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**POPULAR UPRISINGS IN THE URAL DISTRICT (1929)
(Based on materials from Zhypitynsky, Zauralny, Kamensky districts)**

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Abstract. In 1929, popular uprisings took place in the Urals region during the grain harvesting campaign. As a result of research, evidence of protests against the policy of collectivization in the Zhypitynsky, Zauralny, Kamensky districts was found in the archives of the WKO DP.

The article provides a scientific and historical analysis of the causes and consequences, the course of events, the social composition of the participants in the anti-Soviet uprisings in Zhypitynsky Zauralny, Kamensky districts of the Ural district. In the course of the study, the protests in the villages of the Zhypitynsky district of the Urals district were regarded as the Zhypitynsky uprising. The names of the victims of political repressions involved in the events in the Zhypitynsky Zauralny, Kamensky districts have been established, for the first time, on the basis of archival documents, charges and sentences against them have been announced.

The names of national heroes should be known to the whole country and society, and their struggle for freedom should be glorified from the standpoint of the state ideology of Independent Kazakhstan. The purpose of the commission for the full justification of victims of political persecution is to enable historians to work with confidential documents, publish the names of innocent politically repressed, justify them politically, publish books and collections based on new data.

Key words: Collectivization, grain procurement, popular uprisings, accusations, sentences, victims of political repression.

**ОРАЛ ОКРУГІНДЕГІ ХАЛЫҚ КӨТЕРІЛІСТЕРІ (1929 ЖЫЛ)
(Жымпиты, Зауральный, Камен аудандары материалдары негізінде)**

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Аңдатпа. 1929 жылы Орал округінде астық дайындау науқаны кезеңінде халық көтерілістері орын алған. Ғылыми-ізденіс жұмыстарының нәтижесінде БҚО ПД архивінен Жымпиты, Зауральный, Камен аудандарында ұжымдастыру саясатына қарсы наразылықтардың болғандығын дәлелдейтін деректер табылып отыр.

Мақалада Орал округінің Жымпиты, Зауральный, Камен аудандарындағы кеңес билігіне қарсы баскөтерулердің себеп-салдарына, оқиғалардың жүру барысына, қатынасушылардың әлеуметтік құрамына ғылыми тұрғыдан тарихи талдау жасалды. Зерттеу жұмыстары барысында Орал округінің Жымпиты ауданының ауылдарында орын алған халық наразылықтары Жымпиты көтерілісі ретінде қарастырылды. Жымпиты, Зауральный, Камен аудандарындағы оқиғаларға қатынасушы саяси қуғын-сүргін құрбандарының есімдері толық анықталып, оларға тағылған айыптар, қабылданған үкімдер алғаш рет архив құжаттары негізінде жарияланып отыр.

Халық қаһармандарының есімдерін бүкіл ел, барша қоғам білуі тиіс, олардың азаттық жолындағы күрестері Тәуелсіз Қазақстанның мемлекеттік идеологиясы тұрғысынан дәріптелуі қажет. Саяси қуғын-сүргін құрбандарын толық ақтау жөніндегі комиссияның да мақсаты – тарихшы мамандарға құпия құжаттармен жұмыс жасауға мүмкіндік беру, жазықсыз саяси қудалауға ұшыраған адамдардың аты-жөндерін жариялау, оларды саяси жағынан толық ақтау және жаңа деректер бойынша кітаптар, жинақтар шығару.

Түйін сөздер: ұжымдастыру, астық тапсыру, халық көтерілістері, айыптау, үкім, саяси қуғын-сүргін құрбандары.

НАРОДНЫЕ ВОССТАНИЯ В УРАЛЬСКОМ ОКРУГЕ (1929 г.) (на основе материалов Жымпитынского, Заурального, Каменского районов)

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Аннотация. В 1929 г. в Уральском округе произошли народные восстания во время кампании по заготовке зерна. В результате исследований в архивах ДП ЗКО были обнаружены свидетельства протестов против политики коллективизации в Жымпитынском, Зауральном, Каменском районах.

В статье проводится научно-исторический анализ причин и последствий, хода событий, социального состава участников антисоветских восстаний в Жымпитынском Зауральном, Каменском районах Уральского округа. В ходе исследования протесты в аулах Жымпитынского района Уральского округа были расценены как Жымпитынское восстание. Установлены имена жертв политических репрессий, причастных к событиям в в Жымпитынском Зауральном, Каменском районах, впервые на основании архивных документов оглашены обвинения и приговоры против них.

Имена национальных героев должны быть известны всей стране и обществу, а их борьба за свободу должна быть прославлена с позиций государственной идеологии Независимого Казахстана. Целью комиссии по полному оправданию жертв политических преследований является предоставление возможности историкам работать с конфиденциальными документами, публиковать имена невинных политических репрессированных, оправдывать их политически, издавать книги и сборники на основе новых данных.

Ключевые слова: Коллективизация, хлебозаготовка, народные восстания, обвинения, приговоры, жертвы политических репрессий.

Introduction. The 20–30s of the XX century were a terrible period for the Kazakh people, full of turbulent events. Due to the left-handed policy of the Soviet authorities, the intact Kazakh society began to disintegrate. The 1928 campaign to confiscate the property of the rich, demand excess grain from them, and the forced implementation of the collectivization policy disrupted the country's economy and fueled popular protests against Soviet power. Popular uprisings against the collectivization policy of 1928-1932 covered almost the entire territory of the West Kazakhstan region.

Materials and methods. In the course of working with the archival funds, 7 documentary cases on the raids of 1929 in Zhymputy, Zauralny and Kamensky districts were met. The analysis of archival documents related to the protests of the rich and atkaminer in the villages No. 6 and No. 11 of the zhampitinsky district against the collectivization policy of the peasants in the villages No. 6 and No. 11 of the Ishanmullahs, the rebellion in burly, Zelenoye, Bogdanovka, Svyatodukhov, Vladimirovka. The article was written based on the data of this archive.

In the course of the research work, the analysis of the data contained in these archival documents was carried out and general scientific methods were used: examination, synthesis, comparison; special-historical: problem-chronological, comparative-historical.

Discussion. T. Omarbekov's monograph "The tragedy of Kazakhstan in the 20-30s" provides a comprehensive historiographic analysis of the policy of collectivization, the scientific literature on the exploitation of the property of the rich, the resettlement of the nomadic population and the Famine of 1931–1933. (Omarbekov, 1997). In another large-scale research work "popular uprisings of 1929–1931" T. Omarbekov published information about popular uprisings stored in the archival funds of the National Security Committee. (Omarbekov, 2018).

The collection of documents, published under the joint authorship of K.S. Aldazhumanov, M.K. Kairgaliyev, V.P. Osipov, Yu.I. Romanov, contains historical data on the collectivization policy in Kazakhstan, confiscation of the property of the rich and famine (Aldazhumanov et al., 1998: 14).

Prepared under the leadership of zh.Nabiyev "Massacre on the edge: Adai uprising. 1929-1931. the scientific work" the terrible massacre, repression, Adai uprising in the Mangistau region of 1929–1931 is substantiated by historical documents, documentary memories and conclusions are made (Nabiyev, 2010).

British diplomat and historian Robert Conquest in his scientific works explored the problem of political repression in the Soviet Union more broadly. He published his personal works on the Stalinist Great Terror of the 30s. The tragic consequences of forced collectivization in the Soviet Union are explored in Conquest's book *The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-famine*, published in New York in 1986. For the first time, it reveals to foreign readers the consequences of the collectivization policy.

The scientific work of the French scientist Isabel Ohio is dedicated to the dark years of the history of the Kazakh people. The author focused on his research on the problem of forced settlement, collectivization and famine. The foreign scientist analyzed the changes in Kazakh Society, showed the causes and consequences, driving forces, the main foci of peasant resistance in 1929-1931. (Ohio, 2009).

In the second volume of the collection of documents, compiled under the leadership of A.S. Zulkasheva, changes in the life of the traditional Kazakh village are considered, data on forced collectivization, destruction of the rich as a class, and settlement are published. The collection also contains documentary data related to popular uprisings, anti-Soviet resistance and mass migration of residents (Zulkasheva et al., 2018).

The results. The uprising of Zhampyty. In 1929, raids against the Soviet authorities took place in the villages of the former Volost. In particular, the rich and horsemen of the villages No. 6 and No. 11 of the Zhampitinsky district, among whom were Ishan-mullahs, during the harvesting campaign opposed the representatives of the local authorities and carried out anti-Soviet propaganda. Adil Kozhamzharov was the head of the Bai-Ishan organization. They have been actively involved in the organization's activities for several years, constantly interfering with political and economic campaigns carried out in the villages. (Archive of the West Kazakhstan Regional Police Department, P-4072: T 2; 7-13).

In October 1929, citizens of villages No. 6 and No. 11 were arrested and charged under Articles 58-11, 58-13 of the criminal code. On November 14, 1929, an indictment against Kozhamzharov Adil and others, a total of 30 people, was sent for extrajudicial consideration by the board of the authorized representative office of the United State Political Administration. On December 24, 1929, the commissioner of the Department of uprisings of the United State Political Administration in Alma-Ata reviewed the indictment and submitted it to the special troika under the authorized representative office of the United State Political Administration for consideration.

On January 3, 1930, a verdict was issued against 24 people. Of the 30 people charged at the beginning, the names of the rich and atkaminers Isagali Akhmetov, Imanbek Darguzhinov, Kydyrkul Sekerbayev, Abylkair Mambetaliyev, Makarim Dauletaliyev and employee Bekmash Nurmukhamedov are not in the document on which the sentence was made. There is a document on separate consideration of the case of former assistant district prosecutor Bekmash Nurmukhamedov, accused of transferring a rural mosque to the possession of mullahs, through the prosecutor's office of the Republic of Rossiyskaya Sovetskaya Federal Socialist Republic in the Kazakh Department of the Supreme Court of the Republic. And in November 1929, a message was received from the authorities that 5 people with names were on the run, and they were wanted. In contrast, they escaped punishment after they were not captured.

By the decision of the meeting of the special Trinity under the authorized representative office of the United State Political Administration, 12 out of 24 people were sentenced to death, the rest were sentenced

to terms of 10 years, 5 years, 3 years and 3 people were deported for a term of 3 years. The archival documents contain the following information regarding the identity of citizens of villages No. 6 and No. 11 of the former village of Olienti volost:

1. Kozhamzharov Adil Zhakenbayevich, 43 years old, a resident of the village No. 6 of the Zhympity District of the Ural District, Kazakh, teacher by profession, low education, divorced by marital status, previously had two wives, previously average, currently confiscated property for not handing over excess grain, not registered in the party, previously engaged in extortion, an influential and influential Horseman. Prominent figure of the Alash Horde, member of the government. Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

2. Fametov Galym, 55 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhympity District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 8 people in the family, owns 4 horses, 3 cows, 6 sheep, 1 basement, is a former rich, Ishan, Kazakh literate, not registered in the party, in 1928 he had a previous case for thick cattle. Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

3. Zhangali Alpanov, 58 years old, a resident of the village No. 6 of the Zhympity District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 5 people in the family, owns 2 cows, 2 horses, former rich, literate, not registered in the party, previously had a case for murder in 1920 (did not serve his sentence). Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

4. Umarov Karim, 54 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhympity District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 6 people in the family, owns 4 horses, 3 cows, 9 sheep, 1 basement, was a medium-sized, was a volost during the Tsarist period, was literate in Kazakh and Russian languages, was not registered in the party, in 1928 he was previously in the case of confiscation of rich property and was sentenced to 8 months. Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

5. Kuttybayev Seitzhan, 75 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhympity District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 6 people in the family, owns 1 Horse, 3 cows, 6 sheep, is a former rich man who escaped from the village of candy, sold his livestock, was a village foreman for 6 years during the Tsarist period, then deputy of the BI and volost administration, was not registered in the party, was not previously convicted. Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

6. Sultanaliyev Kurmanali, 69 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhympity District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married (with two wives), rich in property status, Former large rich, sold cattle, escaped from candy, was a village foreman for 5 years during the Tsarist period, Kazakh literate, not registered in the party, in 1928 he was sentenced to 9 months for opposing the division of hayfields and campaigning. Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

7. Nurzhanov Aitkali, 65 years old, a resident of the village No. 6 of the Zhympity District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 10 people in the family, owns 5 horses, 5 cows, 3 camels, 2 Bulls, 1 cellar, 1 yurt, former rich, illiterate, not registered in the party, not previously convicted. Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

8. Baimukhanov Akhungali, 56 years old, a resident of the village No. 6 of the Zhympity District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 8 people in the family, previously and currently has little power, is literate in Mullah, Kazakh and Russian languages, is not registered in the party, has not previously been convicted, entered the hundred during the period of the government of Alash Orda. Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

9. Umarov Kazikhan, 55 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhympity District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 8 people in the family, owns 6 cows, 2 horses, former Rich, was a village foreman for 2 years during the period of Tsarist power, was short-lived, was not registered in the party, was not convicted. Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

10. Baibulov Tlekul, 62 years old, a resident of the village No. 6 of the Zhympity District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 7 people in the family, owns 6 horses, 4 cows, 2 camels, former rich, illiterate, not registered in the party, not convicted. Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

11. Kurmanov Kobengali, 48 years old, a resident of the village No. 6 of the Zhympity District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 5 people in the family, owns 2 horses, 2 cows, 6 sheep, 1 camel, 1 cellar, former rich, Kazakh literate, not registered in the party, not previously convicted. Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

12. Sattayev Yergali, 65 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhimpitinsky District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, owned 2 horses, 7 sheep, former rich, illiterate, not registered in the party, not previously convicted. Sentenced to death. Property confiscated.

13. Ashibekov Alikey, 50 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhimpitinsky District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 7 people in the family, previously and now average in property status, illiterate, not registered in the party, not previously convicted. Sentenced to a concentration camp for a period of 10 years. Property confiscated.

14. Tilekulov Aitkali, 34 years old, a resident of the village No. 6 of the Zhympty District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 7 people in the family, owns 6 horses, 4 cows, 2 camels, 1 cellar, 1 yurt, former rich, literate, not registered in the party, not previously convicted. Sentenced to a concentration camp for a period of 10 years. Property confiscated.

15. Idrisov Lukpan, 39 years old, a resident of the village No. 6 of the Zhympty District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 12 people in the family, former Rich in property status, currently average, was a volost administration during the period of the government of Alash Orda, was short-lived, was not registered in the party, had no previous convictions. Sentenced to a concentration camp for a period of 10 years. Property confiscated.

16. Mukhamedsariyev Zhamel, 46 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhimpitinsky District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 3 people in the family, owns 3 cows, 1 bull, is a mullah by profession, Kazakh literate, not registered in the party, in 1927 he was sentenced to 6 months for opposing the allocation of hayfields and campaigning. Sentenced to a concentration camp for a period of 10 years. Property confiscated.

17. Burambayev Yergali, 65 years old, a resident of the village No. 6 of the Zhympty District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, owned 6 horses, 2 cows, 1 camel, 15 sheep, 1 basement, former rich, illiterate, not registered in the party, not previously convicted. Sentenced to a concentration camp for a period of 5 years.

18. Dauletaliyev Safa, 30 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhimpitinsky District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 4 people in the family, owns 15 sheep, 2 horses, 3 cows, former rich, Kazakh literate, not registered in the party, not previously convicted. Sentenced to a concentration camp for a period of 5 years.

19. Mirgaliyev Khamidulla, 27 years old, a resident of the village No. 6 of the Zhympty District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 7 people in the family, owns 6 horses, 2 cows, 15 sheep, 1 cellar, 1 Yurt (Farm with his father), illiterate, not registered in the party, not previously convicted. Sentenced to a concentration camp for a period of 3 years.

20. Sultanaliyev Kazikhan, 42 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhympty District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 4 people in the family, owns 25 sheep, 2 cows, 1 Horse, 1 cellar, is literate in Kazakh, is not registered in the party, has not previously been convicted. Sentenced to a concentration camp for a period of 3 years.

21. Dauletaliyev Aitulla, 41 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhympty District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 5 people in the family, owns 2 horses, 2 cows, 10 sheep, was previously average, illiterate, not registered in the party, not previously convicted. Sentenced to a concentration camp for a period of 3 years.

22. Baitassov Nurzhan, 40 years old, a resident of the village No. 6 of the Zhympty District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, owned 1 Horse, 3 cows, 2 goats, illiterate, not registered in the party, not previously convicted. He was deported outside Kazakhstan for a period of 3 years.

23. Kazmagambetov Khakim, 58 years old, a resident of the village No. 11 of the Zhympty District of the Ural District, Kazakh, married, has 5 people in the family, owns 3 cows, 5 calves, 1 Horse, 1 cellar, is not registered in the party, is literate, has no previous convictions. He was deported outside Kazakhstan for a period of 3 years.

24. Baimukhamedov Nygmet, 25 years old, Kazakh, married, has no personal property, employee - senior auditor of the Ural District financial department, since 1923-a member of the central bank, literate, graduated from a 2-class school, has not previously been convicted. Deported for a period of 3 years outside Kazakhstan (Archive of the West Kazakhstan Regional Police Department, P-4072: T 2; 56-60).

On January 25, 1930, from the city of Alma-Ata from the authorized representative office of the state political administration of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ural regional department received a cipher number 990 on the execution of executions against 36 people from rural districts of the district. The sentence on 11 persons sentenced to death was carried out on January 30, 1930 at 12.00, and the sentence on February 1 was carried out on February 6 at 11.00. Yergali Sattayev, who was in the village with a restraining order, was grabbed from behind and shot.

Of the 36 people sentenced to death in Uralsk, 35 were shot in one day at an hour, and 1 was shot later. Along with 12 people shot from the Zhympty District, 24 people were shot from Russian villages near Uralsk. We will consider about the events in the areas around the Urals in this article.

It is a pity that after the execution of the execution against these people, on June 29, 1930, he amended the above sentence. At the meeting of the triad under the authorized representative office of the United State Political Administration in Kazakhstan, a total of 12 people, Alikey Ashibekov, reviewed the indictment under Articles 58-11, 58-13 of the Criminal Code and made the following decision:

1. Tlekulov Airtkali,
2. Idrisov Lukpan,
3. Muzametsariyev Zhamel – be imprisoned in a concentration camp for five years.
4. Burambayev Irgali – to be deported from the district within Kazakhstan for a period of three years.
5. Ashibekov Alikey,
6. Mirgaliyev Khamidulla,
7. Sultanaliyev Kazikhan,
8. Davletaliyev Aitulla,
9. Baitassov Nurzhan – early release from punishment.
10. Davletaliyev Safa,
11. Kozhmagambetov Khakim,
12. Let the previous sentence against Baimukhamedov Nigmat remain in force.

Thus, in the end, under the authority of the United State Political Administration, Aitkali Tilekulov, Lukpan Idrisov, Zhamel Mukhamedsariyev and Safa Dauletaliyev were sent to the labor camp in Karkaraly to serve their sentences. Yergali Burambayev, Hakim Kazmagambetov, Nigmat Baimukhamedov were deported to Petropavlovsk district. Alikey Ashibekov and others, a total of 5 people were released from early punishment (Archive of the West Kazakhstan Regional Police Department, P-4072: T 2; 89-90).

On April 20, 1998, all innocent citizens were acquitted by the conclusion of the prosecutor's Office of the West Kazakhstan region.

Rebellion in Borli. In 1929, in the village of Borli (Burlin), now Burlinsky District of the former Zauralny District, 12 people were accused of opposing the Soviet regime. The document of the United State Political Administration states that F.O. Gnilitzky, Ya.A. Koreshkov, I.M. Kurbanov and A.R. Rizvanov created an organization of kulaks, whose activities were aimed at overthrowing Soviet power. They were accused of subjugating the poor and turning them against the local population.

On September 27, 1929, during a fire in the village of Borli, a millionaire shot from his own revolver to stabilize the situation, injuring one of the residents. After that, residents of the village organize a riot without obeying the representative of the local authorities. The kulaks, who showed hatred for the Soviet authorities, together with the poor, beat the millionaire, shouting "throw the castes of Soviet power into the fire, beat the communists." Kovalenko and Kachko, under the influence of the kulaks, drove many to beat up representatives of local authorities. The rest of Vykhodets, Motrych, Lesnykh, Smolensky, Petrov, Kalinichenko participated in the beating of a millionaire and local employees.

In October 1929, people who organized a rebellion against the Soviet authorities in the village of Borli were arrested and charged under Paragraph 2 of articles 58-2 and 58-10 of the criminal code. They are the following:

1. Gnilitzky Philip Osipovich, 52 years old, Kulak, deprived of the right to vote, a resident of Borli village of Zauralny District of Uralsk, married, in 1929 he had a previous case for not handing over grain and hiding his place, was arrested for 3 years in the Ural insulator, then deported from the settlement.

2. Koreshkov Yakov Andreevich, 43 years old, Kulak, deprived of the right to vote, a resident of Borli village of Zauralny District of Uralsk, in 1929 he was sentenced to 2 years of imprisonment in the

Ural detention center, and then 5 years of exile from the settlement for non-delivery of grain and concealment.

3. Kurbanov Ivan Mikhailovich, Born in 1886, priest of the tikhonovsky Church of the village of Borli, previously not convicted.

4. Rizvanov Abdurakhman Rizvanovich, 75 years old, Kazan Tatar, deprived of suffrage, merchant, sold cattle and oil in the village of Borli, anti-Semite. In 1929, he was sentenced to exile and confiscation of property, having previously filed a case for hiding grain. It used to be associated with the horse Army.

5. Kachko Pyotr Ivanovich, Born in 1884, a resident of the village of Borli, a peasant, engaged in grain harvesting, average, not previously convicted.

6. Kovalenko Fedor Ignatievich, Born in 1907, a resident of the village of Burlinsky, peasant, single, average, military duty, singer in the church choir, previously not convicted.

7. Vykhodec Feodor Antonovich, Born in 1910, single, peasant, with a house, two horses, two cows, not previously convicted.

8. Motrych Ivan Kondratievich, Born in 1906, batyr, married, not previously convicted.

9. Lesnykh Konstantin Vasilyevich, Born in 1904, peasant, married, poor, not previously convicted.

10. Smolensky Kuzma Danilovich, Born in 1905, peasant, married, average, not previously convicted.

11. Petrov Peter Konstantinovich, Born in 1908, peasant, batyr, single, expelled from the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth Union, drafted into the army.

12. Kalinichenko Ivan Terentyevich, Born in 1907, peasant, grain harvester, single, with two bulls, conscripted.

On January 3, 1930, at a meeting of the Trinity under the political representation of the United State Political Administration, the verdict was passed. F.O. Gnilitsky, ya.a.Koreshkov, I.M. Kurbanov, A.R. Rizvanov-sentenced to death, property confiscated, the sentence was executed on January 30, 1930 at 12.00.

P.I. Kachko, F.I. Kovalenko, F.A. Vykhodets, I.K. Motrych, K.V. Lesnykh, K.D. Smolensky, P.K. Petrov, I.T. Kalinichenko – sentenced to 3 years of exile within Kazakhstan. On May 25, 1930, the sentence was reviewed again, and all previously held prisoners were taken into account and released from custody. On June 10, 1989, everything was acquitted by the conclusion of the Ural regional prosecutor's office (Archive of the West Kazakhstan Regional Police Department, P-3053:115).

Svyatodukhov kulaks organization. In the settlement of Svyatodukhov, zauralny district, there was an organization of kulaks led by Urozhaev and pop Kiselev. Despite the arrest of the leading group, the members of the organization did not stop their anti-Soviet activities. The kulaks mobilized the poor and the average to their side, and at general meetings of citizens, the leaders of the organization gathered the hands of the residents, demanding the release of Urozhaev and Kiselev from custody.

During the spring harvesting campaign, in order to preserve the kulaks ' farms in the village of Svyatodukhov, they created an Artel on paper only with their supporters, and when the situation worsened, they destroyed all the documents and disbanded the Artel. Such a fake Artel was created even during the 1929 grain harvesting campaign on the initiative of Balitsky, who put Goldysh, who was expelled from the ranks of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) party, fleeing Ukraine, under his leadership.

At the kulaks ' meetings, they were campaigning among the population to sell their livestock, not to sell anything to the collective farm, and even more so to eat and drink themselves. The anti-collectivization group violated the grain preparation plan, they categorically refused to provide carts with Transport, interfering with the work of collecting the necessary grain from the village. Their wheat was ground in the mill and they sold flour. At the same time, the kulaks beat the poor, who took their livestock for use during the campaign, criticized themselves and opposed them.

The following citizens who opposed the construction of a collective farm in the village of svyatodukhov began to be accused under Articles 58-8, 58-10 of the criminal code.

1. Balitsky Alexander Ananyevich, Kulak, born in 1867, a resident of the village of Svyatodukhov, Zauralny district, previously deprived of the right to vote, in 1929 was sentenced to 8 months in prison and a fine for not handing over excess grain, a false collective farmer.

2. Glushko Kirill Mikheevich, Born in 1898, a resident of the village of Svyatodukhov in the Zauralny district, Kulak, deprived of electoral rights, in 1929 he was a fictitious collective farmer, who had previously filed a case for hiding excess grain and was subject to confiscation of property.

3. Kostenko Andrey Pavlovich, Born in 1874, Kulak, previously deprived of the right to vote, in 1929 was a fictitious collective farmer, a member of the church council, who was previously charged with a case and was obliged to pay a five-fold fine for not handing over excess grain.

4. Goldysh Gavriil Ivanovich, Born in 1893, prikazchik by profession, expelled from the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) party, former senior unter-officer of the Wrangel army, chairman of a fictitious collective farm, who had previously had a case for plundering public property.

5. Kuzmenko Mitrofan Grigorievich, 67 years old, peasant, in 1929 he had a previous case for not handing over grain, his property was confiscated, a fictitious collective farmer.

6. Tereshchenko Philip Pankratievich, Born in 1898, a peasant, has a house, 2 horses and a cow.

7. Chub Maxim Fedorovich, Born in 1897, peasant, medium-sized, engaged in harvesting, previously not convicted, member of a fictitious collective farm.

8. Sokha Grigory Stepanovich, Born in 1905, peasant, poor, expelled from the ranks of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) party, not previously convicted, a member of a fictitious collective farm.

9. Manovitsky Khariton Stepanovich, Born in 1894, a peasant, engaged in harvesting, not previously convicted, applied for admission to a fictitious collective farm.

10. Shakun Ipat Ilyich, Born in 1908, peasant, poor, married, member of a fictitious collective farm, not previously convicted.

11. Petrukhovarov Pyotr Semyonovich, Born in 1889, deprived of electoral rights, engaged in trade in Uralsk, exiled to Kazakhstan for 3 years by the resolution of the Special Council under Article 58-10 of the criminal code.

12. Bragin Nikolai Petrovich, 65 years old, carpenter by profession, engaged in trade in Uralsk, serving the term of exile for 3 years in accordance with the resolution of the Special Council.

13. Prachev Filip Andreevich, Born in 1874, a member of the mill Artel "Novy bit" in Uralsk, a former police uryadnik, serving a term of exile for 3 years in accordance with the resolution of the Special Council.

14. Khaletsky Denis Dmitrievich, Born in 1899, a peasant, a resident of the village of Svyatodukhov, engaged in harvesting, has a house, cows, calves, the rest of the property was confiscated in 1929 for non-delivery of excess grain, in 1924 he was previously convicted, served 5 years and 4 months in isolation, a member of a fictitious collective farm.

By the decision of the troika under the political representation of the OGPU on January 3, 1930, A.A. Balitsky, G.I. Goldysh, M.G. Kuzmenko-were sentenced to death, their property was confiscated, the sentence was executed on January 30, 1930 at 12.00.

K.M. Glushko, A.P. Kostenko, H.S. Manovitsky – for a period of 10 years, F.P. Tereshchenko, M.F. Chub, D.D. Khaletsky – for a period of 3 years, P.S. Petrukhovarov, N.P. Bragin, F.A. Prachev – for a period of 5 years. G.S. Soha – I.I. Shakun-sentenced to exile from Kazakhstan for a period of 3 years.

On May 25, 1930, the verdict was reviewed again. K.M. Glushko – arrested in a concentration camp for a period of 10 years, F.P. Tereshchenko, M.F. Chub – arrested in a concentration camp for a period of 3 years, A.P. Kostenko, N.P. Bragin – deported to the Northern Territory for a period of 5 years, H.S. Manovitsky, F.A. Prachev, D.D. Khaletsky – arrested in a concentration camp for a period of 3 years, P. S. Petrukhovarov – arrested in a concentration camp for a period of 5 years, G. "I don't know," he said, " but I don't know."

On June 12, 1989, innocent punished citizens were acquitted by the resolution of the Ural regional prosecutor's office (Archive of the West Kazakhstan Regional Police Department, P-3052:18-20).

Counter-revolutionary organization in Zelenoye village. In connection with the growing oppression of the kulaks, a counter-revolutionary organization appeared in the Zelenoye settlement of the Ural District, which set itself the goal of keeping the poor under their influence, getting rid of the communists, and overthrowing Soviet power. The leading group of the organization included kulaks Nemolochnov Timofey, Kharchev Ivan, Feofanov Illarion, Lyagoshkin Ivan, Lyagoshkin Lavrentiy, Lyagoshkin Andrey. This group organized meetings in their homes, gave vodka to the poor, and turned

them against the Soviet authorities, claiming that the Communists wanted to starve the poor. Members of the organization spread polite words that the authorities have already given the most fertile lands to Zernotrest, and now they are going to take away all the grain from the village without leaving a single grain, there will soon be a war, the Cossacks will resist the communists, without destroying the communists, the peasants will not be able to develop their farms.

Even at a meeting that took place on August 1, 1929, the average and poor spoke out against the representatives of the local authorities, under the words of the kulaks.

On August 3, 1929, the members of the organization Nemolochnov, Kharchev brothers, Chernoyarov, Lyagoshkin Andrey and Lavrenty Nemolchanov held a meeting at Timofey's house and announced that in the event of war they would mow down the Komsomol members, communists, foreign land, and in the absence of war they would start fighting themselves.

The kulaks often said the words that there would be a revolution, that they would exterminate the communists. On October 5, Lyagoshkin Andrey threatened to shoot a member of the grain preparation Commission in the forehead.

The following citizens who created an organization of kulaks in the village of Zelenoye in the Kamensky District of the Ural District and opposed the Soviet regime were accused of Article 58-11 of the Criminal Code:

1. Nemolochnov Timofey Avdeevich, Born in 1881, Russian Cossack, resident of Zelenoye settlement of the Ural District, not registered in the party, married, served as a senior uryadnik for whites, kulak.

2. Kharchev Ivan Kharisanfovich, Born in 1882, Russian Cossack, resident of Zelenoye settlement of the Ural District, not registered in the party, married, served in the White Army, in 1927 he had a previous case for hooliganism, kulak.

3. Lyagoshkin Erast Artemievich, Born in 1884, Russian Cossack, resident of the village of Zelenoye of the Ural District, not registered in the party, married, served in the ақтардың partisan regiment, not previously convicted, kulak.

4. Kharchev Georgy Kharisanfovich, Born in 1905, Russian Cossack, resident of Zelenoye settlement of Ural District, not registered in the party, not previously convicted, kulak.

5. Chernoyarov Kupriyan Ivanovich, Born in 1889, Russian Cossack, resident of Zelenoye settlement of the Ural District, not registered in the party, married, average.

6. Lyagoshkin Leonty Leontievich, Born in 1880, a Russian Cossack, a resident of the village of Zelenoye of the Ural District, not registered in the party, married, average, in 1926-1927 actively acted for the capture of agricultural credit and Consumer Cooperative by the kulaks, from where he claimed that the communists should be expelled.

7. Lyagoshkin Andrey Epsikhyevich, Born in 1882, Russian Cossack, resident of Zelenoye settlement of the Ural District, not registered in the party, married, active participant of the partisan detachment of the White Army, openly opposed the grain harvesting campaign in 1928-1929, kulak.

8. Bakalkin Ivan Stepanovich, Born in 1891, not registered in the party, married, member of the ақтардың partisan detachment, Kulak, who fought for the capture of koopreation by the kulaks in 1926-1927, as a member of the board, had previously been a member of the credit Association for following the class course.

9. Lyagoshkin Ivan Illarionovich, Born in 1882, Russian Cossack, a resident of the settlement of Zelenoye of the Ural District, not registered in the party, married, served in the ranks of the White Army, opposed the grain harvesting campaign in 1928, kulak, not previously convicted.

10. Feofanov Illarion Eliseevich, Born in 1895, not registered in the party, married, med by profession. paramedic, average, was in the army of whites, opposed cooperation in 1928, a campaign to prepare grain, was not tried before.

11. Lyagoshkin Lavrenty Ivanovich, Born in 1893, Russian Cossack, resident of Zelenoye settlement, not registered in the party, married, was in the ranks of the White Army, Kulak.

12. Gorshkov Ivan Stepanovich, Born in 1894, a Russian Cossack, a resident of the settlement of Zelenoye, not registered in the party, married, poor, was in the ranks of the White Army.

13. Kapranov Nikifor Prokofievich, Born in 1866, Russian, resident of Zelenoye settlement, not registered in the party, average, not previously convicted.

14. Novozenko Roman Stepanovich, Born in 1883, a native of the village of Sivok, Kozlyansky District of Chernihiv district, not registered in the party, married, not previously convicted, poor.

By the decree of the Trinity under the political representation of the United State Political Administration of January 3, 1930, T.A. Nemolochnov, I.H. Kharchev, G.H. Kharchev, A.E. Lyagoshkin, L.I. Lyagoshkin-were sentenced to death, their property was confiscated, the sentence was executed on January 30, 1930 at 12.00.

E.A. Lyagoshkin, I.S. Bakalkin, I.E. Feofanov – for a period of 10 years, K.I. Chernoyarov, L.L. Lyagoshkin - for a period of 5 years, N.P. Kapranov - for a period of 3 years. I.S. Gorshkov, R.S. Novozenko-sentenced to exile from Kazakhstan for a period of 3 years.

On May 16, 1989, everything was acquitted by the conclusion of the Ural regional prosecutor's office (Archive of the West Kazakhstan Regional Police Department, P-2913:19-21).

The case of Voevodkin and Makhleev.

1. Voevodkin Ivan Erastovich, 60 years old, not registered in the party, Russian, Ural Cossack, resident of the village of Konnov in the Ural District, native of the village of Goryanovsk in the Ural District, married. Before the revolution, there was a large Kulak, a large mercenary farm. Currently, there is a house with 2 floors, 2 horses, 2 cows, 1 calf. In 1922, Buzuluk was arrested by the emergency committee for his connections with gangs.

2. Makhleev Trofim Evstratovich, 50 years old, not registered in the party, Russian, peasant, family, resident of the village of Konnov in the Ural District. Before the revolution, there was a hired Kulak farm, spending up to 15 batyrs. Currently, there are 2 floors of houses, 3 cows, 1 horse, 4 Bulls, 1 foal, 1 cart, 1 Grasshopper, 10 acres of fields. In 1920–1923, he had previously had a case for ties with gangs.

Both were active in the time of the Whites. Before the revolution, there was a large Kulak-landowner, each spent from 15 to 20 batyrs. During the Whites, Makhleev was part of the Druzhina of general Tolstov and participated in battles against the Red Army.

Voevodkin was the chairman of the Administrative Commission for the return of property seized by the Soviet authorities. He arrested his former heroes, who sided with the Bolsheviks, and beat one of them with an iron shovel, claiming that he was trying to capture Voevodkin's House. So, they came to meetings under Articles 58-8, 58-10 of the criminal code in a state of intoxication, rebelled, were accused of opposing the ongoing measures.

Voevodkin and Makhleev carried out counter-revolutionary propaganda among the population. Voevodkin at different times said "Let China come, and we will settle accounts with the Soviet authorities. We will not allow grain to be taken out of the village," he said. Makhleev, drunk, shouted on the Street "Beat The Miser, save Russia", "the poor should not take bread out of the village, otherwise they themselves will go hungry."

By the decision of the troika under the political representatives of the United State Political Administration on January 3, 1930, I.E. Voevodkin and T.E. Makhleev were executed, their property was confiscated, the sentence was executed on January 30, 1930 at 12.00.

According to the results of the Ural regional prosecutor's office on June 10, 1989, two were acquitted (Archive of the West Kazakhstan Regional Police Department, P-3054:43).

Vladimirovka Kulak-Cossack counter-revolutionary organization. In 1929, during the grain harvesting campaign, an organization of Kulak-Cossacks appeared in the village of Vladimirovka, Kamensky district, expressing dissatisfaction with the policy of the Soviet authorities. The leadership group of the organization included kulaks Ogureshnikov Filimon, Ruzheinikov Nikolai, Uslontsev Ivan, Degtyarev Matvey and Kurochkin Georgy. They held meetings in their homes, where they discussed issues in the direction that the Soviet authorities are not pursuing the right policy in rural areas, robbing peasants with excessive taxes and taking away the last bread in front of them. The kulaks squeezed the poor in their care from grain, money, and kept them under their influence.

On September 15, 1929, Ivan the average Zheleznov, who completely fell under the influence of the Kulak Ogureshnikov organization, met Bakanov, the grain preparation Commissioner near the

Kushum settlement cooperative, and, being tied to him, threatened to kill grain growers. At this time, a large number of people gathered around Zheleznov.

On September 17, 1929, a poor young man under the influence of the kulaks, Kotelnikov Alexei, came to the place where a general meeting on grain preparation was being held in the settlement of Vladimirovka, pulled out a knife and shouted "Let me go, I will blow up the grain preparers," and tried to kill Popov, the grain preparation commissioner, a brick factory worker in the Urals. Kotelnikov's actions were resisted by people and he was expelled from the meeting. Later, the same Kotelnikov threatened to kill poor Fedoseev as well, telling others that if he took his grain from him, he would become a bandit and counter-revolutionary in the first place when he went to the army.

In September, Azovsky, together with the kulaks Ruzheynikov and Ogureshnikov, came to a meeting of the poor and canceled the meeting, declaring that "there is no grain in the settlement, grain preparation should not be carried out." In the same September, members of the council Zheleznikov, Pogodaev and Azovsky came to a meeting of the plenum of the council, made a noise and shouted that the Soviet control figure was not being distributed fairly, Ogureshnikov was very hardworking, he works day and night, and selsoviet was exploiting his labor.

Degtyarev, Azovsky and Zheleznov publicly declared in September that "we are creating a State Farm, collective farms, but there is no grain." Degtyarev objected that "employees drink lying down, they themselves do not go to the collective farm, but only attract peasants, they cannot open public canteens, because one person receives 30 rubles, and another receives 500 rubles."

Stramusov opposed the poor's candidates for election to the composition of selsoviet. Uslontsev, Vyborschikov, Kurochkin and others carried out counter-revolutionary propaganda against the Soviet authorities. Some of the poor were threatened with the arrival of General Tolstov's army tomorrow, taking power. In the spring of 1929, Ogureshnikov and Ruzheynikov sold half of their livestock, and Ogureshnikov also said that in order not to pay tribute to Kotelnikov, it was necessary to reduce the amount of arable land.

In 1921, Vyborschikov, being the chairman of selsoviet, allowed two poor people to be beaten with sticks. It was Degtyarev Matvey who performed it.

The representatives of the Ural District Department of the United State Political Administration investigated persons related to the Kulak-Cossack organization in the settlement of Vladimirovka and charged the citizens of the list below under Articles 58-8 and 58-11 of the criminal code.

1. Ogureshnikov Philip Kirillovich, 51 years old, a resident of the village of Vladimirovka of the Kamensky District of the Ural District, not registered in the party, Russian Cossack by nationality, illiterate, Kulak by property status, served in the IT Army for almost 2 years, deprived of the right to vote.

2. Ruzheynikov Nikolay Georgievich, Born in 1873, a resident of the village of Vladimirovka of the Kamensky District of the Ural District, a Russian Cossack, not registered in the party, short-lived, Kulak by property status, his property was confiscated, served in the army of whites for about 2 years, was brought to justice for hiding places subject to tribute, deprived of the right to vote.

3. Vyborschikov Stepan Stepanovich, Born in 1863, a resident of the settlement of Vladimirovka of the Kamensky District of the Ural District, not registered in the party, literate, Russian Cossack by nationality, before his capture worked at the XI technical section of water transport, the main occupation was agriculture and fishing. For active service in the defense committee in 1920–1921, a member of the Defense Committee, who had previously been a case, was deprived of the right to vote.

4. Azovskov Veniamin Lvovich, Born in 1898, a resident of the village of Vladimirovka of the Kamensky District of the Ural District, not registered in the party, Russian Cossack, Kulak, profession agriculture and fishing, family, member of the selsoviet, not previously convicted.

5. Uslontsev Ivan Ivanovich, Born in 1859, a resident of the village of Vladimirovka, Kamensky District of the Ural District, not registered in the party, Russian Cossack, profession agriculture and fishing, literate-self-taught, Kulak by property status, deputy of the Cossack Congress (Krug), did not serve in the horse Army, left with horses in retreat, there is no record of conviction, deprived of the right to vote.

6. Zheleznov Ivan Dorofeevich, Born in 1882, a resident of the village of Vladimirovka of the Kamensky District of the Ural District, not registered in the party, Russian Cossack, profession agriculture and fishing, average, family, literate, ordinary participant in the IT Army, for 2 years and a half.

7. Pogodayev Ivan Ivanovich, Born in 1886, a resident of the village of Vladimirovka of the Kamensky District of the Ural District, not registered in the party, Family, average in property status, Russian Cossack, profession agriculture and fishing, literate, low education, served in the ranks of the Red Army from 1918 to 1919 and from 1919 to 1921.

8. Degtyarev Matvey Stepanovich, Born in 1876, a resident of the village of Vladimirovka of the Kamensky District of the Ural District, not registered in the party, Russian Cossack, main occupation agriculture and fishing, with a lower education, family, Kulak by property status, served in the IT Army.

9. Stramusov Philip Isaakovich, Born in 1890, a resident of the settlement of Vladimirovka of the Kamensky District of the Ural District, literate, family, Russian Cossack, average in property status, main occupation agriculture and fishing, served in the horse Army for almost 2 years, as part of the Red Army for 2-3 months.

10. Kurochkin Georgy Semyonovich, Born in 1884, a resident of the village of Vladimirovka of the Kamensky District of the Ural District, literate, not registered in the party, married, Russian Cossack, Kulak, served in the ақтардың Army for about a year, brought to justice for hiding tax places.

11. Kotelnikov Alexey Alekseevich, Born in 1897, a resident of the village of Vladimirovka of the Kamensky District of the Ural District, literate, not registered in the party, married, Russian Cossack, poor in property status, relative of Kulak Ogureshnikov, whose main occupation was agriculture and fishing, was not previously convicted.

On January 3, 1930, at a meeting of the Trinity under the political representation of the OGPU F.K. Ogureshnikov, N.G. Ruzhenikov, S.S. Vyborshchikov, I.I. Uslontsev, G.S. Kurochkin-a decision was made to be executed, property was confiscated, the sentence was executed on January 30, 1930 at 12.00.

V.L. Azovskov, I.D. Zhelezov, M.S. Dyagtyarev – for a period of 5 years, I.I. Pogodaev, F.I. Stramusov – for a period of 3 years. A.A. Kotelnikov-sentenced to exile from Kazakhstan for a period of 3 years.

On May 18, 1930, the sentence was revised, and M. S. Dyagtyarev – sentenced to 5 years in a concentration camp, V.L. Azovskov, I.D. Zhelezov, I.I. Pogodaev, F.I. Stramusov, A.A. Kotelnikov were released from custody, taking into account the previous years of captivity.

According to the results of the Ural regional prosecutor's office on June 10, 1989, everyone was acquitted (Archive of the West Kazakhstan Regional Police Department, P-3055:96-98).

Former organization of Essers in Bogdanovka. In 1917–1918, wealthy people in the Bogdanovka settlement of the Zauralny District of the Ural District secretly joined the social revolutionaries party. In 1929, under the leadership of the kulaks, who were in the organization of former Essers in Bogdanovka, wealthy peasants from the settlements of Bogdanovka, Ilyinsk, Orekhovka, Pokatilovka and Kerensk of the Zauralny district joined forces against the policy of the Soviet authorities. In the process of creating communes, collective social units and agricultural artels, they oppressed the poor, beat local authorities, activists and the poor, and conducted counter-revolutionary propaganda among the population. He openly opposed the measures taken by the Soviet government, thereby seeking to weaken and destroy Soviet power. The kulaks attracted to their organization individuals who left the ranks of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) party and the poor, as well as young people.

The leaders and organizers of the kulaks organization were D.T. Kononenko, E.G. Denisenko, V.G. Starodub, P.L. godina, G.A. Kolesnik, G.M. Maryksin, the Babich brothers, M.S. Skrynnik, V.V. Moiseenko and others. They declared that "the Soviet authorities should not be given grain in one idol, and whoever surrenders grain should be beaten to death."

Citizens of the following list of the settlements of Bogdanovka, Ilyinsk, Orekhovka, Pokatilovka and Kerensk of the Zauralny district, who fell under the arrest of the United State Political Administration, were accused under Articles 58-8 and 58-10 of the criminal code for opposing the Soviet regime and creating an organization.

1. Kononenko Denis Trofimovich, 63 years old, a resident of the village of Bogdanovka, Zauralny district, a peasant who divided his property, owned 2 horses, 2 cows, 13 sheep, calves, agricultural inventory, distributed the rest of the property to his sons in this amount, since 1905 he was in the ranks of the the Party of Social Revolutionaries, not previously convicted.

2. Starodub Vasily Grigorievich, Born in 1891, a resident of Ilyinsky village of Zauralny district, a peasant, engaged in agriculture, in 1929 he had a case for non-delivery of grain, since 1928 he has been a member of the the Party of Social Revolutionaries.

3. Godyna Prokop Lukich, Born in 1888, a resident of the village of Bogdanovka, Zauralny district, a peasant, grain farmer.

4. Kolesnik Grigory Antonovich, Born in 1903, a resident of the village of Bogdanovka, Zauralny district, a peasant, grain farmer, expelled from the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) party, served in the workers 'and Peasants' Red Army from 1925 to 1927.

5. Markin Georgy Mikhailovich, Born in 1903, of worker's origin, teacher of the village of Ilyinsky, served in the workers 'and Peasants' Red Army from 1925 to 1927, was expelled from the ranks of the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) party.

6. Babich Ivan Sergeevich, Born in 1889, peasant-Kulak, a resident of the village of Ilyinsk, a grain farmer. In 1929, there was a case for non-delivery of grain.

7. Skrynnik Mikhail Samsonovich, Born in 1879, peasant, resident of the village of Orekhovka, former member of the Bogdanovka branch of the the Party of Social Revolutionaries, who in 1929 had a case for non-delivery of grain.

8. Denisenko Yefim Grigorievich, 51 years old, a wealthy peasant, a resident of the village of Bogdanovka, in 1929 he had a case for not handing over grain.

9. Moiseenko Vasily Vasilyevich, 46 years old, peasant, resident of the village of Bogdanovka, not previously convicted, former member of the Bogdanovka section of the the Party of Social Revolutionaries.

10. Sidoy Ivan Semyonovich, Born in 1904, a resident of the village of Orekhovka, expelled from the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) party for his connections with the kulaks and right-wing orientation, served in the workers 'and Peasants' Red Army from 1926 to 1928.

11. Babich Yakov Sergeevich, Born in 1888, a resident of the village of Ilyinsky, a wealthy peasant, in 1929 he had a case for non-delivery of grain.

12. Samoylenko Ivan Tikhonovich, Born in 1881, a resident of the village of Kerensk, a peasant, a grain farmer, a former member of the Bogdanovka Department of the the Party of Social Revolutionaries.

13. Samoylenko Fedor Ivanovich, Born in 1906, a resident of the village of Kerensk, a peasant, a member of an Artel.

14. Sablin Samson Kalistratovich, Born in 1874, a resident of the village of Pokatilovka, a parishioner, his wife died, a lonely, former officer.

15. Ukhov Stepan Potapovich, Born in 1898, a resident of the village of Bogdanovka, an accountant, expelled from the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) party, prosecuted under Article 116, was a telephonist in the Army.

16. Maloletko Ivan Stepanovich, Born in 1897, a resident of the village of Kerensk, a peasant, expelled from the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) party, in 1929 he had a case for non-delivery of grain.

17. Mironenko Taras Grigorievich, Born in 1877, a resident of the village of Pokatilovka, a peasant, since 1905 a former member of the the Party of Social Revolutionaries.

18. Zlienko Zakhar Mardariievich, Born in 1907, a resident of the village of Bogdanovka, a poor peasant, expelled from the All-Union Communist (Bolshevik) party, was brought to justice in 1928 for renting out the mill.

19. Derkach Boris Savelyevich, Born in 1878, a resident of the village of Bogdanovka, a woodworker, a grain grower, a former member of the Bogdanovka branch of the the Party of Social Revolutionaries, who became a business in 1923.

20. Chekha Darya Ivanovna, 44 жаста, Богдановка селосының тұрғыны, шаруа, жесір, қарауында 4 адам бар.

By the decision of the meeting of the Trinity under the political representation of the United State Political Administration on January 3, 1930, D.T. Kononenko, V.G. Starodub, V.V. Moiseenko, YA.S. Babich-were sentenced to death, their property was confiscated, the sentence was executed on January 30, 1930 at 12.00.

P.L. Godyna, M.S. Skrynnik, E.G. Denisenko, S.K. Sablin – for a period of 10 years, G.A. Kolesnik, G.M. Maryksin, I.T. Samoilenko, S.P. Ukhov, B.S. Derkach – for a period of 5 years, I.S. Babich, I.S. Sidoy, F.I. Samoilenko – for 3 terms.

Young I.S., Mironenko T.G., Zimenko Z.M. – sentenced to deportation from Kazakhstan for a period of 3 years. D. I. Chekhov was released from custody taking into account his previous captivity.

According to the results of the prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 13, 1992, everyone was acquitted (Archive of the West Kazakhstan Regional Police Department, P-3526:30-31).

Conclusion. So, we examined the protests of the population against the policy of the Soviet authorities, the accusations and sentences against them in the villages and villages of the Zhympty, Zauralny, Kamensky districts of the Ural District in 1929. We believe that the goal of the United State Political Administration was not only to punish the rich, kulaks who did not hand over excess grain, but also to eliminate the eyes of those rich, kulaks who were part of the former Alashorda, the White Army, who later joined the "gang" movement, people whose political views were alien to the Soviet authorities, to remove them from society.

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МАЗМҰНЫ

ӘДІСНАМАНЫҢ ТЕОРИЯСЫ

А.А. Бимолданова, М.Ж. Бекмагамбетова, Р.К. Бекмагамбетов
 ҚАЗАҚ БАЛАЛАРЫНА АРНАЛҒАН «БАЛДЫРҒАН» ЖУРНАЛЫНЫҢ МҰҚАБАСЫ
 КЕҢЕСТІК ҚОҒАМДАҒЫ ГЕНДЕРЛІК СТЕРЕОТИПТЕРДІҢ КӨРІНІСІ РЕТІНДЕ.....4

О.Х. Мұхатова
 ЖЕТІСУ ОБЛЫСЫНДАҒЫ ҚОНЫС АУДАРУ ІСІ МЕНГЕРУШІСІ ҚОРЫНЫҢ (№ 19)
 ҚҰЖАТТАРЫН ҚҰПИЯСЫЗДАНДЫРУ МӘСЕЛЕСІ.....15

ТАРИХ

Қ.Қ. Байсарина, Б. Токешкадилов, А.Б. Бақытжанова
 ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА АУҚАТТЫ ШАРУА ҚОЖАЛЫҚТАРЫН
 ТӘРКІЛЕУ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ТАРИХИ САЛДАРЫ.....26

Б.А. Жүрсінбаев, Б.Т. Жұбанышов, Е.Қ. Серікбаев
 МӨДЕ ШАНЬОЙ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ЖҮРГІЗГЕН РЕФОРМАЛАРЫ.....44

К.М. Ильясова
 ТЕРГЕУ ПРОЦЕСТЕРІ:
 «АЛАШ ІСІ» МЕН «АҒАЙЫНДЫ ӘДІЛЕВТЕР ІСІНІҢ» САБАҚТАСТЫҒЫ.....57

С.С. Исмаилов, У.Т. Ахметова, Д.С. Беков
 1920-1930 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ КЕҢЕС МЕМЛЕКЕТІНІҢ
 АУЫЛ ХАЛҚЫНА ҚАТЫСТЫ РЕПРЕССИЯЛЫҚ САЯСАТЫ.....73

Г.Б. Нарымбет, Ә.К. Шашаев, Д.Б. Жақаш
 ЕДІГЕ ЖЫРЫНДАҒЫ ТОҚТАМЫШ ХАННЫҢ ТАРИХИ ТҮЛҒАСЫ.....84

А.Е. Кубатова, Ж.Р. Байдилдеев
 ЖӘДІЛЕРДІҢ МЕРЗІМДІ БАСҚАРУЛАРЫ
 ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫ ҚЫРҒЫЗСТАН ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-МӘДЕНИ ӨМІРІНДЕГІ РӨЛІ.....95

З.Г. Сактаганова, Г.М. Байгожина
 1980-ШІ ЖЫЛДАРДЫҢ ЕКІНШІ ЖАРТЫСЫНДА
 ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ТІЛ САЯСАТЫНЫҢ ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ
 ТУРҒЫДА ЖҮЗЕГЕ АСЫРЫЛУЫ.....112

М.Р. Сәтенова
 КЕНЕСАРЫ ҚАСЫМОВ ЖАСАҚТАРЫНЫҢ ҰЛЫ ЖҮЗ
 АУМАҒЫНДАҒЫ ӘСКЕРИ ІС-ҚИМЫЛЫ ЖӘНЕ РЕСЕЙ САЯСАТЫ.....123

Ш.Б. Тілеубаев
 АЛАШ ҚОЗҒАЛЫСЫНЫҢ ЖЕТІСУЛЫҚ ҚАЙРАТКЕРІ
 БЫРАЙЫМ ЖАЙНАҚОВ ЖӨНІНДЕ.....134

Е.Е. Хайдаров
 ОРАЛ ОКРУГІНДЕГІ ХАЛЫҚ КӨТЕРІЛІСТЕРІ (1929 ЖЫЛ)
 (Жымпиты, Зауральный, Камен аудандары материалдары негізінде).....145

М.А. Шашаева, М.М. Қозыбаева

ХІХ-ХХ ҒАСЫРЛАРДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ БАСПАСӨЗІНДЕГІ «ӘЙЕЛ ТЕҢДІГІ» МӘСЕЛЕСІ.....160

АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

А.А. Ергешбаев, А.Х. Шаяхметов, А.Б. Байтанаева, Е.Б. Байтанаев

ҚОЙБОТА ҚАЛАШЫҒЫНДАҒЫ АРХЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР

(Алдын ала қорытындылар).....171

Р.С. Мусаева

БАТЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ҚИМА МӘДЕНИЕТІНІҢ ЖЕРЛЕУ ЕСКЕРТКІШТЕРІ:

ЗЕРТТЕЛУ ТАРИХЫ ЖӘНЕ ҚЫСҚАША ҚОРЫТЫНДЫЛАР.....187

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ТЕОРИЯ МЕТОДОЛОГИИ

А.А. Бимолданова, М.Ж. Бекмагамбетова, Р.К. Бекмагамбетов
ОБЛОЖКА КАЗАХСКОГО ДЕТСКОГО ЖУРНАЛА «БАЛДЫРГАН»
КАК ОТРАЖЕНИЕ ГЕНДЕРНЫХ СТЕРЕОТИПОВ СОВЕТСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА.....4

О.Х. Мухатова
ПРОБЛЕМА КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ ДОКУМЕНТОВ ФОНДА ЗАВЕДУЮЩЕГО
ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНЧЕСКОГО ДЕЛА СЕМИРЕЧЕНСКОГО РАЙОНА.....15

ИСТОРИЯ

Қ.Қ. Байсарина, Б. Токешкадиров, А.Б. Бақытжанова
КОНФИСКАЦИЯ КРЕСТЬЯНСКИХ ХОЗЯЙСТВ
В ВОСТОЧНОМ КАЗАХСТАНЕ И ЕЕ ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ.....26

Б.Ж. Джурсунбаев, Б.Т. Жубанышов, Е.К. Серикбаев
МОДЭ ШАНЬЮЙ И ЕГО РЕФОРМЫ.....44

К.М. Ильясова
СЛЕДСТВЕННЫЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ: ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ СУДЕБНЫХ ДЕЛ
«АЛАШСКОЕ ДЕЛО» И «ДЕЛО БРАТЬЕВ АДИЛЕВЫХ».....57

С.С. Исмаилов, У.Т. Ахметова, Д.С. Беков
РЕПРЕССИВНАЯ ПОЛИТИКА СОВЕТСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВА
В ОТНОШЕНИИ СЕЛЬСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В 1920-1930-е ГОДЫ.....73

Г.Б. Нарымбет, А.К. Шашаев, Д.Б. Жакаш
ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ ЛИЧНОСТЬ ХАНА ТОХТАМЫША В ПОЭМЕ “ЕДИГЕ”.....84

А.Э. Кубатова, Ж.Р. Байдилдеев
ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКИЕ ИЗДАНИЯ ДЖАДИДОВ И ИХ РОЛЬ
В ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-КУЛЬТУРНОЙ ЖИЗНИ КЫРГЫЗСТАНА.....95

З.Г. Сактаганова, Г.М. Байгожина
ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ ЯЗЫКОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ
В КАЗАХСТАНЕ ВО ВТОРОЙ ПОЛОВИНЕ 1980-Х ГГ.....112

М.Р. Сатенова
ВОЕННЫЕ ДЕЙСТВИЯ ОТРЯДОВ КЕНЕСАРЫ КАСЫМОВА
НА ТЕРРИТОРИИ СТАРШЕГО ЖУЗА И ПОЛИТИКА РОССИИ.....123

Ш.Б. Тлеубаев
О ЖЕТЫСУСКОМ ДЕЯТЕЛЕ ДВИЖЕНИЯ АЛАШ ИБРАИМ ЖАЙНАКОВЕ.....134

Е.Е. Хайдаров
НАРОДНЫЕ ВОССТАНИЯ В УРАЛЬСКОМ ОКРУГЕ (1929 г.)
(на основе материалов Жымпитынского, Заурального, Каменского районов).....145

М.А. Шашаева, М.М. Козыбаева

ПРОБЛЕМА «ЖЕНСКОГО РАВЕНСТВА» В КАЗАХСКОЙ ПЕЧАТИ В XIX-XX ВЕКАХ.....160

АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

А.А. Ергешбаев, А.Х. Шаяхметов, А.Б. Байтанаева, Е.Б. Байтанаев

АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ НА ГОРОДИЩЕ КОЙБОТА

(Предварительные итоги).....171

Р.С. Мусаева

ПОГРЕБАЛЬНЫЕ ПАМЯТНИКИ СРУБНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ ЗАПАДНОГО КАЗАХСТАНА:

ИСТОРИЯ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ И КРАТКИЕ ВЫВОДЫ.....187

CONTENTS

THEORY OF METHODOLOGY

A. Bimoldanova, M. Bekmagambetova, R. Bekmagambetov
COVER OF THE KAZAKH CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE "BALDYRGAN"
AS A REFLECTION OF GENDER STEREOTYPES IN SOVIET SOCIETY.....4

O. Mukhatova O.
THE PROBLEM OF CLASSIFYING FUND DOCUMENTS
OF THE HEAD OF COLONIZATION AFFAIR IN SEMIRECHENSK AREA.....15

HISTORY

K. Baysarina, B. Tokeshkadyrov, A. Bakytzhanova
FARM CONFISCATION IN EASTERN KAZAKHSTAN
AND ITS HISTORICAL CONSEQUENCES.....26

B. Dzhursunbayev, B. Zhubanyshov, E.K. Serikbaev
MODE SHANYU AND HIS REFORMS.....44

K.M. Iyassova
INVESTIGATORY PROCESSES: THE RELATIONSHIP OF "THE ALASH CASE"
AND "THE CASE OF THE ADILEV BROTHERS".....57

S.S. Ismailov, U.T. Akhmetova, D.S. Bekov
THE REPRESSIVE POLICY OF THE SOVIET STATE TOWARDS
THE RURAL POPULATION IN THE 1920s AND 1930s.....73

G. Narymbet, A. Shashaev, D. Zhakash
THE HISTORICAL PERSONALITY OF KHAN TOKHTAMYSH IN THE POEM "EDIGE".....84

B. Kubatova, Zh. Baydildeev
PERIODICALS OF THE JADIDS AND THEIR ROLE IN SOCIAL
AND CULTURAL LIFE OF KYRGYZSTAN.....95

Z. Saktaganova, G. Baigozhina
PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LANGUAGE POLICY
IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 1980-S.....112

M.R. Satenova
MILITARY ACTIONS OF KENESSARY KASSYMOV'S DETACHMENTS
ON THE TERRITORY OF THE SENIOR ZHUZ AND THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.....123

Sh.B. Tleubayev
ABOUT THE ZHETYSU LEADER OF THE ALASH MOVEMENT IBRAIM ZHAINAKOV.....134

E.E. Khaidarov
POPULAR UPRISINGS IN THE URAL DISTRICT (1929)
(Based on materials from Zhymпитыnsky, Zauralny, Kamensky districts).....145

M. Shashayeva, M. Kozybayeva

THE PROBLEM OF "WOMEN'S EQUALITY"

IN THE KAZAKH PRESS IN THE XIX-XX CENTURIES.....160

ANTHROPOLOGY

A.A. Ergeshbayev, A.K. Shaiakhmetov, A.B. Baitanayeva, Y.B. Baitanayev

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE KOYBOTA SITE (Preliminary results).....171

R. Mussayeva

FUNERARY MONUMENTS OF THE TIMBER-GRAVE CULTURE

OF WESTERN KAZAKHSTAN: THE HISTORY OF STUDY AND BRIEF CONCLUSIONS.....187

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