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DOCUMENTARY MATERIALS OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS OF KAZASSR AS A HISTORICAL SOURCE

Abstract

The Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR as a body of the highest legislative and executive power in Kazakhstan in 1920-1936 controlled the work of subordinate bodies, reported to the highest bodies, and as a result of its activities, a large number of documentary materials were formed, which actualizes the source aspect of studying its documents. In the context of the transformation of society, a comprehensive study of the historical experience of the past, its scientific analysis, is of particular importance. In this regard, these archival documents are attracting more and more attention of researchers. Especially in recent years, the general historical significance of archival materials as important, original evidence of historical reality has significantly increased. Of exceptional value in this regard is a retrospective analysis of the documentation and information fund of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic (fund No. 30 of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan), which reflects the key problems of the history of Soviet society. Therefore, the article examines the documentary materials of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh Ssr as a historical source in the study of socio-political processes in Kazakhstan in the 20-30s of the twentieth century.

Keywords: *Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR, archival documents, fund, economic and political campaigns, historical source.*

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ҚАЗАКСР ХАЛЫҚ КОМИССАРЛАР КЕҢЕСІ ҚОРЫНЫҢ ҚҰЖАТТЫҚ МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ ТАРИХИ ДЕРЕК КӨЗІ РЕТІНДЕ

Аңдатпа

ҚазАКСР Халық Комиссарлар Кеңесі Қазақстандағы жоғары заң шығарушы және атқарушы билік органы ретінде 1920-1936 жылдары ведомстволық бағынысты органдардың жұмысын бақылап отырды, жоғары органдар алдында есеп берді, оның қызметінің барысында үлкен құжаттық материал қалыптасты. Қоғамды трансформациялау жағдайында өткеннің тарихи тәжірибесін жан-жақты зерделеу, ғылыми талдау жасау ерекше маңызға ие. Осыған орай архив құжаттары зерттеушілер тарапынан үлкен қызығушылық тудыруда. Әсіресе, соңғы жылдары тарихи ақиқаты ашатын құнды дерек көзі ретінде архив материалдарының жалпы тарихи маңызы едәуір артты. Осы тұрғыдан алғанда кеңес қоғамы тарихының түйінді мәселелерін көрсететін ҚазАКСР Халық Комиссарлары Кеңесі қорының (ҚР Орталық мемлекеттік архивінің №30 қоры) ретроспективті құжаттық ақпараты аса құнды болып табылады. Сондықтан

мақалада ХХ ғасырдың 20-30 жылдарындағы Қазақстандағы әлеуметтік-саяси үдерістерді зерттеудің тарихи дереккөзі ретінде ҚазКСР Халық Комиссарлары Кеңесінің құжаттық материалдары қарастырылады.

Түйін сөздер: ҚазАКСР Халық Комиссарлар Кеңесі, архив құжаттары, қор, саяси-шаруашылық науқандар, тарихи деректер.

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ДОКУМЕНТАЛЬНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ФОНДА СОВЕТА НАРОДНЫХ КОМИССАРОВ КАЗАССР КАК ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЙ ИСТОЧНИК

Аннотация

Совета Народных Комиссаров КазАССР как орган высший законодательной и исполнительной власти в Казахстане в 1920-1936 годы контролировал работы подведомственных органов, отчитывался перед высшими органами, что в результате его деятельности отложился большой документальный материал. В условиях трансформации общества особое значение приобретает всестороннее изучение исторического опыта прошлого, его научный анализ. В связи с эти архивные документы привлекают все более пристальное внимание исследователей. Особенно в последние годы существенно повысилась общеисторическая значимость архивных материалов как важных, оригинальных свидетельств об исторической действительности. Исключительную ценность в этом отношении представляет ретроспективная документная информация фонда Совета Народных Комиссаров КазАССР (фонд №30 Центрального государственного архива РК), отражающая узловые проблемы истории советского общества. Поэтому в статье рассматриваются документальные материалы Совета Народных Комиссаров КазАССР как исторический источник в изучении социально-политических процессов в Казахстане в 20-30-е годы ХХ века.

Ключевые слова: Совет Народных Комиссаров КазАССР, архивные документы, фонд, хозяйственно-политические кампании, исторический источник.

Introduction

At present time it has become obvious that the elimination of the totalitarian Soviet system was preceded by the generally recognized crisis of humanitarian knowledge, caused by the inherent features of the command-administrative system - ideological taboos on many scientific problems, the priority value of class interests, dogmatization of scientific thought, access tightening to sources, which naturally entailed reevaluation of the Soviet society history.

One of the most important issues in the study of national history is the question of the role and significance of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh ASSR, which carried out socio-economic policy in the republic. A feature of these resources is that the documents contained in it cover the entire political, economic and cultural life of the country. This is natural, since the Council of People's Commissars was the government of the republic. Therefore, it received direct data from various institutions and organizations. As a result of its activities, a rich documentary material was deposited and collected, which is an invaluable source for us to study this problem.

The topic selection for this study was determined by the following factors: the need to expand and systematize the sources of the base on the history of economic and political campaigns implemented in Kazakhstan during the so-called building of socialism; the need for objective coverage of the issues of these economic and political campaigns, including a critical view at the mistakes of the past period, the need to develop a methodological basis for source study of office documentation of the Soviet period. Many representatives of domestic historical science are rightly so interested in this topic both from the cognitive and scientific point of view.

Key words: Source analysis of documents from the resources of the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR

The Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR was both a legislative, administrative and executive body within the competence of the rights granted to it.

On October 12, 1920, the Central Executive Committee (hereinafter CEC of the KazASSR) was elected by the Constituent Congress of the Soviets of the Kyrgyz (*Kazakh - A.N., D.U.*) ASSR, which in turn formed the Council of People's Commissars of the Republic (hereinafter - *CPC of KazASSR*). The first act that determined the legal status of the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR was the "Regulations on the power organization". This small Regulations, which is extremely capacious in the meaning and number of legal norms contained in it, determined the status of the government [1]. It established the procedure for the formation of the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR, its structure and personal composition. The government was created as a body for general administration, and the people's commissariats were the sectoral administrative apparatus. The government was entrusted with the management of the republic on the basis of the legislation of the USSR and the RSFSR, resolutions of the congresses of the Soviets of Kazakhstan, the Central Executive Committee of the KazASSR and its Presidium, to which the CPC of KazASSR was accountable [2].

The first membership of the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR included the following persons: V.A. Radus-Zenkovich was appointed as the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kyrgyz (*Kazakh - A.N., D.U.*) ASSR, People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) headed by M. Murzagaliyev; People's Commissariat of Justice (NKJ) - G.A. Alibekov; People's Commissariat of Education (Narkompros) - A. Baitursynov; People's Commissariat of Health (Narkomzdrav) - M.S. Shamov; People's Commissariat of Social Security (NKSO) - S.D. Argancheyev; People's Commissariat of Agriculture (Narkomzem) - V.N. Kharlov; People's Commissariat of Food (NKprod) - I.D. Martynov; People's Commissariat of Finance (NKfin) - N.G. Kalashnikov; People's Commissariat of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (NKRKI) - N.I. Balandin; People's Commissariat of National Economy - M.N. Pokrovsky; People's Commissariat of Labor (NKtrud) - I.M. Zaromsky; People's Commissariat of Communication Lines (NKomput) - A. Korostelyov; People's Commissariat Military - A.D. Avdeyev [3].

According to the Regulation, the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, as the head of government, was entrusted with the leadership of the CPC of the republic. Therefore, the chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR represented the government of the republic in its relations with all state institutions, took the necessary measures on behalf of the Council of People's Commissars, gave orders in the order of management and received reports from the people's commissars, chairmen of institutions and commissions under the Council of People's Commissars. He also reported on the activities of the Council of People's Commissars to the Central Executive Committee and the Congress of Soviets of the KazASSR [4].

The Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR was also a collective body of the republic. At its meetings, which were an important type of the activities of this body, the most important issues of the state, economic and cultural life of the republic were comprehensively discussed and settled. Meetings of the Council of People's Commissars took place both in regular and in an extraordinary procedure [5].

In 1920, the working machinery of the Council of People's Commissars consisted of a secretariat and a general office with the CEC. In accordance with the order No. 1 of the Council of People's Commissars dated March 1, 1925, the machinery of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Executive Committee had other general departments, such as: management of affairs, financial part, machine bureau, as well as expeditions [6].

In 1926-1927 the machinery of the Council of People's Commissars separated from the office of the Central Executive Committee, only 7 people from a general department remained in it, 5 people in the financial and economic part; chairman of the Council of People's Commissars – 1 person; deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and Chairman of the State Planning Commission - 1, in total - 21 employees [7].

In 1930-1931 instructors, consultants were included in the machinery of the Council of People's Commissars, and a secret part was allocated. Since 1931, the administration of the Council of People's Commissars began to exist independently. In 1933, the economic part of the house of government and the second secretariat were allocated separately, and by 1933 there were already 60 people in the machinery of the Council of People's Commissars [8]. Thus, by 1933, the machinery of the Council of People's Commissars had grown significantly, and this structural imaging of the machinery of the Council of People's Commissars was due to the goal of the leadership to achieve an operational and simple organization of the machinery.

As mentioned above, the Council of People's Commissars, as a governing body, directed all spheres of state life. Therefore, the significance of this body and the nature of its activity give grounds to speak of the special value of the sources deposited in the resources of the Council of People's Commissars. The versatile nature of the activities of the Council of People's Commissars was reflected in the variety of types and varieties of documents

collected in the resources fund. This relationship is clearly traced in the species classification of the collection documents. As a result of the systematization of the office-work complex of the Council of People's Commissars, there was a subdivision of documents into organizational and administrative documents, reporting documents, accounting documents, planning documents, reference documents and documents on personnel. Such a grouping of documentary materials from the resources fund of the Council of People's Commissars helps to outline general methods for sources studying and determine the significance of each of the groups.

Let's consider the documentary materials of the resources fund as a source on the history of economic and political campaigns of the 20-30s of the twentieth century.

Among the extraordinary measures of the Soviet totalitarian system, a special place is occupied by the grain and meat procurement campaigns. A large number of documents have been preserved in the fund of the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR, which make it possible to consider with sufficient completeness all aspects of the activities of a government body in this direction. There are protocols, decrees, orders, appeals, circulars and other documentation among them. However, there is no doubt that the protocols of the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR are of great importance among these types of documents as one of the main sources to study the procurement campaign. A large number of summary reports compiled on the basis of the materials of the United State Political Administration (USPA) were collected in the resources fund of the Council of People's Commissars. Consolidated materials are presented with special summaries, special messages, special references, information summaries and reviews. Information summaries of the USPA were compiled with the aim of informing the highest authorities about the course of economic and political campaigns in the republic. Therefore, summary reports were the most important sources characterizing the progress of the procurement campaign in Kazakhstan. The coverage periods in such consolidated materials could be different - a week, 10 days, a month, a year.

The summaries, special messages, special reports collected in the fund are different both in their significance and in the principle of compilation. A separate group of reports is made up of special references, which contain information to get acquaintance on any issue. An example of such a document is the special certificate of the USPA on the progress of grain procurements in the Dzhuvalinsky, Merken and Aulie-Ata districts of the Southern region, compiled as information for the CPC of KASSR on November 28, 1932 [9]. The information reports of the People's Commissariat of Justice are also of great interest. A characteristic feature of information reports is their frequent periodicity. The frequent periodicity of the reports contributed to a more sensitive response of the leadership to the events taking place in the republic, and this fact is important when using reports as historical sources. Such a feature of the reports should also be noted as the presence of persistent continuing numbering. Thus, in the fund of the Council of People's Commissars for 1933, we identified information decadal reports with general numbering (No. 1 - No. 6). Informational decadal reports were compiled for 10 days. The complete set of ten-day information reports was not collected in the fund, they are all scattered across different inventories, but despite such scattering of documents, it was possible to reveal that the fund contains an incomplete number of summaries for 1933.

One of the most tragic measures of the Soviet totalitarian state against the well-to-do strata of the peasantry was the campaign to eliminate the kulaks and bays as a class, which ended with the final liquidation of the peasant owners and their individual farms.

The study provides numerous groups of documents that testify to the purposeful policy of the Soviet government to exterminate the wealthy strata of the nomadic population. The sixth Kazakhstan regional conference of the CPSU (b) supported the slogan "Sovietization of the aul" in its resolution "Soviet construction" on November 15-23, 1927 and summed up the excesses in the aul Soviets in 1927, and also made a decision that "The economic power of the bai and class relations in the aul are still weakly affected by the previous measures". Therefore, it suggested "to find ways to radically change them, and in particular to destroy the semi-feudal lords and big bays, to allow partial expropriation with sufficient preliminary preparation of this event" [10]. This resolution served as a legislative basis for the liquidation of the largest organizers of the Kazakh traditional economy, which ultimately led to the absolute destruction of the forms of farming that have taken shape for centuries of Kazakh cattle breeders and peasants in general.

Fulfilling the directive of the center, the regional party committee in the second half of May 1928 submitted to the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) "Memorandum on the confiscation of means and implements of production from large Bai farms and persons from the former privileged class and clan groups" [11]. One circumstance of the appearance of this document draws attention to itself - it was adopted in pursuance of the decision of the VI regional party conference and the resolution of the Communist Party of Soviet Union Bolsheviks, which identified and outlined the main measures for the elimination of bays as a class.

The history of the confiscation of the Bai households was most fully and adequately reflected in the protocol records. Based on the examples of documents of the meetings of the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR, it can be stated that direct and indirect factual data contained in their protocols allow us to trace the entire prehistory and history of the decree appearance on the confiscation of Bai households.

A major and extraordinary event in this direction was the decree of the KazCEC and the KazSovnarkom "On the confiscation of Bai households", which was adopted at a joint meeting of the CEC and the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR on August 27, 1928. In order to put this decree into effect, on August 30, 1928, at a meeting of the Council of People's Commissars, "Instructions for the application of the decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR on the confiscation of Bai households" was approved and published. This instruction regulated in detail the organizational measures and functions of the structural subdivisions of the government, carrying out the confiscation and eviction of the bais. However, during the study of this topic, many complaints and statements of innocent victims were found in the archival materials with requests to reconsider the decision of the authorities, to cancel the orders on confiscation and eviction. In particular, this is evidenced by the complaint of Abdrakhman Bikturganov, a citizen of the aul No. 5 of the Keles district of the Syrdarya region, sent to the Council of People's Commissars of the KASSR addressed to N. Nurmakov dated September 20, 1928 [12]. Complaints reflect not only the confiscation process itself, but also, that is especially important, give an idea of the identity of the evicted person and his families, information about the size and structure of the confiscated economy.

On February 1, 1930, the policy of liquidating the kulaks as a class was legislatively formalized in the decree of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On measures to strengthen the socialist reorganization of agriculture in areas of complete collectivization and to combat the kulaks", which officially granted the right to the district, regional executive committees and the government of autonomous republics "to apply in areas of complete collectivization all the necessary measures to combat the kulaks, up to the complete confiscation of the kulaks' property and their eviction outside certain regions and territories".

The resources fund also contains the materials of the meeting of the republican commission on the resettlement of kulaks, where regional troikas made up lists of names subject to dispossession of the kulaks. The lists compiled by the troika reflected the following data: surname, name, patronymic and age of the head of the family, place of residence, social and property status, indicating the amount of taxes for two years. Sources contained in the fund of the Council of People's Commissars show that the purpose of the tax policy was not only dispossession of kulak farms, but also the elimination of individual farms.

The next group of documents is the sources on the consequences of forced collectivization in Kazakhstan. Based on the sources analysis of organizational, administrative and reporting nature, we examined the progress of land management work and the resettlement policy of the Soviet government in Kazakhstan.

In particular, on October 17, 1924, the Labor and Defense Council adopted a resolution "On the Immediate Tasks of Colonization and Resettlement", which formulated the main provisions of the resettlement policy of the Soviet government and identified the areas of "priority land development" [13]. According to the sources, the policy of the Kazakhstan territory development, which initially had a spontaneous character and only then turned into systematic work, determined the entire course of land management work in the future. The fact that the resettlement policy began to be of a planned nature is evidenced by the planning documentation collected in the fund. At the same time, it was found that resettlement plans were included in the five-year plans for the development of the national economy.

The issue of settling the nomadic and semi-nomadic population was widely discussed at the II session of the KazCEC, held in early 1930. In the resolution "On the ways of settling the Kazakh population", which was adopted at this session, the main measures were determined to transfer the Kazakh population to a settled lifestyle. The "Regulations on the Committee for the Settlement of the nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh population" was approved at the meeting of the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR dated February 13, 1930. The regulation consisted of 11 points, which determined the competence and structure of the settling committee. According to the minutes of the meetings of the Council of People's Commissars, the issues of the settlement committee were often brought up for its hearing and discussed, as a result of which concrete measures were taken to develop and consolidate the settlement.

By adopting the resolution "Issues of the Settlement Committee under the CPC", which was adopted on May 6, 1931, the Council of People's Commissars of the KazASSR granted this Committee the rights of the decision-making body of the CPC KASSR in relation to all the People's Commissars, regional organizations and institutions on settling issues. However, the process of transferring people to a settled lifestyle was complicated by

the mistakes and miscalculations made. In the process of transferring the Kazakh peasantry to settled life, the plight of nomadic and semi-nomadic regions in comparison with agricultural regions was not taken into account, and the principle of voluntariness was also ignored. Plans for the settlement of peasant farms were formed and carried out by administrative way, violently - without the consent of the population. As the sources show, it was the violent actions of the Soviet government to settle the nomads that became the main reasons for the mass migration and flight of Kazakhs from the republic.

By 1932, the catastrophic situation of the population and the spread of famine on the territory of Kazakhstan caused alarm among the leading workers of the republic. Invaluable sources in this regard can be considered documents that arose in the daily activities of the Council of People's Commissars of the KASSR. Among them, the reports stand out for their significance. A large number of memoranda were collected in the fund of the Council of People's Commissars, comprehensively covering the process of mass migrations of Kazakhs. In their external form, the considered report consist of the following elements: the name of the document type, the heading indicates the institution where they are sent, then it is indicated whose request this document was prepared, the date of its preparation and the addressee.

So, in the memo of the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the KASSR, O.Isaev and the People's Commissar of Finance of the KASSR M.Orumbayev in the Council of People's Commissars of the Union to Molotov and the RSFSR Sulimov, as well as the People's Commissar of Finance of the USSR G.F.Grinko and the RSFSR V.N.Yakovleva of May 11, 1932, the following information is given: "in 60 districts of Kazakhstan out of 117, the number of farms decreased from 629287 (tax accounting data — June 1931) to 456876 farms (as of February 1, 1932) or by 27.4%. If this percentage is extended to the whole of Kazakhstan, then the reduction in the number of farms due to relocations and migrations will amount to more than 300 thousand farms [14]. This note was one of the first official appeals to these high authorities from Kazakhstan, objectively covering the situation in the Kazakh village.

Of great interest are also the memos that were sent to the Council of People's Commissars from the chairmen and authorized regional executive committees.

The commissioner of the Regional Committee and the SNK U. reports on the plight of nomads in Aulie -Ata in his note .Dzhandosov that the migration in the Talas district comes from grain and livestock villages. In total, from February 1932 to January 15, 1933, 2,242 farms left the Talas district, 3762 farms were in place. It is also noted about the reduction in the number of livestock, 1353 out of 3770 horses remained, 151 out of 2118 camels, 51 out of 76 heads. The commissioner of the regional committee of the CPSU (b) Kozhamuratov also gives information about this area. If the first note is dated January 22-23, 1933, then the second is dated February 15, 1933. According to the data of the district party committee and the district executive committee, as of February 1, 1932, there were 6684 farms in the Talas district, as of June 1, 1932 - 6122 farms, as of January 1, 1933, 3958 farms remained in the district, that is, 2926 farms migrated during the year. In connection with the migration and food difficulties over the last two months (January - February), there has been a large mortality rate in the area. So, 63 people died in the collective farm of Zhailma, in the collective farm of them. Karl Marx - 49 people, 29 people died in the collective farm "Zhana Talab". A total of 141 people died on these collective farms (Baykadamsky site). In connection with food difficulties, there were also cases of cannibalism. In aul No. 7 (Baykadamsky site) Sarysu nomads ate 8 corpses [15].

Of great interest is also the memorandum of the pres. Of the West Kazakhstan Regional Executive Committee of Koshanbayev to the Council of People's Commissars of the KASSR Kulumbetov from December 1933. At the beginning of the memo, it is indicated that it was carried out on request No. 464. And it reports that during the period 1930 - 1931, 35578 farms that migrated outside the West Kazakhstan region were identified, including a small number of Bay farms, but there is no exact accounting.

The memorandum of the Chairman of the Alma-Ata Regional Executive Committee Moldazhanov to the Council of People's Commissars of the KASSR gives the following information on incomplete data from 14 districts of the Alma-Ata region migrated: to the Kyrgyz Republic - 7312 farms, to China - 11530 farms, within the region, inter-district migrations 17204; to other regions of the KASSR - 923 farms. In total, 36969 farms migrated, and there are no data from seven districts, namely from Talykurgansokgo, Urdzharsky, Konradsky, Chetsky, Alakulsky, Lepsinsky and Oktyabrsky districts. And as of 07/28/1932, 686 farms returned from the Kyrgyz Republic, 306 farms from China, and 3,527 farms from other districts of the interior regions to their former places of residence. Thus, the number of returnees is 4,519 households [16].

However, it should be noted that the return of these farms took place spontaneously, without organized planned leadership from regional and district organizations, as a result of which these farms were in poverty in many areas.

The report of the Chairman of the regional commission on the arrangement of Syrgabekov's nomads in the Council of People's Commissars of Cash Registers hears attention as a historical source. The note consists of three parts. At the beginning of the header, an indication is given to whose request the document was sent. In the first part of the "On Food Aid", a contingent of 29,356 households in need of food aid was established. The second part is devoted to the financing of measures for the device of nomads, in which it is planned to release 1348,000 rubles from the funds of the SNK KASSR for the device of nomads, bearing in mind that the remaining funds in the amount of 450,000 rubles will be covered by the regional budget." The third part is devoted to requests for the purchase and purchase of livestock [17]. As we can see, the memos discuss in detail the arrangement of nomads, the provision of food aid to them. Each memo gives us different information on this problem. The significance of this document as a historical source is determined by such factors as, firstly, the memo is full of facts, on the basis of which the researcher can present the whole picture of the events that have developed. Secondly, the memos were sent to the Council of People's Commissars of the KASSR in the form of a report, that is, each chairman of the regional executive committee reported on the work done to the Council of People's Commissars. And, thirdly, this source indicates the direction of the activities of the Council of People's Commissars of the KASSR, as a governing body.

In connection with the current situation, at a meeting of the secretariat of the Kazakh Regional Committee of the CPSU (b) on January 22, 1933, a decision was made to organize a secretariat for nomads under the SNK. At this difficult moment, Isaev directs all his efforts to assist the device of returnees and nomads.

Among the archival documents, the most interesting, in our opinion, is the memo of the Chairman of the Central Volga Region Executive Committee T.Ryskulov in the SNK of the RSFSR. In its memo, the Central Volga Region Executive Committee informed the SNK of the RSFSR about the increased influx of Kazakh nomads from Kazakhstan and indicates that 4917 children were covered by children's institutions of the Middle Volga, of which 3055 people were covered by public education, 1862 people by health care. It also reflects the issues of financing children's institutions [18].

The memo of the authorized SNK KASSR Moldagaliev differs in various information. He, referring to the first source, notes that the above number of Kazakh children is exaggerated. According to the National Department of the Regional Executive Committee, 3912 Kazakh children were covered, of which 3297 children were covered through public education, 615 children were covered through health care. The figures of the KrajKP for 1005 children are exaggerated. According to Krayono and Krayzdrav, 3482 Kazakh children are covered by the institutions of the region, of which 1745 children are in school orphanages, 1231 children are in preschool orphanages, 506 children are in health care, the figures of the KrayKP for 1435 children are exaggerated [19]. The basis for the preparation of the memo was taken from the Krairono, the Krayzdrav, the National Department of the Regional Executive Committee, which indicates its importance as a historical source. It quite fully reflects all aspects of financial and economic activity, unlike the first one.

The following memo by the commissioner of the SNK KASSR Moldagaliev highlights the state of the nomads in the Middle Volga Region in more detail. It notes that it was not possible to establish the exact number of Kazakhs, both arranged and not arranged.

Sources give different data. As of December 1, 1933, the number of employed Kazakhs was determined in 6938 farms and sent to Kazakhstan - 1608 farms. Total - 42737 souls.. The regional land management gives the following information: the number of Kazakhs in state farms is 857 farms, in collective farms - 823, in total - 1680 farms. The personnel Department of the Regional Trade Council - the number of arranged - 14120 farms, of which in collective farms - 1178, in state farms - 10528, in enterprises - 432, new buildings - 1982, in addition, according to the latter, 5457 farms were taken out of the Middle Volga Region. Further, the main reasons for the lack of accurate data on the structure of the Kazakhs are indicated. Further, the document describes the situation of Kazakh nomads, notes a number of facts of perversion of the party line in relation to the Kazakhs.

Using the example of "Volgorazgruz", "Krayburostroy", "Brick Factory", "Bread Factory", it is shown that Kazakhs in barracks are in an unsanitary condition. There is no isolation ward in the barracks, the sick are placed together with the healthy, even the bodies of the deceased Kazakhs are left for one to two days. As a mass phenomenon in the Middle Volga Region, it is necessary to note the selection of cattle from Kazakhs, especially in the Orenburg region. According to the Orenburg City Council, 22 horses, 19 camels, 10 cows were taken from Kazakhs in this area. About child homelessness, this source carries such information.

According to the Regional Executive Committee, on December 10, 1933, there were 4,294 street children of Kazakhs in the Middle Volga Region, of which, according to the Regional Commission, the following were covered in children's institutions: in the Orenburg district - 518 children, in Orsk - 430, in Ilets - 400, in Sarastani

- 105, in Sorochinsky district - 40, Burinsky - 140, Kashirir - 60, in Ilek - 70. 1763 Kazakh children were covered in the Region [20].

As we can see, the issues of settling the nomads and providing them with food aid are considered in detail in the reports. Each report gives us different information on this issue. The value of such documents as a historical source is determined by the following factors. First, the report is full of facts, on the basis of which the researcher can present the whole picture of the current events. Secondly, the internal reports were sent to the Council of People's Commissars of the KASSR in the form of a statement, that is, each chairman of the regional executive committee reported on the work done to the Council of People's Commissars. And thirdly, this source testifies to the direction of the activity of the Council of People's Commissars of the KASSR as a governing body.

Among the archival documents, the letters received during the collectivization period, which highlighted the negative aspects of collectivization, are of exceptional value. One of these letters is Isaev's letter to Stalin. The archived copy of the letter is dated August 1932. In his letter Fr. Isaev presents the situation objectively and in detail with figures and facts. For example, in 1929 there were 6 million out of 40 million heads left, in 10-12 districts of Central Kazakhstan they are starving, 10-15 thousand people died of hunger. He expresses his understanding, pointing to the following reasons: forced collectivization, forced socialization of all livestock, arbitrariness in the practice of cattle harvesting, points to the perpetrators as the party organization of the republic and its leadership. "The spirit of one hundred percent immediate collectivization of the village was hovering in the very Regional Committee." And concludes the letter with a number of proposals for the speedy elimination of the consequences of kinks. In our opinion, the last point (paragraph 8) of his proposals deserves attention: "Of course, it is impossible to blame all our shortcomings on someone alone. All the Regional Committee bureaus as a whole are guilty here. Personally, I bear some responsibility for the shortcomings and mistakes of both the Regional Committee and all our work in Kazakhstan, because I am a senior employee of Kazakhstan. But in order to decisively restructure the work and strengthen the leadership, it is necessary to refresh and update the leadership of the Regional Committee. The special role of the first secretary is well known. Personally, I think that T. Goloshchekin, who has done a great job in Kazakhstan (the Sovietization of villages, the fight against groupism, etc.), will not have the necessary strength for a decisive turn based on harsh criticism of the mistakes of both the Regional Committee and his own" [21].

The same letter to Stalin was sent by T. Ryskulov on September 29, 1932, which has considerable public interest. The letter describes in detail the situation of animal husbandry. In Ryskulov's second letter to Stalin dated March 9, 1933, the current situation in Kazakhstan is described in detail. Ryskulov gives the size of the migrations with facts, describes their position. The letter shows that 40 thousand people migrated to the Middle Volga, 100 thousand people to Kyrgyzstan, 50 thousand people to Western Siberia, 20 thousand people to Karakalpakstan, 30 thousand to Central Asia. Migrations in individual districts reached 40-50%. He writes that the main reason for migrations and disorders of the Kazakh economy is the reduction of livestock [22].

Thus, letters reveal to us not only the causes of mass migrations and hunger, but also digital data help to determine the actual scale of hunger and its consequences. The letters of Isaev to Stalin (August 1932), Ryskulov to Stalin (September 23, 1932, March 9, 1933), are of great interest to us. The publication of these letters, previously inaccessible to the general public, is important for a new understanding of history, helps to reveal the real dimensions of the national tragedy.

The migrations did not stop until the summer of 1933. This is evidenced by the growing number of people in need of food aid. Thus, from the data provided by U. Kulumbetov, it followed that about half a million people needed help, and this was only from among those who were on the territory of the republic at that time.

If in 1930 121.2 thousand people migrated from the republic, then in 1931 - 1 million 4 thousand people (i.e. a third of the Kazakh people). In the collective work of M.K. Kozybaeva et al. The following data are given on the number of people who migrated outside the Republic of Kazakhstan - 1 million 030 thousand people, of which 616 thousand are irrevocable and 414 thousand subsequently returned to Kazakhstan [23].

The analysis of the content of sources of various types indicates that "continuous collectivization" gave rise, in addition to the migration of the Kazakh population outside the republic, to another terrible phenomenon in the history of the Kazakh people - famine. The scale of the famine that began in 1932 was truly terrible. According to the estimates of demographers who have recently been studying this issue, about 10 people died from hunger and disease in Kazakhstan. 1 million 750 thousand people or 42% of the total Kazakh population of the republic /322/. According to M. Tatimov, this figure is slightly higher and amounts to 2 million 300 thousand people or 51-52% of the Kazakh population [24].

According to official bodies, according to numerous telegrams sent from places to central and republican authorities, a terrible picture of the extinction of an entire people appears. So in the correspondence of the People's Commissariat of Justice. Krylenko Ryskulov notes, "cases of cannibalism on the basis of hunger have become more frequent. In Tokmak, Frunzensky district, on June 7, the corpse of a six-year-old Kazakh girl was found near a feeding station." Moreover, the insides of the head were lying on the ground, and the child's body was cooked in

a cauldron. In the memo Zhandosova U. it was noted that "people ate dogs, consumed donkey meat, which was previously considered sinful, is now an ordinary phenomenon." And from the telegram sent from the district in February 1932, it is noted that "all the villages of the Ush Tobinsky district are covered by the hunger strike" [25].

Thus, the sources allow us to conclude that as a result of forced settlement, the Kazakhs were subjected to mass migration and starvation. These terrible facts give an idea of what was happening in the republic in the early 30s, what the settling campaign turned out to be for the Kazakh people. As a result of this policy, Kazakhs on their land, being an indigenous nation, were in the minority.

In conclusion, summarizing the work done, we can formulate the following main conclusions:

The documents of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh ASSR, collected and deposited in the Central State Archives of the Republic of Kazakhstan (f.30 - CPC), represent an extensive set of materials and are important historical sources. At the same time, the variety of documents types that make up the clerical complex of the Council of People's Commissars is determined by the versatile nature of its activities.

The scientific significance of the study consists in conducting a source analysis of resources, disclosing its internal structure and scientific and historical potential, introducing into scientific circulation a whole array of new sources on the history of economic and political companies in Kazakhstan.

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THE HISTORY OF THE EMERGENCE OF THE SAVROMATO-SARMATIAN TRIBES BASED ON WRITTEN AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

Abstract

Sauromats inhabited Western Kazakhstan and the southern part of the Urals, along the Zhayyk and Volga rivers in the VI-V centuries BC. Then, in the IV-III centuries BC, they moved to the northern part of the Caspian Sea. This tribe was originally called Savromat, then renamed Sarmat. Therefore, scientists are divided in opinion: some consider them to be one tribal union, while others consider them to be different tribes. Of course, this is a separate topic for discussion. This article is devoted to the history of the origin of the Savromato-Sarmatian tribe. The history of the emergence of the Sauromato-Sarmatians is one of the urgent problems. In the writings of Herodotus, the mythical side of the origin of the Savromati tribe is mentioned. And also, some scientists, relying on the data of archaeological research, consider the Sauromato-Sarmatians as heirs of the tribes of the Bronze Age. This article examines the origin of the Savromat- Sarmatian tribes based on ancient sources and articles written later.

Key words: *Savromats, Sarmatians, Western Kazakhstan, written data, archaeological data, nomads, burial grounds, barrow, culture.*

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ЖАЗБА ЖӘНЕ АРХЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ДЕРЕКТЕР НЕГІЗІНДЕ САВРОМАТ-САРМАТ ТАЙПАЛАРЫНЫҢ ШЫҒУ ТЕГІ

Аңдатпа

Савромат-сармат тайпасы б.з.д. VI-V ғасырларда Орал тауының оңтүстігі, Жайық, Еділ өзендері бойы және Батыс Қазақстан аймағында өмір сүріп, б.з.д. IV-III ғасырларда Каспий теңізінің солтүстігіне қарай қоныс аудара бастаған көшпелі тайпалардың бірі. Тарих кітаптарында аталмыш тайпаның бастапқыда савромат кейін сармат деп аталатындығы айтылады. Сондықтан ғалымдардың кейбірі савроматтар мен сарматтарды бір тайпа десе кейбірлері екеуі екі бөлек тайпа деген пікірді ұстанады. Бұл әрине өз басына бөлек бір мәселе. Біздер бұл мақаланы, савромат-сармат тайпаларының шығу тегін қарастыруға арнап отырмыз. Негізінен