURE OF THE TORGAI STEPPE (BASED ON THE RESULTS
OF FIELD STUDIES IN 1980 AND 2001).....626

EDU.E-HISTORY.KZ

электрондық ғылыми

журналы 2023. 10(3)

Бас редактор:
Қабылдинов З.Е.

Компьютерде беттеген:
Зикирбаева В.С.

Жарияланған күні: 28.09.2023.
Пішімі 70x100/16. Баспа табағы 26,6.

Құрылтайшысы және баспагері:
Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі
Ғылым комитеті Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты ШЖҚ РМК

Редакция мен баспаның мекен-жайы:
050010, Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28-үй
ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты ШЖҚ РМК
Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

Е-mail: edu.history@bk.ru
Журнал сайты: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов ат. ТжЭИ басылған:
050010 Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28-үй