

2026. 13 (2)

Asian Journal "STEPPE PANORAMA"



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 2025 ж. 5 сәуірде тіркелген. Тіркеу нөмірі № KZ91VPY00116246. Жылына 6 рет жарияланады (электронды нұсқада).

Журналда тарих ғылымының *келесі бағыттары* бойынша ғылыми жұмыстар жарияланады: тарих, этнология.

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

Журнал сайты: <https://ajspiie.com>

© Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы
Тарих және этнология институты 2025
© Авторлар ұжымы, 2025

БАС РЕДАКТОР

Қабылдинов Зиябек Ермұқанұлы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒКШ.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының бас директоры. (Қазақстан)

РЕДАКЦИЯЛЫҚ АЛҚА

Аутрам Алан (Outram Alan) — археология ғылымдарының докторы, Эксетер университеті, тарих және археология кафедрасының профессоры. (Ұлыбритания)

Аширов Адхамжон Азимбаевич — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Өзбекстан Республикасы Ғылым академиясының Тарих институтының Этнология және антропология орталығының меңгерушісі. (Өзбекстан)

Әбіл Еркін Аманжолұлы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР Парламенті Мәжілісінің депутаты. (Қазақстан)

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

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

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

Жаркен Айгүл Мәлікқызы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия Ұлттық университетінің профессоры. (Қазақстан)

Көкебаева Гүлжауһар Какенқызы — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті. (Қазақстан)

Кригер Виктор (Kriege Viktor) — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, Нюрнбергтегі Бавариялық немістер мәдени орталығының (BKDR) ғылыми қызметкері. (Германия)

Оайон Изабель (Ohayon Isabelle) — тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, профессор, CERCEC директорының орынбасары, Францияның Ұлттық ғылыми зерттеу орталығының (CNRS) қызметкері. (Франция)

Сабурова Татьяна — тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Индиана университеті. (АҚШ)

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

Мунинов 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)

Смағұлов Оразақ 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)

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

Томохико Уяма — PhD, Хоккайдо университетінің Славян және Еуразиялық зерттеулер орталығының профессоры (Жапония)

Ян У. Кэмпбелл (Ian W. Campbell) — PhD, Калифорния университетінің профессоры (АҚШ)

ЖАУАПТЫ РЕДАКТОР

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

ҒЫЛЫМИ РЕДАКТОРЛАР

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

Бурханов Бимурад Бадритдинұлы — магистр, Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының ғылыми 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:

№ KZ91VPY00116246 от 03.04.2025 г. Публикуется 6 раз в год (в электронном формате).

В журнале публикуются научные работы *по следующим направлениям* исторической науки:
история, этнология.

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

Сайт журнала: <https://ajspiie.com>

© Институт истории и этнологии
имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова, 2026
© Коллектив авторов, 2026

ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

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

РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ

Абиль Еркин Аманжолович — доктор исторических наук, профессор, Депутат Мажилиса Парламента РК. (Казахстан)

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

Аутрам Алан (Outram Alan) — доктор археологических наук, профессор департамента археологии и истории Университета Эксетера. (Великобритания)

Аширов Адхамжон Азимбаевич — доктор исторических наук, профессор, заведующий Центром этнологии и антропологии Института истории Академии наук Республики Узбекистан. (Узбекистан)

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

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

Жаркен Айгуль Маликовна – доктор исторических наук, профессор Евразийского национального университета им. Л.Н. Гумилёва. (Казахстан)

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)

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

Кригер Виктор (Kriege Viktor) — доктор исторических наук, научный сотрудник Баварского культурного центра немцев (BKDR) в Нюрнберге. (Германия)

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)

Оайон Изабель (Ohayon Isabelle) — кандидат исторических наук, профессор, заместитель директора CERCEC, сотрудник Национального центра научных исследований Франции (CNRS). (Франция)

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

Сабурова Татьяна — доктор исторических наук, профессор, Университет Индианы. (США)

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

Томохико Уяма — PhD, профессор Центра славяно-евразийских исследований Хоккайдского университета (Япония)

Ян Кэмпбелл (Ian W. Campbell) — PhD, профессор Калифорнийского университета (США)

ОТВЕТСТВЕННЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

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

НАУЧНЫЕ РЕДАКТОРЫ

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

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

ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ СЕКРЕТАРЬ

Бурханов Бимурад Бадритдинович — магистр, научный 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. KZ91VPY00116246 dated 03.04.2025. The journal is published 6 times a year (in electronic format).

The journal publishes scientific works in the *following areas* of historical science: history, ethnology.

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

Journal website: <https://ajspiie.com>

© Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute
of History and Ethnology, 2026
© Group of authors, 2026

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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

EDITORIAL BOARD

Abil Yerkin Amanzholovich — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Member of the Mazhilis of the Parliament of the RK. (Kazakhstan)

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

Azimqulov Javohir — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Center for Ethnology and Anthropology at the Institute of History, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (Uzbekistan)

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

Ian W. Campbell — PhD, Professor at the University of California (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)

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

Kriege Viktor — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Researcher at the Bavarian Cultural Center of Germans (BKDR) in Nuremberg. (Germany)

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)

Ohayon Isabelle — Candidate of Historical Sciences, Professor, Deputy Director of CERCEC, Researcher at the French National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS). (France)

Outram Alan — Doctor of Archaeological Sciences, Professor in the Department of Archaeology and History at University of Exeter. (Britain)

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

Saburova Tatiana — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Indiana University. (USA)

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)

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

Tomohiko Uyama — PhD, Professor at the Slavic-Eurasian Research Center, Hokkaido University. (Sapporo, Japan)

Zharken Aigul — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor at L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. (Kazakhstan)

EXECUTIVE EDITOR

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

ACADEMIC EDITOR

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

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

TECHNICAL SECRETARY

Burkhanov Bimurad Badritdinovich — Master's, researcher at Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology. (Kazakhstan)


ТАРИХ / ИСТОРИЯ / HISTORY


Published in the Republic of Kazakhstan
Asian Journal “Steppe Panorama”
Has been issued as a journal since 2014
ISSN 2710-3994.
Vol. 13. Is. 2, pp. 353-366, 2026
Journal homepage: <https://ajspiie.com>


FTAXP / MPHTI / IRSTI 03.20
https://doi.org/10.51943/2710-3994_2026_13_2_353-366

TRANSFORMATION OF REGIONAL GOVERNANCE IN EASTERN KAZAKHSTAN DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Abdrakhmanova G.S.¹, Kalenova T.S.², Maslov Kh.B.^{3}*

¹ L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
(Satpayev Str., 2, 010008, Astana, Kazakhstan)
Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7648-8063>, E-mail: Gauhar-abdrahmanova@mail.ru

² L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
(Satpayev Str., 2, 010008, Astana, Kazakhstan)
Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, Corresponding author
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4767-5537>, E-mail: kalenovats@mail.ru

³ L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
(Satpayev Str., 2, 010008, Astana, Kazakhstan)
PhD, Associate Professor, Leading Researcher at the «Alash» Institute of Culture and Spiritual Development
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2027-0078>. E-mail: khalil.maslov@mail.ru

*Correspondent author

© Valikhanov IHE, 2026

© Abdrakhmanova G.S., Kalenova T.S., Maslov Kh.B., 2026

Abstract. *Introduction.* The article examines the activities of anti-Bolshevik governments and military-administrative structures in Eastern Kazakhstan during the Civil War, when the region became an area of acute military-political confrontation and repeated changes of authority. Particular attention is given to the strategic importance and resource base of the region within the punitive policies of anti-Bolshevik governments, which were implemented to support the armies of counter-revolutionary authorities. The study also considers the situation of the local population, including the Kazakh nomadic and semi-nomadic population, the Russian peasantry, and the Cossacks. *Goals and objectives.* The authors made an attempt to analyze the main forms of repressive practices used by the White authorities against the civilian population. These included mass arrests of individuals suspected of sympathizing with the Bolsheviks, extrajudicial reprisals and executions, hostage-taking among local residents, forced military mobilizations, compulsory deliveries of food and forage, requisition of livestock and property, as well as restrictions on civil and socio-economic rights. The methodological approach combines elements of social and political history of the Civil War. The study employs a problem-chronological method, which made it possible to trace the dynamics of the repressive policies of the anti-Bolshevik governments in Eastern Kazakhstan in 1918–1919. *Results.* The results of the study confirm that the main forms of repressive practices were often accompanied by abuses, corruption, and arbitrariness on the part

of military commandant's offices, counterintelligence agencies, and local administration. It is shown that repression constituted an important element of the internal policy of the White regimes, aimed at suppressing political opposition, ensuring stability in the rear, and mobilizing material and human resources to continue the struggle. At the same time, the absence of clear legal regulation of punitive actions and the weakness of judicial mechanisms contributed to the spread of practices of extrajudicial punishment and collective responsibility. On the basis of archival documents, materials from regional periodicals, official correspondence, and memoirs of contemporaries, the article reveals the impact of repressive policy on the everyday life of the population of Eastern Kazakhstan. It has been established that the intensification of punitive measures led to increased social tension, migration processes, evasion of mobilization, and hidden resistance. *Conclusion.* The article concludes that the repressive activities of the White authorities became one of the factors destabilizing the social situation in the region and contributed to their loss of support from a significant part of the local population, which ultimately weakened their positions in the context of the ongoing Civil War.

Keywords: Civil War, Eastern Kazakhstan, anti-Bolshevik governments, repression, civilian population, punitive policy, internal policy, military-administrative structures

Acknowledgment. The article was prepared within the framework of the research project of the Committee of Science of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan: AP26102721 “Analysis of the Standard of Living of the Population in the Context of Political Changes in 1918–1920: The Case of Eastern Kazakhstan”


For citation: Abdrakhmanova G.S., Kalenova T.S., Maslov Kh.B. Transformation of Regional Governance in Eastern Kazakhstan during the Civil War // Asian Journal “Steppe Panorama”. 2026. Vol. 13. No. 2. Pp. 353-366. (In Eng.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994_2026_13_2_353-366

АЗАМАТ СОҒЫСЫ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ӨҢІРЛІК БАСҚАРУДЫҢ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯСЫ

Гаухар Сатыбалдиновна Абдрахманова¹, Тенгеш Серикбаевна Каленова²,
Халил Борисович Маслов^{3*}


¹Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті
(Сәтбаев көшесі, 2-үй, 010008, Астана, Қазақстан)

тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдастырылған профессор

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7648-8063>, E-mail: Gauhar-abdrahmanova@mail.ru


²Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті
(Сәтбаев көшесі, 2-үй, 010008, Астана, Қазақстан)

тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, қауымдастырылған профессор, хат-хабар үшін автор

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4767-5537>, E-mail: kalenovats@mail.ru

³Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті
(Сәтбаев көшесі, 2-үй, 010008, Астана, Қазақстан),

PhD докторы, қауымдастырылған профессор, «Алаш» мәдениет және
рухани даму институтының жетекші ғылыми қызметкері

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2027-0078>. E-mail: khalil.maslov@mail.ru

*Автор-корреспондент

© Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы ТЭИ, 2026

© Абдрахманова Г.С., Каленова Т.С., Маслов Х.Б., 2026

Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* Мақалада Азамат соғысы кезеңінде Шығыс Қазақстан аумағында әрекет еткен антибольшевиктік үкіметтер мен әскери-әкімшілік құрылымдардың репрессивтік қызметі қарастырылады. Бұл кезеңде өңір өткір әскери-саяси қарсыласу аймағына айналып,

билік бірнеше рет ауысты. Зерттеуде контрреволюциялық биліктің әскерлерін қамтамасыз ету үшін жүргізілген большевиктерге қарсы үкіметтердің жазалау саясатында аймақтың стратегиялық маңызы мен ресурстық базасына ерекше назар аударылады. Зерттеуде жергілікті халықтың, соның ішінде қазақ көшпелі және жартылай көшпелі халқының, орыс шаруаларының және казактардың жағдайы қарастырылады. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері.* Жұмыста антибольшевиктік биліктің бейбіт халыққа қатысты қолданған негізгі репрессивтік тәжірибелері талданады. Олардың қатарына большевиктерге жанашыр деп күдікке ілінген тұлғаларды жаппай тұтқындау, сотсыз жазалау мен ату, жергілікті тұрғындардан кепілге алу, әскерге мәжбүрлі жұмылдыру, азық-түлік пен жем-шөпті мәжбүрлі түрде тапсыру, мал мен мүлікті реквизициялау, сондай-ақ азаматтық және әлеуметтік-экономикалық құқықтарды шектеу жатады. *Материалдар мен әдістер.* Әдіснамалық тұрғыдан зерттеу Азамат соғысының әлеуметтік және саяси тарихының элементтерін ұштастырады. Проблемалық-хронологиялық әдіс 1918–1919 жылдардағы Шығыс Қазақстандағы антибольшевиктік үкіметтердің репрессивтік саясатының динамикасын қадағалауға мүмкіндік берді. *Нәтижелері.* Зерттеу нәтижелері репрессивтік шаралардың әскери комендатуралар, қарсы барлау органдары және жергілікті әкімшілік тарапынан жасалған асыра пайдаланушылық, жемқорлық және озбырлық әрекеттермен қатар жүргенін көрсетеді. Репрессиялар антибольшевиктік режимдердің ішкі саясатының маңызды бөлігі болып, саяси оппозицияны басу, тылдағы тұрақтылықты қамтамасыз ету және күресті жалғастыру үшін материалдық әрі адам ресурстарын жұмылдыруға бағытталғаны дәлелденеді. Сонымен бірге жазалау әрекеттерінің нақты құқықтық реттелмеуі мен сот тетіктерінің әлсіздігі сотсыз жазалау мен ұжымдық жауапкершілік тәжірибелерінің кең таралуына ықпал етті. Мұрағат құжаттары, өңірлік мерзімді басылымдар, іс жүргізу құжаттары және замандастардың естеліктері негізінде репрессивтік саясаттың Шығыс Қазақстан халқының күнделікті өміріне әсері ашып көрсетіледі. Жазалау шараларының күшеюі әлеуметтік шиеленістің артуына, көші-қон үдерістеріне, мобилизациядан жалтаруға және жасырын мен ашық қарсылықтың қалыптасуына алып келгені анықталды. *Қорытынды.* Мақалада антибольшевиктік биліктің репрессивтік қызметі өңірдегі әлеуметтік ахуалды тұрақсыздандырған факторлардың бірі болғаны және жергілікті халықтың едәуір бөлігінің қолдауынан айырылуына ықпал еткені, бұл өз кезегінде әскери және саяси дағдарыс жағдайында олардың позициясын әлсіреткені жөнінде қорытынды жасалады.

Түйін сөздер: Азамат соғысы, Шығыс Қазақстан, антибольшевиктік үкіметтер, репрессиялар, бейбіт халық, жазалау саясаты, ішкі саясат, әскери-әкімшілік құрылымдар.

Алғыс. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігі Ғылым комитетінің АР26102721 «1918-1920 жылдардағы саяси өзгерістер контекстіндегі халықтың өмір сүру деңгейін талдау: Шығыс Қазақстан мысалында» атты ғылыми жобасы аясында дайындалды.

Дәйексөз үшін: Абдрахманова Г.С., Каленова Т.С., Маслов Х.Б. Азамат соғысы жағдайында Шығыс Қазақстандағы өңірлік басқарудың трансформациясы // Asian Journal “Steppe Panorama”. 2026. Т. 13. № 2. 353-366 бб. (Ағыл.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994_2026_13_2_353-366


ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВОСТОЧНОГО КАЗАХСТАНА В УСЛОВИЯХ ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ ВОЙНЫ


Гаухар Сатыбалдиновна Абдрахманова¹, Тенгеш Серикбаевна Каленова²,
Халил Борисович Маслов^{3*}


¹Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева

(ул. Сатпаева, д. 2, 010008, Астана, Казахстан)

кандидат исторических наук, ассоциированный профессор

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7648-8063>, E-mail: Gauhar-abdrahmanova@mail.ru

² Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева
(ул. Сатпаева, д. 2, 010008, Астана, Казахстан)
кандидат исторических наук, ассоциированный профессор, автор-корреспондент
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4767-5537>, E-mail: kalenovats@mail.ru

³ Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева
(ул. Сатпаева, д. 2, 010008, Астана, Казахстан)
PhD, ассоциированный профессор, ведущий научный сотрудник в Институте
культурно-духовного развития «Алаш»
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2027-0078>. E-mail: khalil.maslov@mail.ru
*Автор-корреспондент

© ИИЭ имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова, 2026

© Абдрахманова Г.С., Каленова Т.С., Маслов Х.Б. 2026

Аннотация. *Введение.* В статье рассматривается деятельность антибольшевистских правительств и военно-административных структур на территории Восточного Казахстана в период Гражданской войны, когда регион оказался в зоне острого военно-политического противостояния и неоднократной смены власти. Особое внимание уделяется стратегической значимости и ресурсной базе региона в карательной политике антибольшевистских правительств, которая проводилась для обеспечения армии контрреволюционных властей. В исследовании рассматривается положение местного населения, включавшего казахское кочевое и полукочевое население, русское крестьянство и казачество. *Цели и задачи исследования.* В работе исследуются меры принудительного характера, применявшиеся органами власти белого движения по отношению к гражданскому населению в условиях гражданской войны. К ним относились аресты лиц, подозреваемых в политической нелояльности, применение чрезвычайных санкций, заложничество, мобилизационные мероприятия, организация обязательных поставок продовольствия и фуража, реквизиции имущества и скота, а также ограничения гражданских и социально-экономических прав граждан. Данные меры рассматриваются в контексте обеспечения функционирования государственных и военных структур в экстремальных условиях, что позволяет анализировать их как элементы политики, направленной на поддержание порядка и ресурсного обеспечения армии. Методологический подход сочетает элементы социальной и политической истории гражданской войны. В работе использован проблемно-хронологический метод, позволивший проследить динамику репрессивной политики антибольшевистских правительств в Восточном Казахстане в 1918–1919 гг. *Результаты* исследования подтверждают, что основные формы репрессивных практик нередко сопровождалась злоупотреблениями, коррупцией и произволом со стороны военных комендатур, контрразведывательных органов и местной администрации. Показано, что репрессии являлись важным элементом внутренней политики антибольшевистских режимов, направленной на подавление политической оппозиции, обеспечение тыловой стабильности и мобилизацию материальных и людских ресурсов для продолжения борьбы. Вместе с тем отсутствие четкой правовой регламентации карательных действий и слабость судебных механизмов способствовали распространению практик внесудебного наказания и коллективной ответственности. На основе архивных документов, материалов региональной периодики, делопроизводственной переписки и воспоминаний современников раскрывается влияние репрессивной политики на повседневную жизнь населения Восточного Казахстана. Установлено, что усиление карательных мер приводило к росту социального напряжения, миграционным процессам, уклонению от мобилизаций и скрытому и открытому сопротивлению. *Заключение.* В статье обосновывается вывод о том, что репрессивная деятельность антибольшевистских властей стала одним из факторов дестабилизации социальной обстановки в регионе и способствовала утрате ими поддержки значительной части местного населения, что в конечном итоге ослабило их позиции в условиях военного и политического кризиса.

Ключевые слова: гражданская война, Восточный Казахстан, антибольшевистские правительства, репрессии, мирное население, карательная политика, внутренняя политика, военно-административные структуры.

Благодарность. Статья подготовлена в рамках реализации научного проекта Комитета науки Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан на тему: AP26102721 «Анализ уровня жизни населения в контексте политических изменений 1918-1920 гг.: на примере Восточного Казахстана».

Для цитирования: Абдрахманова Г.С., Каленова Т.С., Маслов Х.Б. Трансформация регионального управления Восточного Казахстана в условиях гражданской войны // *Asian Journal “Steppe Panorama”*. 2026. Т. 13. № 2. С. 353-366 (На англ.). DOI: 10.51943/2710-3994_2026_13_2_353-366

Introduction. By the beginning of the Civil War in 1918, the territory of Kazakhstan consisted of six regions: Semirechye, Syrdarya, Turgai, Ural, Akmolinsk, and Semipalatinsk. The Semipalatinsk region included the uyezds (districts) of Zaysan, Pavlodar, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semipalatinsk, and Karkaraly. The Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk regions were incorporated into the administrative unit of the Steppe Governor-Generalship, with its regional center in the city of Omsk.

This administrative and territorial configuration formed the structural framework within which the events of the Civil War unfolded. The period was characterized not only by large-scale armed confrontation but also by profound social upheavals that affected all spheres of public life. Within this context, one of the least studied yet fundamentally important issues remains the repressive policy of the anti-Bolshevik governments in the territories under their control, particularly in its regional dimension. Eastern Kazakhstan, which fell within the sphere of influence of the Provisional Siberian Government and subsequently the regime of Admiral Alexander V. Kolchak, became a zone of intense military, administrative, and economic pressure. This situation, in turn, determined the acute nature of relations between the authorities and the local population.

The armed formations subordinate to the Siberian governments fulfilled not only military tasks aimed at countering the Red Army, but also assumed extensive functions related to the preservation of «internal order». Their activities included the suppression of partisan movements, the enforcement of mobilization campaigns, the implementation of requisition policies, and the collection of in-kind obligations imposed on the local population. In the absence of clear legal regulation and under the dominance of military dictatorship, punitive practices assumed a mass and often arbitrary character. A special role in this process was played by military courts, counterintelligence bodies, and extraordinary agencies, which in practice replaced the civilian administration.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the repressive activities of the anti-Bolshevik governments in Eastern Kazakhstan during the Civil War, to identify the mechanisms of interaction between military and civilian authorities, and to determine the impact of punitive policies on social attitudes and forms of resistance among the region’s population.

Materials and methods. The research is based on the principles of historicism and academic impartiality. Its methodological approach synthesizes perspectives from social and political history in the analysis of the Civil War. A problem-chronological method is employed to trace the dynamics of the repressive policies of the anti-Bolshevik governments in Eastern Kazakhstan in 1918–1919. Institutional analysis is applied to explore the interaction between military and civilian authorities, as well as the functioning of punitive structures. Content analysis of normative acts and administrative documents is used to identify the legal foundations of repression and the specific features of its practical implementation.

The research methodology is based on a systematic analysis of archival sources, primarily from the collections of the State Archive of Abai Region (formerly the Center for Documentation of Contemporary History of the East Kazakhstan Region), which preserve legislative, regulatory, reporting, and informational documents. Such a source-critical approach makes it possible to

reliably reconstruct historical events, analyze socio-political dynamics, and ensure a comprehensive study of the period under consideration.

Accordingly, the methodological framework of the study integrates both general theoretical concepts and specialized historical methods, thereby facilitating a comprehensive empirical and theoretical examination of the civilian population's condition amid the large-scale political conflict of 1918–1920.

Discussion. The historiographical review of the study is structured in accordance with the research objectives and demonstrates that, within national historical scholarship, the issue of the formation of counterrevolutionary governing bodies during the Civil War did not for a long time constitute an independent subject of specialized inquiry. One of the early works addressing certain aspects of this problem is the study by K. Burevoy, which emphasizes the social limitations of power in Siberia, concentrated in the hands of a narrow circle of officers and entrepreneurial elites. At the same time, the process of institutional formation of counterrevolutionary authorities is not examined in detail, and the period of Kolchak's rule is presented in generalized terms, primarily through the characterization of specific repressive practices (Burevoy, 1991).

Works close to the present research in terms of region and chronological framework include studies by S.L. Kovalsky and the collection of articles *For Soviet Power*; however, in these publications as well, the organization of White Guard self-governing bodies is addressed only schematically (Kovalsky, 1984). Of particular importance are the testimonies of high-ranking figures of the White movement. The work *Siberia, the Allies and Kolchak: A Turning Point in Russian History, 1918–1920* by Georgy K. Gins constitutes a memoir written by a member of the Omsk government in 1920, immediately following the events of the Civil War in Siberia. In this account, the author systematically documents his observations and reflections on the political and military developments in the region, thereby offering a significant primary source on the critical phase of the political conflict of 1918–1920 (Gins, 2008).

The military diary, particularly the notes of Alexander Budberg, constitutes a significant source on the history of the White movement. These writings contain a detailed analysis of processes of disorganization in the rear, the strengthening of autonomous ataman structures, and administrative difficulties within the military command system. The author documents internal contradictions and structural problems that affected the functioning of both the army and the administrative apparatus (Budberg, 1929).

A separate layer of historiography is formed by studies devoted to the economic policy of the anti-Bolshevik governments. In the works of N.E. Kakurin and V.M. Andreev, the activities of the Kolchak regime toward the working class and measures aimed at restoring «law and order» are analyzed; however, the economic component of the internal policy of the anti-Bolshevik governments is examined only fragmentarily (Kakurin, 1998).

An important place in historiography is occupied by studies of the Alash movement and the government of Alash Orda. The most comprehensive historiographical interpretation of this issue is presented in the work of R. K. Nurmagambetova, which, on the basis of a broad range of sources, traces the evolution of research on the history of Alash-Orda in both the Soviet and post-Soviet periods (Nurmagambetova, 2003). Significant contributions were also made by K.N. Nurpeis, whose research, grounded in archival materials and periodical press sources, shed new light on several debated issues (Nurpeis, 1995). Regional studies and general works on the history of the Civil War further complement the historiography. In particular, the dissertation of Z.K. Mukatayeva expands understanding of the history of Eastern Kazakhstan in 1917–1940, including the period of military confrontation (Mukatayeva, 2001).

Contemporary historiography increasingly seeks a more balanced and methodologically diverse interpretation of the phenomenon of White statehood, examining it not within earlier ideological frameworks but as a multi-layered political and administrative project of the Civil War period.

In the socio-economic dimension, significant contributions have been made by V.M. Rynkov, whose studies provide a systematic analysis of the agrarian and social policies of the anti-Bolshevik

governments. The author demonstrates that the difficulties in formulating and implementing a coherent program of rural reform substantially limited the prospects for securing stable public support (Rynkov, 1998). The monograph *The Individual in the Conditions of the Civil War in the Urals: Historiography of the Problem* by I.V. Skipina focuses less on reconstructing the events of the Civil War themselves than on analyzing how the issue of the «individual at war» has been conceptualized in regional scholarship (Skipina, 2003).

Thus, despite the existence of a considerable body of scholarly publications, the problem of the repressive policies of the anti-Bolshevik governments in Eastern Kazakhstan remains insufficiently systematized. Specific mechanisms of interaction between military and civilian authorities, the legal indeterminacy of punitive measures, and their impact on the everyday life of the population often remain outside the scope of research. The present article seeks to fill this gap on the basis of archival sources and a comprehensive analysis of the military-administrative practices of the White authorities in the region.

Results. The armed forces of the Siberian governments during the Civil War constituted the principal opponent not only of the Red Army but were also extensively involved in repressive operations directed against the civilian population and partisan movements in the White-controlled rear. By the autumn of 1918, the Siberian Army had emerged as the largest military formation in eastern Russia. The territory subordinated to the Provisional Siberian Government was divided into two administrative zones: the front-line area and the rear. The former was administered in accordance with the statute on field military governance, whereas the latter formally functioned under the framework of pre-revolutionary imperial legislation.

To regulate the involvement of military forces in punitive operations, the Omsk governments enacted a series of normative legal acts. Commanders of military districts were vested with the authority to place particular localities under martial law. On this basis, such a regime was introduced not only in front-line territories but also in areas affected by insurgent activity. Pursuant to a decree of the Council of Ministers dated 1 February 1919, approved by the Supreme Ruler, Admiral Alexander V. Kolehak, commanders of armies in Siberia and the Far East were empowered to impose penalties up to and including capital punishment «for the sake of ensuring general security» (Drokov, 1991).

Local military authorities played an active role in maintaining order within their respective jurisdictions. On 6 February 1919, the commander of the 2nd Separate Siberian Steppe Corps promulgated an order issued by the Headquarters of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. For general circulation within the theater of military operations, the resolution of the Council of Ministers of 1 February 1919 was announced, stipulating that in wartime, within the theater of operations, in cases where particular crimes or offenses assumed widespread proportions, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Chief of Staff of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, and the commander of a separate army were authorized, on a temporary basis, to increase the severity of punishments prescribed by law, including the death penalty. This authority was contingent upon prior public notification and the simultaneous submission of a telegraphic report through the chain of command to the Supreme Ruler and Supreme Commander-in-Chief. Furthermore, when, owing to military circumstances or during periods of unrest, special precautionary measures were implemented in the interest of general security, violations thereof were subject to penalties up to and including capital punishment, with sentences to be executed by military field courts (SAOR. F. 48. Inv. 2. C. 40. P. 15).

With the objective of safeguarding public order in Semipalatinsk oblast, Colonel A. Karaev of the 2nd Separate Siberian Steppe Corps promulgated an order declaring: «I have observed widespread non-compliance by the population with the lawful directives issued by militia authorities, particularly with regard to the requisitioning of transport for troop movements and the maintenance of streets and sidewalks. It is apparent that, by evading these obligations, the population relies upon complete impunity or is prepared to endure the relatively minor and, most importantly, delayed penalties established by existing legislation, taking into account the unavoidable protraction of judicial proceedings. In order to eradicate this unacceptable practice, I hereby decree that individuals who fail to comply with the lawful demands of militia officials shall, by my

administrative order, be subject to a monetary fine of up to 3,000 rubles or to imprisonment for a term of up to three months» (SAOR. F. 48. Inv. 2. C. 40. P. 18).

It is important to emphasize that certain senior officers were cognizant of the extralegal character of their actions and sought to justify them not only before their contemporaries but also before posterity. Thus, Major General Anatoly N. Grishin-Almazov asserted in one of his orders: «Every military commander must remember that in the theater of war all means leading to the goal are equally good and lawful, and that victors are generally not judged – neither by those who love their native land, nor by contemporaries, nor by prudent descendants» (Dnevnik, 1991).

Local authorities endeavored to engage the military not only in matters of political security or the suppression of anti-social activities. Civil administrations likewise resorted to the assistance of armed forces in the resolution of labor disputes. A close analysis of directives and orders reveals their imprecise wording and the absence of detailed regulatory provisions. Normative acts failed to specify which particular offenses were subject to the highest measure of punishment – the death penalty. Their language did not clarify who was encompassed by the designation «corrupt and unreliable element», nor what forms of expression or information might be interpreted as «sowing alarm in people’s minds».

A particularly dubious legal practice involved the arrest, on the basis of denunciations by local inhabitants, of individuals suspected of anti-government agitation or activity. Numerous cases were recorded in which such accusations were exploited by fellow villagers to settle personal grievances or pursue private interests. These legal deficiencies created broad scope for arbitrary interpretation. For instance, the commander charged with safeguarding state order and public tranquility in the Semipalatinsk, Pavlodar, and Karkaraly districts acknowledged recurrent abuses by military personnel: «Recently, I have received numerous complaints from citizens of the city and district of Semipalatinsk concerning searches, the confiscation of various property, and arrests carried out by individuals in military uniform. Some of these complaints have been verified, and it has been established that searches, confiscations, and arrests did indeed occur, but were conducted arbitrarily – that is, without the knowledge or authorization of competent authorities and without observance of even the most elementary procedural requirements, such as the presentation of warrants or the drafting of protocols» (SOAR. F. 48. Inv. 2. C. 40. P. 30).

For a variety of reasons, the Omsk authorities demonstrated little inclination to curb or regulate the activities of the security bodies. Given the severe personnel shortages within the law enforcement bodies, the Supreme Ruler of Russia, Admiral Alexander V. Kolchak, when announcing mobilization into the army, repeatedly exempted various categories of militia personnel, as well as employees of the judicial and penitentiary departments, the prosecutor’s office, and the courts, from being sent to the front (Pravitel’stvenny, 1919).

A similar decision was adopted by A.V. Kolchak on 2 September 1919, at a time when the situation at the front was extremely serious. By doing so, the Supreme Ruler emphasized the importance of the activities of the two security agencies in combating partisans and underground activists. Moreover, there existed a practice of joint operations between militia units and regular military formations.

For instance, on 19 September 1919, the Delbegetei volost zemstvo administration petitioned the commissioner of the Semipalatinsk district to dispatch additional military detachments «to assist in the collection of taxes and the enforcement of other obligatory duties» (GAOA. F. 48. Inv. 1. C. 177. P. 64). There were also instances in which military personnel obstructed militia officers in the performance of their official duties. In Semipalatinsk, Cossacks of Ataman Boris Annenkov arrested three militia chiefs without the knowledge of the regional governor. Such conduct by the military, and similar actions, elicited an ambivalent reaction from the public; some believed that the interests of securing Kolchak’s victory at the front outweighed the specific local problems that peasants sought to resolve independently.

Finally, there were numerous general appeals calling for coordination between military and civilian authorities. This was articulated in April 1919 by the Minister of Internal Affairs, A.N. Gattenberger, in a conversation with correspondents. However, an alternative viewpoint had

more supporters. This view was expressed by the Administrator of the Council of Ministers, G.K. Gins, and other officials, who maintained that real power effectively amounted to a purely military dictatorship, with civilian authorities placed in complete dependence on the military establishment. Some quite reasonably believed that Kolchak had allowed an excessive degree of «militarization» (Gins, 1997: 4).

For purposes of recruitment, logistical support, and the maintenance of state order, by early July 1918 the entirety of Siberian territory had been organized into corps districts (military districts). By early October 1918, districts assigned to supply the 2nd Siberian Army included the Tobolsk Governorate, the Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions, and the Cossack lands of the Altai Governorate. The activities of the counterrevolutionary governments in organizing state procurement and supply were dictated by the necessity of sustaining the army and, at the same time, by the inability of the state trade apparatus to provide the urban population with food and other consumer goods.

From the autumn of 1918, the population of Eastern Kazakhstan was involved in performing natural obligations, which consisted of supplying passing troops with carts, yurts, construction materials for heating premises, and delivering food provisions to military units. Both civil authorities and the military themselves were engaged in enforcing these duties.

Orders were often issued on an urgent basis, and failure to comply entailed punishment. Since 25 February 1919, the population of Semipalatinsk oblast was obliged to provide 250 carts to the Arkat outpost for transporting military cargo and, in addition, 150 carts daily to the city of Semipalatinsk. Carts from Zmeinogorsk uyezd were required to service the military road from Semipalatinsk to Arkat (SAOR. F. 48. Inv. 1. C. 194. P. 133).

In addition to the requisition of carts, as noted earlier, the collection of yurts from the population was also carried out. However, it was not taken into account that the registration of yurts in the Kazakh volosts had already been conducted in 1916, while the population underwent significant changes during the period of 1917–1919. Consequently, prior to initiating the collection of yurts, it was necessary to уточнить the actual number of households in each locality. The neglect of these changes could have led to inaccuracies in accounting and imposed an additional burden on the population. Meanwhile, due to the typhus epidemic that ravaged the steppe, part of the population had died, yet the tax assessment for the region remained unchanged and the burden fell entirely on the surviving population (SAOR. F. 48. Inv. 1. C. 178. P. 53).

Noncompliance with the directives of administrators and elders prompted the commander to deploy soldiers to enforce compliance, resulting in the forcible seizure of carts and other property from the auls. These administrative measures resulted in a situation in which the population of the volosts of Eastern Kazakhstan fled together with their livestock upon seeing soldiers, moving away from military routes (SAOR. F. 37. Inv. 1. C. 69. P. 86).

Peasants arriving from the districts and assigned to perform transportation duties often came to Semipalatinsk with horses unfit for work due to illness. In most cases, the horses suffered from hoof rheumatism or general weakness. The commission concluded that owners deliberately presented horses unfit for work in order to avoid fulfilling their obligations. Consequently, pursuant to the order of the commander of the 2nd Separate Siberian Steppe Corps dated 10 March 1919, it was stipulated: «to take appropriate measures to ensure that, during local requisitions of carts, due attention is given to the fitness of the horses employed; individuals attempting to fulfill obligations with unfit horses shall be held accountable in accordance with wartime law» (SAOR. F. 37. Inv. 1. C. 69. P. 2).

On 8 October 1918, the authorized representative of the commander of the 2nd Separate Steppe Corps for safeguarding state order and public tranquility issued an order to the Semipalatinsk Regional Commissioner I. A. Samoïlov stating: «Pursuant to Article 422, Chapter Six of the Statute on Zemstvo Duties in the Akmola, Semipalatinsk, and Semirechye regions, the population is obliged to perform zemstvo duties by providing troops with residential premises.»

In addition, the local population living along the Semipalatinsk–Sergiopol patrol road was required to fulfill natural zemstvo obligations by supplying passing troops with yurts and fuel;

carts could be replaced by yurts. Yurts were to be installed at the following patrol posts: Uluguzsky, Ashikkulsky, Kyzyl-Kumsky, Arkat, Uzunbulaksky, and Enrikeisky. At each post, in addition to existing facilities, yurts had to be provided to accommodate one hundred soldiers, and fuel had to be delivered based on provisions for 200 people (SAOR. F. 37. Inv. 1. C. 69. P. 58).

According to the Regulations on Quartering Allowances for Troops and the Provision of Regular Military Detachments, settlements were to be compensated for supplying troops with housing and fuel by the regional administrative committee upon submission by the volosts of legally established receipts issued by military authorities confirming that the population had delivered the required provisions. On this basis, the zemstvo administration issued a circular order to the executive volost committees on 10 February 1919, instructing them to submit military receipts when requesting reimbursement. However, according to reports from some volost administrators, not all commanding officers issued proper receipts and vouchers; consequently, settlements were not compensated for the supplies provided. At the same time, the administration often refused to make payments, claiming that the receipts were allegedly not drawn up in the proper form (SAOR. F. 48. Inv. 1. C. 194. P. 323).

The fact that Eastern Kazakhstan (Semipalatinsk oblast) carried out extensive procurement of food supplies for the army and, in this respect, was one of the key regions was acknowledged even by the Minister of Supply and Food, N. Neklyutin (SAOR. F. 37. Inv. 1. C. 101. P. 198).

In autumn 1919, the performance of zemstvo duties in Eastern Kazakhstan became even more stringent. In addition to authorized representatives of the Ministry of Supply, a commission was established to receive transport resources from the population to replenish the 3rd Transport Battalion, composed of A. Solodchin (chairman), members A. Bogdel and I. Zints (officials of the military department), and B. Karpich (veterinary paramedic) (SAOR. F. 37. Inv. 1. C. 116. P. 106). This commission was tasked with delivering transport assets for the needs of the military department in Eastern Kazakhstan.

To facilitate the work of the commission, volost administrators were ordered, on the basis of the order of the assistant commander of the 2nd Separate Steppe Corps for military-administrative affairs dated 24 September 1919 No. 16, to replace the natural cart duty with a monetary equivalent. The administration was instructed, with the assistance of aul elders and aksakals, to conduct within no more than two days an accounting of all healthy and strong horses fit for harness, equipped with proper harnesses, as well as capable drivers who were physically strong, fluent in Russian, and aged between 20 and 45. The results were to be submitted as soon as possible to the Semipalatinsk uyezd Zemstvo Administration. Drivers were to be assigned at a ratio of one driver for every two horses and two sets of harness. Responsibility for supplying unfit horses and poor-quality harnesses was imposed personally on the aul elders, with all ensuing consequences. The order was to be executed without any deviations, as otherwise the military authorities would regard non-compliance as resistance to military authority and apply punishment under wartime laws (SAOR. F. r-50. Inv. 1. C. 37. P. 15).

Meanwhile, a food crisis had emerged in the region. On 24 January 1919, Major General Brzhezovsky, commander of the 2nd Separate Siberian Corps, communicated via telegram to the head of Semipalatinsk oblast, I. A. Samoilov, that the territory under his command was deficient in industrial and technical resources. He noted that the region, severely affected by the overthrow of Soviet power, required a period of recovery to allow its remaining assets to be used more systematically to meet the needs of the corps troops, who were expected to face increasingly severe challenges. Brzhezovsky emphasized that no commissions or institutions should operate in the area if they did not directly serve the Russian army. He therefore requested that all regional officials aware of such organizations report them within one week of receiving the directive. Furthermore, he prohibited the acceptance at railway stations for export or import by road from the theater of military operations of flour of any kind, leather, wool and its products, and horses. Violations of this order were to be punishable by either three months' imprisonment or a fine of 3,000 rubles. (SAOR. F. r-50. Inv. 1. C. 9. P. 33).

The implementation of this order further exacerbated the food shortage. In response, the corps' chief of supply, Major General Tuchansky, was compelled to revise the directive, noting: «As a result of the prohibition on entry into Semipalatinsk, deliveries of food products to the city by peasants from surrounding villages and railway stations have completely ceased. To regulate trade and ensure the supply of food to the urban population, I direct that the local population be widely informed that temporary entry into the city for the purpose of purchasing and delivering goods is permitted. Furthermore, requisitioning of carts from arriving peasants, if necessary, should now be conducted locally in villages and settlements through the respective village authorities» (SAOR. F. 48. Inv. 1. C. 196. P. 248).

The situation that developed in Semipalatinsk in the summer of 1918 exemplified the prevailing conditions of authority and administration. In his report, the head of Semipalatinsk indicated that, given the presence of a strong military authority in the city – whose influence was entirely independent of and separate from the militia – and the fact that the militia had not yet assumed full responsibility for all functions of urban protection, he sought clarification regarding the matter raised by the court Prosecutor concerning the accountability of the militia for its military – administrative measures to maintain order in the city (SAOR. F. 48. Inv. 1. C. 23. P. 14).

The problem of relations between civil and military authorities during the Civil War was never resolved. In practice, in cases of conflict between the interests of the militia and the military, the latter always enjoyed priority. The legal acts adopted in this regard also emphasized the privileged position of the military.

In the conditions of civil war, the role of military judicial institutions increased; their jurisdiction, at the initiative of military authorities, expanded and they often effectively replaced general civil courts. Even in the smallest detachments, special bodies - counterintelligence units - were established. «The fight against the criminal element [referring to peasants dissatisfied with Kolchak's rule – authors] is conducted with the help of counterintelligence, the militia, and, in exceptional cases, military detachments. Agitators are being apprehended,” reported the regional administrator I. A. Samoilov to the government. In a subsequent report, he noted that the military authorities had recently uncovered a Bolshevik organization in Semipalatinsk, resulting in the seizure of weapons and the arrest of several individuals, although he did not yet have further details (Inostrannaya voennaya, 1964: 211–230).

Baron A. P. Budberg offered the following assessment of the counterintelligence agencies: «The semi-respectable institution of counterintelligence, which had absorbed the functions of the security department, had now expanded to extraordinary proportions and secured a profitable and influential position, skillfully exploiting the prevailing atmosphere of civil war, political conspiracies, and coups. Counterintelligence had transformed into a vast organization sheltering numerous opportunists, adventurers, and remnants of the defunct security apparatus» (Dnevnik, 1991: 45).

Counterrevolutionary governments that succeeded one another in Omsk from June 1918 came to control the territory of the Semipalatinsk region (the West Siberian Commissariat from May to June 1918; the Provisional Siberian Government from June to September 1918; the Provisional All-Russian Government [Ufa Directory] from September to November 1918; and the government of Admiral Alexander V. Kolchak from November 1918 to December 1919).

In November 1919, the Red Army captured Semipalatinsk, depriving the White forces of a key administrative and transportation hub. In December of the same year, Ust-Kamenogorsk was liberated, consolidating Soviet control over the region. Following these operations, organized White administration in Eastern Kazakhstan ceased to exist, and the remaining troops retreated eastward.

Pursuant to the decree issued by the Provisional Siberian Government on 31 July 1918, the military headquarters in Semipalatinsk commenced the compulsory mobilization of the region's able-bodied population. Persons born in 1898 and 1899 were conscripted, although their term of service was originally scheduled to begin only in 1919–1920 (Za vlast Sovetov, 1961).

According to this decree, men born in 1898 and 1899 - including the indigenous Russian population and settlers who arrived in Siberia before 1 January 1915 - were subject to conscription. Poles, Ukrainians, and other groups were conscripted on equal grounds for the purpose of forming national units. All «non-Russian peoples» who were liable for conscription under the statute were also drafted if they had arrived in Siberia before 1 January 1915. Exemptions based on family status and deferments for education or occupation were abolished. Those subject to conscription were required to report to the assembly points of military regiments at their place of residence. Individuals who declared themselves ill were exempted only upon presentation of a certificate issued by the medical commission attached to the corps military authorities (SAOR. F. 48. Inv. 1. C. 4. P. 3).

The exhausted population responded with mass protests that spread throughout Eastern Kazakhstan. In December 1918, Russian peasants in the Karkaraly uyezd of Semipalatinsk oblast refused to join the White Army. Despite this resistance, the next conscription was announced on 4 April 1919 by the commander of the 2nd Separate Steppe Siberian Corps under Order No. 97 (SAOR. F. r-50. Inv. 1. C. 4. P. 31).

A local official of the Kolchak government interpreted this refusal as a manifestation of Bolshevik sympathies among the population of the uyezd. Similar developments were observed in various districts of the Akmola and Semipalatinsk regions. The conscription campaign contributed to the emergence and expansion of the partisan movement in the region, which reached its widest development in the spring of 1919. The head of the Semipalatinsk regional administration acknowledged that «the population of Zaisan uyezd, including both Russian and Kazakh peasants, openly sympathizes with the Bolsheviks; it has begun to criticize the government – referring to Kolchak’s administration – and threatens retaliation upon the announcement of conscription, while anticipating the arrival of Bolshevik forces from elsewhere» (Inostrannaya voennaya, 1964: 29).

The counterrevolutionary authorities deployed punitive detachments from Semipalatinsk and Pavlodar to the volosts, resulting in a marked increase in arrests and corporal punishments. These punitive units also conducted raids on Kazakh auls; for instance, in the aul of Chushkaly, all livestock and property were confiscated. The imposition of continuous cart requisitions, forced mobilization, taxes, levies, the collection of arrears from previous years, and the pervasive terror exercised by military, law enforcement, and ataman-led armed groups collectively provoked the outbreak of a partisan insurgency. In an effort to suppress the intensifying anti-Kolchak resistance in Semipalatinsk and the surrounding territories, the commander of the 2nd Separate Siberian Steppe Corps, General Brzhezovsky, instituted martial law across the oblast on 20 January 1919. Repression against the population intensified further.

Sensing their impending defeat, the Kolchak forces began to eliminate political prisoners in the Semipalatinsk prison. Although many inmates had been sentenced to indeterminate terms and others were still under investigation, the White Guard forces brutally tortured and killed 35 people between 6 and 23 November, and 30 more people on the night of 29 November (Pakhmurnyi, 1965).

Thus, Eastern Kazakhstan, having become part of the theater of military operations, turned into an arena of harsh suppression by the White authorities of any resistance to their regime, including repression against the civilian population. Ultimately, the brutal rule of the military authorities led to a sharp rise in anti-Kolchak sentiment in the region. This, in turn, enabled the Bolsheviks to intensify their activities among the population and strengthen their influence.

Conclusion. The conducted analysis allows us to conclude that the repressive policy of the anti-Bolshevik governments in Eastern Kazakhstan was systemic and multi-layered in nature. The military units of the Siberian Army, together with the administrative and punitive structures under their authority, functioned as principal instruments for executing internal policies designed to sustain a military dictatorship, secure logistical support for the army, and suppress all forms of social and political opposition. The widespread use of emergency powers, martial law, military field courts, and counterintelligence led to the effective blurring of the boundaries between legality and arbitrariness. The vagueness of normative acts, which permitted broad interpretation of concepts such as «state security», «corrupt element», or «opposition to authority», created conditions for abuse by military

personnel and local officials. Repressions affected both the Russian and Kazakh populations of the region, intensifying social tension, economic exhaustion, and distrust toward the White authorities.

Natural obligations, forced mobilizations, property requisitions, and punitive expeditions became among the main factors contributing to the growth of anti-Kolchak sentiment and the expansion of the partisan movement in Eastern Kazakhstan. Ultimately, it was the repressive character of the military regime that undermined the social base of the White government and created favorable conditions for the expansion of Bolshevik influence in the region. Thus, the repressive practices of the anti-Bolshevik governments did not serve as a factor of stabilization but became one of the causes of their political and military defeat.

Sources

SAOR — State Archive of Abai Region

Источники

ГАОА — Государственный архив области Абай

References

- Budberg, 1929 — *Budberg A. Dnevnik belogvardeitsa. (Kolchakovskaia popeia)* [Diary of a White Guard (The Kolchak Epic)]. Ed. P.E. Şegolev. Leningrad: Priboi, 1929. 302 p. (In Russ.).
- Burevoy, 1991 — *Burevoy K. Kolchakovşina. [Kolchak's reign].* Moscow: Gospolizdat, 1991. 40 p. (In Russ.).
- Dnevnik, 1991 — *Dnevnik belogvardeitsa [Diary of a White Guard].* Novosibirsk, 1991. 230 p. (In Russ.).
- Drokov, 1991 — *Drokov S.V. A.V. Kolchak [A.V. Kolchak] // Voprosy istorii. 1991, № 1. P. 60.* (In Russ.).
- Gins, 1997 — *Gins G.K. Sibir, soizniki i Kolchak. [Siberia, the Allies and Kolchak].* Moscow, 1997. Vol. 2. p. 4. (In Russ.).
- Gins, 2008 — *Gins G.K. Sibir, soizniki i Kolchak. Povоротnyi moment russkoi istorii. 1918–1920 (Vpechatleniia i mysli chlena Omskogo pravitelstva) [Siberia, the Allies, and Kolchak. A Turning Point in Russian History. 1918–1920 (Impressions and Thoughts of a Member of the Omsk Government)].* Moscow: Airis-press, 2008. 670 p. (In Russ.).
- Inostrannaia voennaia, 1964 — *Inostrannaia voennaia interventsii i grajdanskaia voina v Srednei Azii [Foreign military intervention and civil war in Central Asia].* Coll. Of documents and materials. Alma-Ata, 1964. Vol. 2. Pp. 211–230. (In Russ.).
- Kakurin, 1998 — *Kakurin N.E. Kak srajalas revoliutsiia [How the Revolution Fought].* Vol. 1. Moscow: Voenizdat, 1998. 272 p. (In Russ.).
- Kovalskii, 1984 — *Kovalskii S.L. Za vlast Sovetov [For the power of the Soviets].* Alma-Ata: Kazgosizdat, 1984. 224 p. (In Russ.).
- Mukatayeva, 2001 — *Mukatayeva Z. Semei qalasy aleumettik konomikalyq мәдени damuy (1917–1940 jj.): [Social, economic and cultural development of the city of Semey (1917–1940)].* Dosctoral thesis abstract: Almaty, 2001. 27 p. (In Kaz.).
- Nurmagambetova, 2003 — *Nurmagambetova R.K. Istoriografiia istorii dvijeniia Alaş i Alaş-Ordy 1920–1990 gg. XX veka. [Historiography of the history of the Alash movement and Alash Orda from the 1920s to the 1990s of the 20th century].* Almaty: Institut ist.i tn., 2003. 153 p. (In Russ.).
- Nurpeis, 1995 — *Nurpeis K. Alaş häm Alaşorda [Alash and Alashorda].* Almaty: Atatek, 1995. 256 p. (In Kaz.).
- Pahmurnyi, 1965 — *Pahmurnyi P.M. Kommunisticheskaia partiia – organizator partizanskogo dvijeniia v Kazahstane. (1918–1920) [The Communist Party is the organizer of the partisan movement in Kazakhstan. (1918–1920)].* Alma-Ata, 1965. 427 p. (In Russ.).
- Pravitel'stvennyi, 1919 — *Pravitel'stvennyi vestnik [Government Gazette].* 13 fevrala, 1919 g. (In Russ.).
- Za vlast Sovetov, 1961 — *Za vlast Sovetov [For the power of the Soviets].* Coll. of articles. Semipalatinsk. 1961. 100 p. (In Russ.).
- Rynkov, 1998 — *Rynkov V.M. Konomicheskaia politika kontrevoliutsionnyh pravitelstv Sibiri: Vtoraia polovina 1918–1919 g. [Economic policy of the counter-revolutionary governments of Siberia: The second half of 1918–1919]:* Candidate of sciences thesis abstract: 07.00.02 /Novosibirskii gos. un-t. Novosibirsk, 1998. 26 p. (In Russ.).
- Skipina, 2003 — *Skipina I.V. Chelovek v usloviiah Grajdanskoi voiny na Urale: istoriografiia problemy. [Man in the context of the Civil War in the Urals: historiography of the problem]* Tiymen: Tyumen State University, 2003. 200 p. (In Russ.).

Литература

- Будберг, 1929 — *Будберг А. Дневник белогвардейца. (Колчаковская эпопея);* Редакция П.Е. Щеголева. Ленинград: Прибой, 1929. 302 с.
- Буревой, 1991 — *Буревой К. Колчаковщина. М.: Госполитздат, 1991. 40 с.*
- Гинс, 1997 — *Гинс Г.К. Сибирь, союзники и Колчак. М.: 1997. Т. 2. С. 4.*
- Гинс, 2008 — *Гинс Г.К. Сибирь, союзники и Колчак. Поворотный момент русской истории. 1918–1920 (Впечатления и мысли члена Омского правительства). М.: Айрис-пресс, 2008. 670 с.*

- Дневник, 1991 — Дневник белогвардейца. Новосибирск, 1991. 230 с.
- Дроков, 1991 — *Дроков С.В.* А.В. Колчак // Вопросы истории. 1991. № 1. С. 60.
- За власть Советов, 1961 — За власть Советов. Сб. статей. Семипалатинск, 1961. 100 с.
- Иностранная военная, 1964 — Иностранная военная интервенция и гражданская война в Средней Азии. Сб. документов и материалов. Алма-Ата, 1964. Т.2. С. 211–230.
- Какурин, 1998 — *Какурин Н.Е.* Как сражалась революция. Т.1. М.: Воениздат, 1998. 272 с.
- Ковальский, 1984 — *Ковальский С.Л.* За власть Советов. Алма-Ата: Казгосиздат, 1984. 224 с.
- Мукатаева, 2001 — *Мукатаева З.* Семей қаласы әлеуметтік экономикалық мәдени дамуы (1917–1940 жж.): Тар.ғ.к.дәреж. алу үшін дайын. автореферат: Алматы, 2001. 27 б.
- Нурмагамбетова, 2003 — *Нурмагамбетова Р.К.* Историография истории движения Алаш и Алаш-Орды 1920-1990 гг. XX века. Алматы: Институт ист.и этн., 2003. 153 с.
- Нурпейіс, 1995 — *Нурпейіс К.* Алаш һәм Алашорда. Алматы: Ататек, 1995. 256 б.
- Пахмурный, 1965 — *Пахмурный П.М.* Коммунистическая партия – организатор партизанского движения в Казахстане. (1918–1920). Алма-Ата, 1965. 427 с.
- Правительственный, 1919 — Правительственный вестник. 13 февраля, 1919 г.
- Рынков, 1998 — *Рынков В.М.* Экономическая политика контрреволюционных правительств Сибири: Вторая половина 1918-1919 г.: автореферат дис...канд. ист.наук: 07.00.02 /Новосибирский гос. ун-т. Новосибирск, 1998. 26 с.
- Скипина, 2003 — *Скипина И.В.* Человек в условиях Гражданской войны на Урале: историография проблемы. Тюмень: Издательство Тюменского государственного университета, 2003. 200 с.

CONTENTS

HISTORIOGRAPHY AND SOURCE STUDIES

Baizhumanova Z.B., Kalybekova M.Sh., Gafurov A. MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE USSR: APPROACHES OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORIOGRAPHY (USING KAZAKHSTAN AS AN EXAMPLE).....	300
Mukhatova O. Kh., Qadilbek M., Tashagyl A. KAZAKH–QING RELATIONS IN THE LETTERS OF ABILPEIZ SULTAN.....	315
Oshan Zh, Khoshbateni H., Sauyrkan Y. HISTORICAL SOURCE MATERIALS IN MANUSCRIPT HERITAGE RELATED TO ER ZHANIBEK.....	329
Tulepbergenov G., Bukanova R.K. KAYUM MUHAMEDKHANOV'S SCIENTIFIC EVERYDAY LIFE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SEARCH FOR INFORMATION ABOUT ILYAS BORAGANSKY (Dedicated to the 110th birth anniversary of K.Mukhamedkhanov)	341

HISTORY

Abdrakhmanova G.S., Kalenova T.S., Maslov Kh.B. TRANSFORMATION OF REGIONAL GOVERNANCE IN EASTERN KAZAKHSTAN DURING THE CIVIL WAR.....	353
Atdaev S.J., Atdaeva O.G. HISTORY OF ORAZ-YAGLY-KHAN AND HIS DESCENDANTS.....	367
Bekmagambetov R.K., Bimolanova A.A., Bekmagambetova M.Zh. ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE OF THE TURGAY REGION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE STEPPE STATUS OF 1891: IMPERIAL POLICY AND REGIONAL SPECIFICITY.....	385
Dossymova M.K., Topal N., Zhylykshybayeva K. SOVIET RUSSIA AND TURKEY: THE QUESTION OF MILITARY AID (1919–1920).....	399
Kasymova D., Mukanova G., Margulan A. SOVIET EXPERIENCE OF KAZAKH-YOMUD CONFLICT SETTLEMENT OF 1923 (BY ARCHIVAL MATERIALS).....	413
Nurymbetova G.R., Janysbay T.S. SOVIET MODERNIZATION AND THE ELIMINATION OF ILLITERACY: THE FORMATION OF THE ADULT EDUCATION SYSTEM IN KAZAKHSTAN (1920S–1930S).....	431
Saktaganova Z.G., Ilyasova A.U. ON THE QUESTION OF ESCAPE FROM THE KARAGANDA CORRECTIVE LABOR CAMP DURING THE WAR YEARS (1941–1945).....	446
Sariguzel N. THE IMPACT OF ATATÜRK’S DOMESTIC TRAVELS ON TURKEY’S TAX POLICY (1930–1931).....	463
Toktarbaiuly A. COLLECTIVIZATION POLICY OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND ITS RESULTS (1954–1959, THE BAYAN-ÖLGII REGION).....	484
Ualiyev T., Sabitov Zh. SOVIET INTERPRETATION OF THE “EDIGE” EPIC IN THE 1920–1930S: MARXIST PREFACES AND APPROACHES OF THE KAZAKH INTELLECTUALS.....	501
Utegenov M., Bektasov Sh., Aliyeva S.I. FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CONFISCATION OF BAYS HOUSEHOLDS IN NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN (1928).....	513
Zakarya R., Saitbekov A.M. POLITICAL EMIGRANTS IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE 1930S–1940S: MIGRATION PROCESSES AND SOCIO-LEGAL STATUS.....	532
Zharkynbayeva R.S., Zhangabay A.P. LIVING CONDITIONS, LABOR CONDITIONS, AND MEDICAL CARE OF WORKERS IN THE KAZAKH SSR DURING THE WAR YEARS (1941–1945).....	547

ETHNOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY

Sharipov R.K., Baigunakov D.S., Nurshanov A.A. PETROGLYPHIC COMPLEXES IN THE CHU–ILI MOUNTAINS: NATURAL ENVIRONMENT; SOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUES.....	565
Sholakhov M., Nabiev R. THE IMAGE OF THE SNAKE AMONG TURKO-MONGOLIAN PEOPLES.....	580

МАЗМҰНЫ

ТАРИХНАМА ЖӘНЕ ДЕРЕКТАНУ

Байжуманова З.Б., Калыбекова М.Ч., Гафуров А.М. КСРО-ДАҒЫ МЕДИЦИНАЛЫҚ БІЛІМ БЕРУ: ЗАМАНАУИ ТАРИХНАМАЛЫҚ БАҒЫТТАР (ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЫСАЛЫНДА).....	300
Мұхатова О.Х., Қадылбек М., Ташағыл А. ӘБІЛПЕЙІЗ СҰЛТАННЫҢ ХАТТАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ-ЦИН ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫ.....	315
Ошан Ж., Хошбатени Х., Сауырқан Е. ЕР ЖӘНІБЕККЕ ҚАТЫСТЫ ҚОЛЖАЗБА МҰРАЛАРЫНДАҒЫ ТАРИХИ ДЕРЕКТІК КӨРІНІСТЕР.....	329
Төлепбергенов Ғ.М., Буканова Р.Ғ. ҚАЙЫМ МҰХАМЕДХАНОВТЫҢ ІЛИЯС БОРАГАНСКИЙ ТУРАЛЫ ДЕРЕКТЕРДІ ІЗДЕУ КОНТЕКСТІНДЕГІ КҮНДЕЛІКТІ ҒЫЛЫМИ ШЫҒАРМАШЫЛЫҒЫ (Қ. Мұхамедхановтың 110 жылдығына орай).....	341

ТАРИХ

Абдрахманова Ғ.С., Каленова Т.С., Маслов Х.Б. АЗАМАТ СОҒЫСЫ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ӨҢІРЛІК БАСҚАРУДЫҢ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯСЫ.....	353
Атдаев С.Дж., Атдаева О.Г. ОРАЗ-ЯҒЛЫ-ХАН ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ҰРПАҚТАРЫНЫҢ ТАРИХЫ.....	367
Бекмағамбетов Р.К., Бимолданова А.А., Бекмағамбетова М.Ж. ДАЛА ЖАҒДАЙЫНДАҒЫ ТОРҒАЙ ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ 1891 ЖЫЛҒЫ ӘКІМШІЛІК-АУМАҚТЫҚ ҚҰРЫЛЫМЫ: ИМПЕРИЯЛЫҚ САЯСАТ ЖӘНЕ АЙМАҚТЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІК	385
Досымова М.К., Топал Н., Жылқышыбаева Қ. КЕҢЕСТІК РЕСЕЙ ЖӘНЕ ТҮРКИЯ: ӘСКЕРИ КӨМЕК МӘСЕЛЕСІ (1919–1920).....	399
Жаркынбаева Р.С., Жанабай А.П. СОҒЫС ЖЫЛДАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ КСР ЖҰМЫСШЫЛАРЫНЫҢ ТҮРМЫСТЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙЫ, ЕҢБЕК АХУАЛЫ ЖӘНЕ МЕДИЦИНАЛЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТ КӨРСЕТУІ (1941–1945).....	413
Закарья Р., Сайтбеков А.М. ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ САЯСИ ЭМИГРАНТТАР: КӨШІ-ҚОН ҮДЕРІСТЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙЫ (1930–1940).....	431
Қасымова Д.Б., Мұқанова Ғ.Қ., Марғұлан А.С. 1923 ЖЫЛҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ-ЙОМУД ҚАҚТЫҒЫСЫН РЕТТЕУДІҢ КЕҢЕСТІК ТӘЖІРИБЕСІ (АРХИВ МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ БОЙЫНША).....	446
Нұрымбетова Г.Р., Жанысбай Т.С. КЕҢЕСТІК МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ ЖӘНЕ САУАТСЫЗДЫҚТЫ ЖОЮ: ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ЕРЕСЕКТЕРГЕ БІЛІМ БЕРУ ЖҮЙЕСІНІҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ (1920–1930).....	463
Сақтағанова З.Ғ., Илясова Ә.Ү. СОҒЫС ЖЫЛДАРЫ ҚАРАҒАНДЫ ЕҢБЕКПЕН ТҮЗЕТУ ЛАГЕРЬІНЕН ҚАШУ МӘСЕЛЕСІ (1941–1945).....	484
Сарыгүзел Н. АТАТҮРІКТІҢ ІШКІ САПАРЛАРЫНЫҢ ТҮРКИЯНЫҢ САЛЫҚ САЯСАТЫНА ӘСЕРІ (1930–1931).....	501
Тоқтарбайұлы А. ХАЛЫҚ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫН ҰЖЫМДАСТЫРУ САЯСАТЫ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ НӘТИЖЕЛЕРІ 1954–1959 (БАЯН-ӨЛГІЙ АЙМАҒЫ МЫСАЛЫНДА).....	513
Уалиев Т.А., Сабитов Ж.М. 1920–1930-ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ «ЕДІГЕ» ЖЫРЫНЫҢ КЕҢЕСТІК ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯСЫ: МАРКСИСТІК АЛҒЫСӨЗДЕР ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗАҚ ЗИЯЛЫЛАРЫНЫҢ ҰСТАНЫМДАРЫ.....	532
Утегенов М., Бектасов Ш., Алиева С.И. СОЛТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ БАЙ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҚТАРЫН ТӘРКІЛЕУ ТАРИХЫНАН (1928).....	547

ЭТНОЛОГИЯ/АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

Шәрипов Р.К., Байғұнақов Д.С., Нұршанов А.А. ШҮ–ІЛЕ ТАУЛАРЫНДАҒЫ ПЕТРОГЛИФТИК КЕШЕНДЕР: ТАБИҒИ ОРТАСЫ, ШИКІЗАТ КӨЗДЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ЖАСАЛУ ТЕХНИКАСЫ.....	565
Шолахов М., Набиев Н. ТҮРКІ-МОҢҒОЛ ХАЛЫҚТАРЫНДАҒЫ ЖЫЛАН БЕЙНЕСІ.....	580

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ИСТОРИОГРАФИЯ И ИСТОЧНИКОВЕДЕНИЕ

Байжуманова З.Б., Калыбекова М.Ч., Гафуров А.М. МЕДИЦИНСКОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ В СССР: ПОДХОДЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ИСТОРИОГРАФИИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ КАЗАХСТАНА).....	300
Мухатова О. Х., Кадылбек М., Ташагыл А. КАЗАХСКО-ЦИНКСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ В ПИСЬМАХ АБИЛПЕЙЗ СУЛТАНА.....	315
Ошан Ж., Хошбатени Х., Сауыркан Е. ИСТОРИКО-ДОКУМЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ ОТРАЖЕНИЯ В РУКОПИСНОМ НАСЛЕДИИ ОБ ЕР ЖАНИБЕКЕ.....	329
Тулепбергенов Г.М., Буканова Р.Г. НАУЧНАЯ ПОВСЕДНЕВНОСТЬ КАЮМА МУХАМЕДХАНОВА В КОНТЕКСТЕ ПОИСКА СВЕДЕНИЙ ОБ ИЛЬЯСЕ БОРАГАНСКОМ (К 110-летию К. Мухамедханова).....	341

ИСТОРИЯ

Абдрахманова Г.С., Каленова Т.С., Маслов Х.Б. ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ВОСТОЧНОГО КАЗАХСТАНА В УСЛОВИЯХ ГРАЖДАНСКОЙ ВОЙНЫ.....	353
Атдаев С.Дж., Атдаева О.Г. ИСТОРИЯ ОРАЗ-ЯГЛЫ-ХАНА И ЕГО ПОТОМКОВ.....	367
Бекмагамбетов Р.К., Бимолданова А.А., Бекмагамбетова М.Ж. АДМИНИСТРАТИВНО-ТЕРРИТОРИАЛЬНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО ТУРГАЙСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ В КОНТЕКСТЕ СТЕПНОГО ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ 1891 ГОДА: ИМПЕРСКАЯ ПОЛИТИКА И РЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ СПЕЦИФИКА.....	385
Досымова М.К., Топал Н., Жылкышыбаева К. СОВЕТСКАЯ РОССИЯ И ТУРЦИЯ: ВОПРОС ВОЕННОЙ ПОМОЩИ (1919–1920).....	399
Жаркынбаева Р.С., Жанабай А.П. УСЛОВИЯ ЖИЗНИ И ТРУДА И МЕДИЦИНСКОЕ ОБСЛУЖИВАНИЕ РАБОЧИХ КАЗАХСКОЙ ССР В ВОЕННЫЕ ГОДЫ (1941–1945).....	413
Закарья Р., Сайтбеков А.М. ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ ЭМИГРАНТЫ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ В 1930–1940-Е ГОДЫ: МИГРАЦИОННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ И СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПРАВОВОЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ.....	431
Касымова Д.Б., Муканова Г.К., Маргулан А.С. СОВЕТСКИЙ ОПЫТ УРЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ КАЗАХСКО-ЙОМУДСКОГО КОНФЛИКТА 1923 ГОДА (ПО АРХИВНЫМ МАТЕРИАЛАМ).....	446
Нурымбетова Г.Р., Жанысбай Т.С. СОВЕТСКАЯ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ И ЛИКВИДАЦИЯ НЕГРАМОТНОСТИ: СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ВЗРОСЛЫХ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ (1920–1930).....	463
Сактаганова З.Г., Илясова А.У. К ВОПРОСУ О ПОБЕГАХ ИЗ КАРАГАНДИНСКОГО ИСПРАВИТЕЛЬНО-ТРУДОВОГО ЛАГЕРЯ В ГОДЫ ВОЙНЫ (1941–1945).....	484
Сарыгузель Н. ВЛИЯНИЕ ВНУТРЕННИХ ПУТЕШЕСТВИЙ АТАТЮРКА НА НАЛОГОВУЮ ПОЛИТИКУ ТУРЦИИ (1930–1931).....	501
Токтарбайулы А. ПОЛИТИКА КОЛЛЕКТИВИЗАЦИИ НАРОДНОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И ЕЁ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ (1954–1959 ГГ., (НА ПРИМЕРЕ БАЯН-УЛГИЙ АЙМАКА).....	513
Уалиев Т.А., Сабитов Ж.М. СОВЕТСКАЯ ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ ЭПОСА «ЕДИГЕ» В 1920–1930-Е ГОДЫ: МАРКСИСТСКИЕ ПРЕДИСЛОВИЯ И ПОДХОДЫ КАЗАХСКОЙ ИНТЕЛЛИГЕНЦИИ.....	532
Утегенов М., Бектасов Ш., Алиева С.И. ИЗ ИСТОРИИ КОНФИСКАЦИИ БАЙСКИХ ХОЗЯЙСТВ В СЕВЕРНОМ КАЗАХСТАНЕ (1928).....	547
.....	

ЭТНОЛОГИЯ/АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

Шарипов Р.К., Байгунаков Д.С., Нуршанов А.А. ПЕТРОГЛИФИЧЕСКИЕ КОМПЛЕКСЫ В ЧУ–ИЛИЙСКИХ ГОРАХ: ПРИРОДНАЯ СРЕДА, ИСТОЧНИКИ СЫРЬЯ И ТЕХНИКА ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЯ.....	565
Шолахов М., Набиев Н. ОБРАЗ ЗМЕЙ У ТЮРКО-МОНГОЛЬСКИХ НАРОДОВ.....	580

ASIAN JOURNAL “STEPPE PANORAMA”
2026. 1(7)

Бас редактор:
Қабылдинов З.Е.

Компьютерде беттеген:
Зикирбаева В.С.

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

Журнал сайты: <https://ajspiiie.com>

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