

D.Z. Alipova^{1*}, L.B. Berdygozhin¹, G.K. Kairgalyeva¹

¹Kh.Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University
Atyrau, 000601, Republic of Kazakhstan

*e-mail: alipova.d@mail.ru

POPULAR STRUGGLE AGAINST SOVIET POWER IN THE GURYEY REGION (1929-1933)

Abstract

The article describes the people's struggle against Soviet power and the leaders of this movement in people's memory in the village of Aibas, Novobogat district, Guryev Territory. Following the Civil Resistance of 1918-1920, Soviet power was established in Kazakhstan. The shift from War Communism to the New Economic Policy (NEP) in the 1920s proved highly beneficial for Kazakh peasants, whose lives were based on livestock farming. During the NEP, farms in the western region of Kazakhstan successfully bartered surplus livestock products in populous Central Asian cities such as Astrakhan, Orenburg, and Tashkent. This exchange was so profitable that some traders grew wealthy. Crucially, closed archives confirm that this barter network was the main channel through which the latest-model English or European weapons and ammunition reached Kazakh villages. The relative stability was abruptly broken on August 27, 1928, with the confiscation of wealthy farms—the economic foundation of the Kazakh village. This was quickly followed by forced sedentarization and collectivization. The period of 1929-1933, which stripped the people of their entire livelihood and all their livestock, became the primary cause for the armed resistance against Soviet rule. Initially scattered, the struggle in the Guryev region soon evolved into a disciplined "guerrilla warfare system." New archival data reveal resistance centers in areas such as Novobogat, Tengiz, and Kyzylkoga. Although the number of people in the militias was small, they caused some confusion for the authorities. The history of bloody clashes with the OGPU forces includes the famous Aibas Uprising. It highlights new names of organizers, such as Mukit Irmukhametov and Zhumagali Zhangozhin, who have now entered the historical record.

Keywords: Guryev region, Aybas uprising, Zhumagali Zhangozhin, OGPU officer Fetisov, Soviet power, Irmukhametov Mukhit.

Introduction

In 1929-1933, resistance to the economic policy of the Soviet power swept across the entire territory of Kazakhstan. Peasants were the main driving force of the resistance struggle. The Kazakh peasants, whose entire livelihood depended mainly on livestock and livestock products, were "fighting for life and death" during this period. In the territory of Guryev, Soviet authorities of the Joint State Political Directorate (OGPU) reported on the activities of minor and major groups of "gangsters", "robbers", and "rebels" to the Kazakh Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), which was reflected in highly confidential intelligence reports. The detachments of special units of the Red Army, in pursuit of these groups, were fully armed and patrolled the steppe. Small groups became particularly visible for their actions in the Guryev region of the former Ural province. At that time, most of the resisters were armed with rifles, revolvers, machine guns, swords, and daggers. However, their resistance was hopeless against the well-armed government special forces. The rebels were forced to hide in the remote deserts, dunes, on the foothills and ravines of the mountains, in caves, surviving under extremely harsh conditions. The dissidents targeted and punished Soviet party, Komsomol, and police officers who had oppressed the local population. Archival documents that had not previously been disclosed contain information about such uprisings that occurred in the Novobogat district. One of the most notable cases recorded in the materials of the Guryev Territorial Branch of the Joint Political Directorate describes the bandit uprising in Aybas village of the Novobogat district, the activities of its leader, Mukhit Irmukhanbetov, and information about the group led by Zhumagali Zhangozhin, which operated in the Naryn sands. According to research conducted within the framework of the state commission on the "Full Rehabilitation of Victims of Political Repression", these uprisings represented a genuine expression of the despair of Kazakh peasants and their rebellion against Soviet authority. The Soviet system, however, brutally suppressed these movements. The main goal of the article is to write and interpret our history in a new light, which

has come with the current wave of independence, giving a clear assessment of the people's struggle in the Guryev region, and to revive the personalities of the fighters in the people's memory.

Materials and methods of research

The history of the 20th century is highly important for historical science at present. This is because it was in this century that the country's decisive political events took place. The confiscation of the rich-kulak farms in the late 1920s and their elimination as a social class, collectivization and sedentarization, the Soviet government's taxes on meat, milk, wool, hides, and grain, not only violated the previously established laws of development of Kazakh society, but also pushed the Kazakh people to starvation and death.

At the end of the 1920s, the struggle for life began in the Kazakh steppe. According to researcher Sinitsyn, by the late 1920s, there were 700,000 nomadic and semi-nomadic households in the USSR, 80 percent of which were in the Kazakh region [1]. In its secret report dated 25 October 1933, the Special Representative Office of the OGPU (Joint State Political Directorate) stated that in 1929 there were 40,294,000 head of livestock in the region, while in 1930 there were 24,607,000; in 1931, 10,550,000; in 1932, 5,526,000; and in 1933, 3,699,000 remained. Compared to 1929, the number of livestock in 1933 decreased by 90.8 percent. In nomadic and semi-nomadic areas, this figure was 94-95 percent. The report concluded that livestock breeding in the region had completely collapsed. According to the data, the loss of livestock and crops led Kazakh peasants to take up arms and to migrate in large numbers to neighboring China, Russia, and Central Asian countries. The Soviet government's livestock production plan for the Kazakh region in 1931-1932 was 255,500 head, which is 1.5 times that of Ukraine and 2.5 times that of the Caucasus and Western Siberia regions.

The main source of information about the popular uprisings in Kazakhstan in 1929-1931 is the final report of the Commission of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan published in 1992. The well-known historian Talas Omarbekov, who was a member of this commission, first concluded in his study about the popular movement of 1929-1931 that it was "people's resistance against forced collectivization and expropriation [2]. This theoretical and methodological position has not lost its importance.

In Soviet historiography on the people's movement, the works of Alexander Izrailevich Zevelev stand out. In the monographic study "Basmachestvo: Vozniknovenie, Sushchnost, Krakh", the author's collective considers the "bandit movement" in Central Asia and Kazakhstan and its socio-economic significance, that is, the fact that the region still has not been rid of feudal scum in terms of economy, as the main reason for this movement. In the following author's studies, which consider the problem from the point of view of entirely Marxist theory, the collective study "Basmachi movement: the truth of history and the fiction of falsifiers" also shows the connection of the bandit movement "in Central Asia and Kazakhstan" with foreign special services [3-4]. Also, it analyzes the articles of the Uzbek historian Ibragimov, who can mention the work of Soviet scientists "Bandit movement in Central Asia and Kazakhstan". In recent Russian historical literature, the bloody massacre in the Kazakh steppe of 1929-1931 has been considered in the works of such researchers as Proskuryakova, Popov, and Polovetsky [5-7]. The prominent historian F. Sinitsyn wrote in his monograph "The Soviet State and the Nomads" that "the resistance of the nomadic civilization to the Soviet government was manifested through uprisings." Foreign scholars have also not ignored the history of the Kazakh region in 1929-1931. The French historian Isabelle Ohayon referred to the events as a "popular armed uprising against collectivization and sedentarization" [8]. The German historian Robert Kindler described them as a "civil war" [9]. At the same time, the American researcher Sarah Cameron characterized them as a "popular uprising" [10]. In particular, Robert Kindler, using the terms "military operations", "war on the Soviet-Chinese border" and "the most extreme forms of violence", emphasizes that when the border guards failed to stop Kazakh villages moving to China, regular Red Army units were deployed. Scholars from neighboring countries have also contributed new research on this topic to the scientific literature. For example, in the research work of the Turkmen statesman J.S. Annaorazov, the preconditions, driving forces, and main events of the uprisings against Soviet

power in Turkmenistan during the 1920s-1930s are studied and considered as a movement for national liberation [11].

As for Uzbek historians, they study the history of political repression in Uzbekistan in the 1920s and 1930s and consider the struggle of the late 1920s, that is, the struggle against Soviet power, as a national liberation movement [12].

The database on popular movement in the Guryev region comprises materials from the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Archive of the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan [13-14]. Currently, the most declassified archival documents, including records, reports, and official letters of the OGPU, are a reliable source of information about that period and are introduced into scientific circulation for the first time in this article. Many works have been published in domestic historiography about the expropriation of the wealthy class and, in particular, the middle peasants, as a result of the repressive actions of the Soviet regime in the 20s-30s of the 20th century, and the large-scale popular uprisings that began against it, and the main theoretical and methodological principles of the issue have been identified. The studies of historians T.Omarbekov, T.Allaniyazov and A.Taukenov, M.Kozybayev, Zh.Abylkhozhin, I. Sariyev, Z.Izhanov, B.Zhumagulov and A.Musagalieva contributed to identifying the main directions of the problem [15-22]. The recently published monograph by Bolat Sagidollayuly Zhumagulov, "The Crimes of Treacherous Policy," is especially notable. In the study of the people's movement in 1929-1933, this monograph presents theoretical positions in a new direction. From the latest research, the article "Battle of Bosaga in June 1931: battle tactics, military power". Among recent publications, the works of L. Berdyguzhin, D. Alipova, and E. Khaidarov can be cited [23-24].

Results and their discussion

On January 17, 1928, Guryev District was formed by the merger of Guryev, Aday, and Bokey Uyezds. The district included the following volosts (small rural districts): Zhamankala, Yesbol, Dossor, Zhilokosa (Zhyloi), Kyzylkoga, and Tengiz. This administrative decision was revised several times afterward. The population numbered 255,000, of whom 217,000 were Kazakhs, constituting 85 percent. However, the literacy rate of the local population was 11 percent [25].

A report dated March 20, 1931, by Abirov, head of the Guryev District Criminal Investigation Department, to the head of the OGPU of the Kazakh ASSR, described the clash between OGPU troops and bandit groups in the Aibas village on March 10-11, 1931. According to intelligence information received on March 16, the number of bandits had reached 300 people, including 275 people from villages No. 12 and 24 of the Zhanakala District [26].

The bandit movement in Zhanakala began in March of that year. In the district, bandits organized themselves into 9 settlements, each comprising 5 village councils. The total number of bandits reached 600 people. The groups were led by wealthy landowners Agisov, Kuanyshev, and Utekenov. Under their direction, six special headquarters were established to coordinate activities. They demanded that food be distributed to the starving population. Armed clashes were conducted with bandit groups led by Agisov and Irmukhamedov. As a result, 270 active members of the band were detained, and 47 different types of weapons were seized from them.

On 10 February, a band of four men armed with rifles, led by Rakimov Pazyl, was reported in Aibas village. This gang had carried out several raids in the Tengiz, Krasny Yar, and Zhanakala districts, seizing six camels and six horses. After a clash with local volunteers, they escaped and crossed into the Krasny Yar area.

Wealthy fugitives from Tengiz, Zhanakala, and other districts organized a bandit group in the Kalmyk region, in a settlement called Zymiyaly. The group grew to 60 men and was led by Kenzhegaliev Utepkali. Members of this group went to the Tengiz district to agitate others to join the bandits. The Tengiz district OGPU detained two such agitators – Abishev Satay and Zhuldubayev Kaudar. Zhuldubayev stated during the investigation that a bandit group was being organized in the Kalmyk region, and some of its members lived in Astrakhan. The Kalmyk OGPU detained 200 people in April, taking urgent measures, confirming them as members of the bandit group. The Astrakhan OGPU division also carried out arrest operations.

In 1931, eleven armed men, led by Dilmagambetov Azhakat, Arystanaliev Irmukhamed, and Rakhimov Pazyl, who fled from Aibas village, joined a bandit group in the Kalmyk region. At the end of March, Rakhimov, who returned to Aibas village with his accomplice, stealing three horses from a collective farmer named Timenkulov. During the shootout, Rakhimov escaped, while his companion was captured.

The Kalmyk regional OGPU and the Astrakhan City OGPU Departments arrested 199 individuals. Among them, 20 were organizers of particularly dangerous bandit groups, including Irmukhamedov and Arystangaliyev, who had previously been involved in organizing the Aibas uprising in 1930. In addition, 51 wealthy members of bandit formations and 79 poor peasants were released. 49 people were sent to the West Kazakhstan OGPU Department for examination.

20 people arrested by the Kalmyk Regional OGPU and Astrakhan OGPU Departments admitted that they had organized a bandit movement against Soviet power since the autumn of 1931. Zhuldubaev Kaudar and Zhakaev Nigmat from this group went to the Adai steppe in November-December 1931 to acquire weapons and persuade young men to join them. As a result, a bandit formation of 13 people was established, including Zhuldubaev Kaudar, Zhakaev Nigmat, and Tulegenov Kadir. During the joint Chekist operation, three members of this group were detained, among them Zhuldubaev Kaudar.

In the villages of Kisymtau and Suyindyk of the Orda district, wealthy peasants carried out anti-Soviet agitation and attempted to create an armed group. By the time the operational representative, Abuzyarov, arrived in the district, the group's organizers, Aitzhanov Seitbaram, Utaliev Umbetali, Musakatov Umitali, Ismagambetov Kadrali, and three others, had fled to the Kalmyk region. Fifteen wealthy people were arrested to prevent the villages from moving to the Kalmyk region. Among them was one of the group's leaders, Syrymbekov Kulbai. Kurmashev Kabi, who was arrested from Kisymtau village, told the investigation that there were 500 households in the Kalmyk region prepared to join the bandit movement. He also named the leaders and organizers of the movement, among whom were:

According to the records from the Orda District:

1. Karamuldin Ospan;
2. Zhanybayev Zhabyn;
3. Zhumaliyev Akgurkan;
4. Mulla Husain;
5. Sultangaliyev Azhgali - a wealthy, semi-feudal landowner who had fled during the 1928 confiscation;
6. Zhumakaliyev Kabyn;
7. Davletiyarov Musheken;
8. Darmysaliyev Azhgali.

According to the records from Tengiz District:

1. Sarsenaliyev Syrym - a bandit who had been in hiding since 1929;
2. Utepkaliyev - according to intelligence, Utepkaliyev Merfayz was the organizer of the bandit movement in Astrakhan;
3. Yelemesov Karabaly;
4. Zakarin Zhunus - a wealthy bandit who had fled and remained in hiding since 1930;
5. Tamysov Kamali.

According to the records from Novobogat and Guryev Districts:

1. Dilmagambetov Azhakat - a wealthy man from Aibas village, sentenced to five years' imprisonment in 1930, subsequently escaped and remained in hiding;
2. Akmambetov Dosken – a wealthy man, leader of the Aibas village uprising in February 1931;
3. Arstanaliyev Irmukhamed – a wealthy man, leader of the Aibas village uprising in February 1931;

According to Kurmashev, these people formed a center consisting of four individuals. They were Tleugaliyev Kusayn, Utepkaliyev, Karamuldin Ospan, and Dilmagambetov Azhakat. The organizers of the bandit group collected 75 rifles, 25-30 revolvers, sabers and daggers, storing all

the weapons in one location. Kurmashev further indicated that the group maintained close connections with villages in Guryev and West Kazakhstan, regularly supplying livestock.

In the village No. 1 of the Zhanakala District of the West Kazakhstan region, on 2 March 1931, 60 people gathered and filled out a protocol stating, "We will not surrender our livestock. We were deceived. We have not received industrial goods, flour, or money for the livestock we already delivered." All four villages in the district held similar meetings and formed a resistance headquarters consisting of 150 people. They established contact with Aibas village in the neighboring Novobogat District.

According to the reports from Ural (Uralsk) OGPU, on 31 March 1931 six rebel groups were crushed, comprising a total of 181 individuals.

The leaders of the group were the Kitarov brothers, Davletkaliyev, and Utegilov, totaling 16 people. On 24 March 1931, OGPU units crushed the Agysov-Kuanyshev bandit group. During the armed confrontation, five bandit members were killed and six were arrested, including the leader of the group, Agysov. Confiscated weapons and property included five rifles, three hunting guns, a saber, a dagger, forty-two rifle cartridges, and fifteen horses. In the course of the clash, OGPU officer Karpov was wounded. On the same day, 24 March 1931, in the village No. 11 of Zhanakala District, the leaders of the Aibas uprising, Irmukhamedov Mukhit and Zhanaliev, were captured.

The Guryev Territorial Joint State Political Directorate (OGPU) opened a special case No. 1096 on the bandit uprising in Aibas village of Novobogat district. In February 1931, information was received from the OGPU of the Guryev district, or from the Novobogat district, that the wealthy peasants, led by Irmukhamedov Mukhit, were preparing an anti-Soviet uprising in Aibas village. The head of the Guryev OGPU, Fetisov, accompanied by six people, approached the Nugymanov Tax Estate (house) in Aibas village on the night of 8-9 March 1931, and encountered armed resistance. Fetisov's group retreated after 2-3 hours of fighting, leaving five riding horses and taking refuge at the livestock collection point. On 10 March, the armed group in Aibas village again attacked Fetisov's camp. At this time, a group of twenty men led by Kligman from Guryev, armed with a light machine gun, and a group of ten people led by operative Abuzyarov from Ganyushkino, the center of the Tengiz district, arrived to help Fetisov's group. After a fierce battle, the combined forces led by Fetisov crushed the bandit groups. The bandits retreated to the sand and steppe areas, firing.

As a result of the skirmish, Fetisov's group captured the following weapons: three three-line Russian rifles – 3 pieces, two short rifles – 2 pieces, four hunting shotguns, one Nagant revolver, 214 rifle cartridges, and three Nagant bullets. Between March 1931 and March 1932, the OGPU authorities destroyed and captured the bandit groups that participated in the Aibas uprising. According to the captured rebels, the uprising was rooted in local divisions. The Berish clan of the Zhaiyk branch inhabited the village of Aibas in Novobogat District. The community was divided into two main sub-groups:

1. Aibas branch – 250 households (yurt, hearth);
2. Kuttygai branch – 120 households (yurt, hearth).

The Kuttygai section itself consisted of three branches:

1. Kusan branch – 40 households;
2. Kulshan – 30 households;
3. Tasbolat – 50 households.

The conflict in the village began with the enmity between the Aibas and Tasbolat sections. In 1921-1924, the bands of Bekmambetov Kunatyr, and then in 1924-1928 Ayazbayev and Kenzheakhmetov bands operated and supported the Tasbolat section. In the 1930s, when the Aibas village council was occupied by people from the Aibas section, 50 wealthy households moved to the Krasny Yar district (Astrakhan region) under false pretenses, claiming to be poor peasants.

In 1930, the local Soviet authorities imposed a tax on the village of Aibas totaling 666 heads of cattle, 300 camels, and 560 sheep. The elders of the village of Aibas demanded that 75 percent of this tax be paid by their wealthy relatives who had moved to Krasny Yar, and sent special

representatives there. However, the Aibas community in Krasny Yar refused to listen to the representatives and returned. As a result, the poor and middle-income households of Tasbolat subdivision were forced to pay the tax. The wealthy households of the Tasbolat branch exploited this situation and incited the local population against the Soviet government. The people, who had lost all their livestock, began preparing to migrate toward Krasny Yar and the Ural region. Before moving, they planned to punish and execute representatives of the Soviet government and Komsomol members. Wealthy individuals who opposed Soviet policy in Krasny Yar and the Ural region intervened in this matter and agreed to provide weapons and manpower. Nevertheless, during the clash with the Fetisov's group, the Aibas villagers received no outside assistance.

The uprising was completely crushed in March 1932. On March 29, under Case No. 3318, the Guryev OGPU prepared a criminal indictment under Articles 58-2 and 59-3 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. By the resolution of the Guryev OGPU troika, signed by Grinbaum, the rebels were sentenced:

1. Ermukhamedov Mukhit (b. 1876) – sentenced to execution by shooting, with confiscation of property and livestock;
2. Nugmanov Mukan (b. 1876) – execution by shooting, with confiscation of property and livestock;
3. Bikmambetov Dusbatyr (b. 1887) – execution by shooting, with confiscation of property and livestock;
4. Akmambetov Tanash (b. 1910) – execution by shooting, with confiscation of property and livestock;
5. Alkhamov Kadyr (b. 1909) – 10 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
6. Makhmudov Mukhamedyar (b. 1907) – 10 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
7. Doskanaev Gazez (b. 1912) – 5 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
8. Zhangaliyev Tlyau (b. 1914) – 5 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
9. Kendegaziev Shamgan (b. 1886) – 5 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
10. Lezov Kadyr (b. 1912) – 5 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
11. Lezov Isbusyn (b. 1906) – 5 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
12. Sesinaliev Rezban (b. 1890) – 5 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
13. Sesinaliev Adiyetolla (b. 1897) – 5 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
14. Zhumbayev Nurakat (b. 1883) – 5 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
15. Kadyrgaliev Tismet (b. 1902) – 5 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
16. Akhitov Khatip (b. 1887) – 3 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
17. Artagaliev Izym (b. 1900) – 3 years in a labor camp, with confiscation of property and livestock;
18. Bekmagambetov Bilyal (b. 1889)
19. Akulov Fazyl (b. 1904)
20. Aitmagambetov Didar (b. 1903)
21. Dusubaliev Doszhasar (b. 1894)
22. Dusubaliyev Menzhasar (b. 1897)
23. Ermekov Kumar (b. 1880)

24. Kabasov Kadym (b. 1905)
25. Neytaliev Maksut (b. 1910)
26. Nugmanov Khismet (b. 1913)
27. Uteuliyev Bekali (b. 1892)
28. Umarov Mamai (b. 1893)
29. Yusupov Nazhmi (b. 1902)
30. Tatakanov Fazyl (b. 1889)
31. Tatakanov Fazylgali (b. 1887)
32. Tatakanov Desem (b. 1884) – verdicts unspecified in the archival records.

The list of these 32 convicted individuals was forwarded on 10 April 1932 under official letter No. 1703/3318 to the OGPU Department of the Central Asian Administration of Correctional Labor in Tashkent. In 1934, in response to a petition submitted by Alkhamov Kadyr to Stalin requesting clemency, Genkin, the head of the NKVD Directorate of the Dalni Correctional Labor Administration in Khabarovsk, issued a letter. The document confirmed that Alkhamov Kadyr was serving his sentence at Section No. 9 of the Dalni Administration at the Sedanka station. The same case materials include a letter dated 10 May 1932, signed by Hasanov, the head of the Guryev District OGPU, and operational officers Popov and Silukov, addressed to the Republican OGPU Directorate under No. 35, in which it was stated that nine individuals who were ordered to be shot due to flooding of the territory of Guryev were not punished. The sentence was later carried out.

In 1956, this criminal case was reexamined and the following individuals were added.

1. Tatakanov Bisembai (b. 1909)
2. Kurkbaev Kabdesh -;
3. Akmambetov Doskan -;
4. Akmambetov Dzhumakai -;
5. Dilmagambetov Azhakat -;
6. Arstanaliyev Ermukhamed -.

On 25 May 1994, the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Kazakhstan considered Case No. 1096. Prosecutors V.V. Root and A.B. Bayimbetov issued a decision stating that the case was not subject to rehabilitation, concluding that it involved armed resistance against the Chekist Fetisov group. The Soviet punitive organs severely punished those who rose against the authorities. Among them was Irmukhamedov Mukhit, a resident of Aibas village in Novobogat district of Guryev region.

Act of Execution

Guryev, May 14, 1932

We, Acting Head of the Guryev City-District Division of the West Kazakhstan Regional Department of the OGPU, Gasanov, together with authorized representative of the same department Popov and commandant Kashkevich, in the presence of the Prosecutor of the Guryev District, comrade Musikhin, and forensic medical expert, comrade Mordvinov, on this date, based on cipher telegram No. 1635 of April 8 of this year from the Plenipotentiary Representative of the OGPU in Kazakhstan, comrade Karutsky, carried out the decision of the Troika at the Plenipotentiary Representation of the OGPU in the Kazakh SSR regarding the application of the supreme measure of social protection to the persons listed below, involved in cases No. 17, No. 24, and No. 1.

1. Emberdiyev Karamurza
2. Bokmashev Rakhmash
3. Aitchanov Demegen
4. Dzhakasov Utebay
5. Kurmanov Kubegen
6. Kaidagulov Kaiser
7. Birmanov Baimagambet
8. Irmukhamedov Mukhit
9. Dzhantaliev Kaishugul

Emberdiev, Bokmashev, Aitchanov, Dzhakasov, Kurmanov, Kaidagulov, Birmanov, Irmukhamedov, and Dzhantaliev were executed at 12:30 p.m. on May 14, 1932, near the Malaya Mokraya area, 9 kilometres west of the city of Guryev. A total of 17 rounds of Nagant revolver ammunition were expended.

Signed: Authorized Officer of the USO, Silukov [27].

The actions of the men who fought for justice in the 1920s reflect the struggle for freedom against Soviet power. One of the figures of the struggle against Soviet power in the Guryev region was Zhangozin Zhumagali. The basis of the bandit movement in Kazakhstan should be sought in the traditional practices of barimta (cattle raiding) and cattle-raiding thieves that persisted within Kazakh society. This is because the leaders of the bandit movement were largely composed of such raiders, main of whom had between 13 and 35 years of experience in cattle raiding. A distinctive feature of the bandit movement in 1928 was the activity of small groups, whose operations closely resembled those of cattle raiders. In 1927, there were 23 bandit groups with 671 people, while in 1928 there were 31 bandit groups with 214 people. Most of them were engaged in livestock theft and plunder. On January 1, 1928, seven groups with 73 members were more active than the groups of 1927. After the 1928 confiscation, nine bandit groups registered and opposed the Soviet government, raising explicitly political slogans.

In 1930, Dzhanhodzhin Dzhumagali, armed with a rifle, fled with several associates, disobeying the local authorities.

According to the report of the Special Department of the Kazakh OGPU dated 15 December 1930, and the information provided by the Guryev OGPU on 8 December 1930, an armed group led by Dzhanhodzhin, was encountered in the Bug Kitai settlement, located approximately 200 kilometers east of Astrakhan. The group was armed with 11 rifles, 2 carbines, 5 Nagant revolvers, and 1 revolver. In this regard, the head of the Guryev Special District, Kalashnikov, began to eliminate the bandit group.

According to the Tengiz District OGPU report dated December 5, 1930, four wealthy peasants with 29 households, who were avoiding state taxation, were hiding in the village of Pushkino in the Krasny Yar District and were trying to unite with the bandit Mamaev, who had escaped from prison in Oral (Uralsk).

According to the Guryev OGPU report, on January 27, 1931, the Dzhankhodzhin band crossed into the Astrakhan region and split into several groups. During the operational measures of the Astrakhan and Guryev OGPU, 16 bandit members were detained, including Dzhankhodzhin.

The band led by Dzhankhodzhin Dzhumagali was organized in the Guryev region at the beginning of December last year. As a result of our groups' actions, it was divided into several small groups in the Astrakhan and Guryev regions. In January of this year, 16 members of the band led by Dzhankhodzhin were arrested. The leader, Dzhankhodzhin, is a former member of the State Duma and a prominent figure of the Alash Orda.

Among the leaders of the groups that fought against the Soviet regime in the Nobogat district of the Guryev region and the Krasny Yar district of the Astrakhan province were Zhangozin Zhumagali and Kenzheakhmetov Amangali. Information about them can also be found in the writings of the well-known public figure Bilyalov Taren, who headed the Atyrau region's agricultural sector for many years. My father, Zhumagali Symayilovich Zhankozhategi, was born in 1885 in the former Guryev, now Atyrau region, in the Novobogat district, in the Begaidar village (village No. 9) in the Molshagyl sands, on the eastern side of the Naryn desert. His father, Symayil, passed away in 1918 at the age of 84. Although Symayil was illiterate, he was a sharp-minded, quick-witted, and gifted with an excellent memory. He was eloquent in speech and known among the people as "Kara Zhorga" (Black Trotter), as no one could out-argue him in conversation. Thanks to this reputation, he served for more than forty years as the village head (starshina) in the Shabykty area of the present-day Azgyr region. A flat land 2-3 kilometers from the Balkuduk farmstead is still known as "Symaiyl Lake" in his memory. My father Zhumagali's first wife, Zulfat, had two sons, Gilym and Ayip, and a daughter, Tapash; from his second wife, he had three sons, Salen, Taren, and Shamar, and two daughters. Of these, I am the only one alive

today. My elder brother Gilym was shot and killed by Amangali band (which will be discussed further in this chapter); Salen went to the front in 1942 and was killed near Stalingrad; Ayip also participated in the war, was wounded twice, but returned to the village safely, and was immortalized by his own death. Shamar likewise passed away of natural causes. Ayip left no descendants. Our sister Tapash married a man named Kusynedden Pazylyuly, and passed away in 1964.

In his youth, when Ataniyazov Uteshkali was serving as an adviser in the town of Orda, and he encouraged many children from Naryn sands to pursue education at the Khan's Headquarters School, a four-grade institution opened for Kazakh children in Orda. This must have been around 1892-1895. One of them was Zhangozhin Symayilovich Zhumagali, entered the two-grade school in Orda. While working, he graduated from the seminary in 1910. He was sent to work as a teacher at a school in the Kamyssamar district of the Ural province called "Kop Pishen". According to the archival materials cited in the documentary book "The Region Enlightened by October" by Khaidar Ermuratov, a revolutionary committee instructor Zaikin came to establish Soviet power in the remote First Tengiz district, located in the east of the Bokey steppe. On March 24, 1918, a district congress was convened in the village of Sarytobe, participated by 53 delegates from the volosts. The congress approved the establishment of the Soviet Government and elected a seven-member Uyezd Soviet (District Council): Zhumagali Zhangozhin as the chairman, Mukhamedyar Ondybayev as its deputy, and Kuzembay Dosov as its secretary (pp. 39-41). At the same congress, Zhumagali Zhangozhin was among the delegates elected to the First Regional Congress of Soviets in Khan Orda.

In August 1920, a Decree establishing the Kazakh ASSR was issued. From the earliest years of Soviet power, measures were taken to sovietize villages. To carry out political leadership, Communist Party cells and committees were created in districts, villages, and volosts.

For example, in the village of Begaidar, which belonged to the Sarytobe volost, a Food Committee was established, with Ondybayev Mukhamediyar elected as its head and Zhumagali Zhangozhin as its deputy. In addition, a Poor Peasants' Committee was formed, and later developed into the "Union of Farmhands". In the village of Kum, five volosts were initially organized, uniting 2-4 small villages. These were called "Sarytobe", "Ushtagan", "Makash", "Bayet", "Sholan" volosts, with Sarytobe being the largest. In those years, the Sarytobe volost was headed by Azhigali Dabyskaliyev, and the police department was headed by Shyntayev Kairzhan.

Later, between 1921 and 1926, in the First Tengiz District, Zhangozhin Zhumagali served as Chairman of the People's Court and as the People's Court's investigator.

During this period, in 1921, groups of "White bands", which had been crushed by the "Reds", and local bands began to rise within the country.

From 1921, a group of bandits led by Kenzheakhmetov Amangali from the Sebek division of the Berish clan appeared in one of the Kum villages. They took revenge on those who had recently entered service during the Sovietization of the village. In particular, they clashed with the leaders of the volost, local police officers, and employees of judicial and investigative bodies. In the winter of 1927, the head of the Urals Provincial GPU, Shalimov, led a detachment of 55 people and appointed Zhumagali as the chief of staff. They went to Zhanakala (Novaya Kazanka), Zhalpak Tal (Olmikhin), Kaztalovka, and Zhanibek, pursuing the Kenzheakhmetov group, and shot in some places, scattering the bandits.

While pursuing the band, Zhakupov Serikkali, who was working at the Kaztalovka Ukom (District Committee), provided Zhangozhin with assistance. The previous year, when A. Kenzheakhmetov was away, he raided Zhangozhin's village in his absence, drove off his livestock, and returned the animals to their owners when they recognized them at the market. This time, Zhakupov helped the squad led by Zhumagali by providing food, horses, and saddles. He recruited local police officers to join the unit.

A. Kenzheakhmetov fled from the Urals towards the Volga. He killed many people along the way. He did not discriminate between the innocent and the guilty. At one point, encountering Shalimov's detachment, and during the firefight, his 14-year-old son Nagiym fell from his horse and was captured. His wife, Alimtaikyzy Muksina, who was fighting with him, also fell from her

horse and hid in the house of Abilen in the village of "Tuma" and was seized while herding sheep in that village. Afterward, she was imprisoned in a prison in the Urals. Another brother of Amangali, Andyr, was arrested while coming to his house in Tuma. Mukan and Umbet did not find him.

Shalimov gathered the people who have been hiding Amangali in the sands. They were afraid they would find out that he had helped Amangali. One of them was a man named Mamekov Khazhigali. He hid and treated Amangali, who was shot in the hand when Zhangozhin surrounded and shot Zhumagali's village in 1928. Shalimov compelled all of them not to hide the bandit any longer, but to report on its whereabouts. He warned them that if they failed to keep their word, they would be prosecuted. After that, Shalimov departed to Oral (Uralsk).

Soon after these events, in February 1928, it became known that Amangali and Taiyr were traveling from Myntobe to "Aibas" on two horses, leading two horses. At that moment, Zhanibekov Gabbas came from Oral to investigate the bandit case. Gabbas, accompanied by Zhumagali and more than 10 members of the squad, followed the band. Amangali was trying to marry the daughter of a man named Derbis in Aibas. It would not be bad for the pursuers to come to that house and stay there. He almost caught up with them. When they asked him on the way, it became known that Amangali was almost caught up with him. When he came out of a hut, smoke was coming from the chimney of a wintering house in front of him. Amangali turned out to be in this village. The squad surrounded the house. A dog, sensing the disturbance of the peace near the village, barked. Taiyr, feeling suspicious, ran out with his gun. He climbed onto the roof of the house and explored everything around. He saw two people huddled on the edge of the huge wall in front of the window and opened fire on them. They were Zhumagali and Gabbas. Taiyr's bullet did not miss. One bullet grazed Zhumagali's skull. At that moment, Ubenov Zhuanbay, Nurpeisov Myrzagali, and the local policeman Naubetov Kabdolla, who were lying near Taiyr's back, also opened fire. One of their bullets hit Taiyr in the face.

Then, Kenzheakhmetov Amangali, using his family members as a shield, began moving toward the door. At that time, the detachment commander Zhanibekov Gabbas and Zhumagali gave orders their men to cease fire, fearing that innocent people might be harmed.

The detachment leaders instead ordered to shoot four horses tied in front of the stone yard. However, Amangali, protected by the people, started to approach his horse. Since no one fired a shot while people surrounded him, Amangali tried to escape by riding his horse. The horse, which having been wounded in the leg, was unable to run.

At that moment, the pursuers also mounted their horses. Amangali realized that he was now trapped with his horse, so he leapt into a deep sand pit nearby and fired at the pursuers. However, the shots fired at random did not hit any pursuer. Thus, within the depths of the sandy pit, the band that had tormented the peaceful residents of the Naryn region, regardless of their guilt or innocence, met its end. Amangali's younger brother, Mukan, continued to secretly come and go to his house on Sholan mountain. His guilt being evident, he had no choice but remain in hiding. When this news was heard, the three of them, a GPU officer of the Guryev district, his two comrades and Tekesh Umbetiyarov, arrived at Mukan's house at dawn. Mukan, who had run out of his house at the sound of a dog barking, saw them and opened fire. However, a bullet struck him, and he died on the threshold of his own home.

Another younger brother, Umbet, disappeared without a trace. The provincial newspapers of that time wrote: "The bandits of Kenzheakhmetov have been destroyed – the villains have received their deserved punishment."

In 1932, the Soviet government launched the campaign to eliminate the middle peasants as a class. My father was also included in that middle peasant class, his property was confiscated, and he was deprived of his electoral rights.

While working as a people's judge, an investigator of the people's court, deputy head of the district food committee during the period of Soviet economic reconstruction, and serving as chief of staff in the special unit fighting against White bands and local bandits, he prepared a letter to M.I. Kalinin, Chairman of the All-Union Executive Committee, intending to personally deliver it. However, as he was about to board a train in Astrakhan, he was arrested. According to my father's

maternal uncle, Aidabolov Karim, the ones who had him arrested were his close maternal uncles Nasyr and Takenov Tusip.

Aidabolov Karim was an educated and very literate man. In 1958, when I was working as chairman of the "Zhana Zhol" collective farm in Tengiz district, he came to find me, got acquainted, and stayed there for a month. He lived in one of the districts of the Stavropol Territory; his son was a school principal. Karim had two nephews from his own daughter, Omirzhanov Molot and Nariman, who live in Atyrau. When my father was arrested, his son Ayip was with him. Both were imprisoned at the provincial center in the city of Oral. Later, Ayip was released, while my father was transferred to the prison in Guryev. Most of the people in the Guryev prison were middle peasants. Among them were the well-known Azhigaliev Salyk, Shytykov Yeseniyaz, and Azhigaliev Kabash. They were all deported to Tashkent. Then, in 1960, Netaliev Bazsha heard about my father's disappearance from Azhigaliev Kabash, who was with him. Kabash said: "Tell Taren, I buried Zhumecken in the "Biebau" cemetery near Tashkent in 1934. Zhumecken fell ill and died in Tashkent."

For some reason, the late Bozsha could not bring himself to deliver the unpleasant news to me. Only my brother-in-law, Kusyn, heard about Bozsha before his death, and I heard it from Kusyn himself. Thus, the fate of Zhangozin Zhumagali, who helped establish Soviet power in the Guryev region, was brutally crushed in a Soviet prison. Zhumagali Zhangozin, who tried to alleviate the burden of Soviet economic taxes on his country, village, and brothers, and who became an innocent victim to false accusations. His fate mirrored that of 56 people who opposed Soviet power in the Guryev region during this period. One was shot in a battle with the OGPU forces, the rest were imprisoned, and their descendants were persecuted throughout their lives as unreliable people of the Soviet government. Researchers B. Zhumagulov, E. Khaidarov show that the actions of the leaders of the uprising were, first of all, the destruction of the long-established social system of the people, that is, the destruction of the traditional economic system, causes discontent among the people, the emergence of groups that rise against them is a natural historical and social phenomenon. Therefore, Kazakh sons, such as Amangali, Kunyskerey, Bokai, and Ergali, who had grown up freely in accordance with their ancestral traditions, did not obey the Soviet authorities and did not obey their rules [28].

Secondly, we see that social inequality, inter-tribal hostility, livestock raiding, and rivalry created resentment and enmity between people, which ultimately led to the designation of innocent people as "bandits". It is observed that OGPU operatives effectively used inter-tribal tensions and family feuds among Kazakhs to their advantage, driving them against one another.

Thirdly, and most importantly, the root cause lay in the coercion and tyranny of Soviet power itself. For example, the Soviet government, which seized authority through red terror and bandit-like methods, disrupted the peace of the country and persecuted those who did not obey them. Therefore, the struggle for justice was directed against the Soviet government's policy. The authoritarian-administrative system did not spare anyone: citizens who fled from punitive organs were eventually executed, imprisoned, sentenced to execution by shooting and even entire families were broken apart and ruined.

Conclusion

After the October Revolution, when the Bolsheviks came to power, the chilling frost of the proletarian dictatorship pervaded society. Yet in reality, the power was exercised not by the working class, but by the party apparatus and the executive organs of the Soviets on its behalf.

The results of the political, social and economic changes in the country, which began in the first years of Soviet power, also caused popular discontent in the Kazakh steppe. One of the main reasons for this was the radical destruction of social relations based on the private ownership of the means of production, which had developed over the centuries. The famine and poverty in the country, unjustified accusations, forced collectivization and plunder, fictitious heavy taxation, and unlawful confiscation of livestock, all of which combined to cause legitimate indignation among ordinary people.

One peculiarity is that historical documents preserved in archival collections reveal that opponents of the new government's policies operated across all regions of Kazakhstan.

In the territory of the Guryev district, the Soviet authorities sent information about the activities of large and small groups of "bandits", "robbers", "rebels" to the Kazakh Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of the Joint State Political Directorate (OGPU), which was indicated in top-secret operational intelligence reports. The detachments of the special units of the Red Army, which were on the trail of these groups, roamed the steppe heavily armed. The peasants of Aibas village, who were punished by such a detachment, were imprisoned in a concentration camp for different periods, and their organizer, Mukhit Irmukhamedov, was shot in the city of Guryev.

Zhumagali Zhangozin, who defied the authorities in the Naryn desert, was arrested and died in a prison cell in Tashkent. Chekist Fetisov, who led the OGPU army, was shot by Mangystau rebels in 1931.

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ГУРЬЕВ АУМАҒЫНДАҒЫ КЕҢЕСТІК БИЛІККЕ ҚАРСЫ КҮРЕС (1929-1933 ЖЖ)

Андатпа

Мақалада Гурьев аумағындағы кеңестік билікке қарсы халық күресі мен халық жадындағы күрес жетекшілері жаңа архив құжаттары негізінде баяндалады. 1918-1920 жылдардағы азаматтық қарсылықтан соң Қазақстан жерінде кеңестік билік орнап, 1920 жылдары бірнеше рет кеңестік экономикалық реформалар жүргізіліп, арнайы декреттер қабылданды. Мақаланың мақсаты – Гурьев өңіріндегі кеңестік билікке қарсы халық күресінің себептері, кезеңдері мен ерекшеліктерін жаңа архивтік деректер негізінде ғылыми тұрғыдан талдау, сондай-ақ халық жадында сақталған күрес жетекшілерінің рөлін айқындау және олардың тарихи қызметін объективті бағалау. Соғыс коммунизмі саясатының жұмсартылып жаңа экономикалық саясатқа ауыстырылуы барлық күн көрісі мал шаруашылығына негізделген қазақ шаруалары үшін барынша тиімді болғаны рас. Осы кезең ауқымында Қазақстанның батыс өңірінің шаруашылықтары күн көрісінен артылған мал өнімдерін көршілес Астрахан, Орынбор, Тұздыкөл, Нөкіс, Қоңырат, Ташкент сияқты халық барынша шоғырланған қалаларға апарып айырбас ретінде ұсына алды. Нәтижесі жаман болған жоқ. Айырбасқа төселген кейбір шаруашылықтар барынша байып алғаны да бар. Көреген қарт адамдар мен жөн-жетікті білетін шаруақор азаматтар тұрмыс заттарымен бірге, базарға шыққан қару жарақты, оқ дәріні тауар ретінде да барынша саудалады. Жабық архив деректерінде кездесетін ағылшын немесе еуропалық соңғы үлгідегі қарулардың қазақ ауылына келудің басты жолы, осы орта азия қалаларымен арадағы айырбас болғаны анық.

Барынша, бірқалыпты өмірдің шыркы 1928 жылы 27 тамызда бұзылды. Қазақ ауылының экономикалық тірегі, негізі бай шаруашылықтарын тәркілеу басталып, ол кейін отырықшыландыру мен ұжымдастыруға жалғасты. Халықтың күн көрісінен айырып, қолдарында нәпақа көріп отырған бар малын сыпырып алған 1929-1933 жылдар кеңестік билікке қарсы халық күресінің басты себебі еді.

Гурьев аумағындағы халық күресі бастапқыда бытыраңқы түрде басталып, ескі тәртіппен басқарылса және қару жарақ түрлері де қарапайым болса, кейін жағдай өзгеріп ұрыс жүргізудің нағыз «партизандық жүйесі» басшылыққа алынды. Гурьев аумағындағы кеңестік билікке қарсы күрес ошағы ретінде, жаңа архив деректері бойынша Новобогат, Теңіз, Қызылқоға жерлерінде де халық билікке қарсы шықты. ОГПУ әскерімен қанды шайқас тарихында Айбас көтерілісі және халық күресіндегі жаңа есімдер Ирмухамбетов Мұқит, Жұмағали Жанғожин сияқты ұйымдастырушылар аттары тарихқа енді.

Негізгі сөздер: Гурьев аумағы, Айбас көтерілісі, Жұмағали Жанғозин, чекист Фетисов, кеңестік билік, Мухит Ирмухамбетов.

БОРЬБА С СОВЕТСКОЙ ВЛАСТЬЮ В ГУРЬЕВСКОМ РЕГИОНЕ (1929-1933ГГ.)

Аннотация

В статье, основанной на новых архивных документах, рассказывается о народной борьбе против советской власти на территории Гурьева и о руководителях этой борьбы, сохранившихся в народной памяти. Цель статьи - научный анализ причин, этапов и особенностей народной борьбы с советской властью в Гурьевском регионе на основе новых архивных данных, а также определение роли лидеров борьбы, хранящихся в памяти народа, и объективная оценка их исторической деятельности. После гражданского сопротивления 1918-1920 годов на земле Казахстана установилась советская власть, и в 1920-е годы неоднократно проводились советские экономические реформы, принимались специальные декреты. Действительно, смягчение политики "военного коммунизма" и переход к новой экономической политике (НЭП) были весьма выгодны для казахских крестьян, весь быт которых был основан на животноводстве. В этот период хозяйства западного региона Казахстана могли обменивать излишки скотоводческой продукции в таких густонаселенных городах, как соседние Астрахань, Оренбург, Туздыколь, Нукус, Кунград, Ташкент. Результат был неплохим. Некоторые хозяйства, освоившие обмен, даже очень разбогатели. Прозорливые старики и знающие хозяйственные граждане, наряду с предметами быта, активно продавали на рынках также оружие и боеприпасы в качестве товара. Относительно спокойная жизнь была нарушена 27 августа 1928 года. Началась конфискация (тәркілеу) байских хозяйств, которые были экономической опорой и основой казахского аула, что позже переросло в оседание и коллективизацию (ұжымдастыру). Отнятие у народа средств к существованию, изъятие всего скота, которым они кормились, стало главной причиной народной борьбы против советской власти в 1929-1933 годах.

Народная борьба на территории Гурьева сначала носила разрозненный характер, управлялась по старым правилам, и виды оружия были простыми. Однако позже ситуация изменилась, и была взята на

вооружение настоящая "партизанская система" ведения боя. Согласно новым архивным данным, очагами борьбы против советской власти на территории Гурьева также стали земли Новобогата, Тениза, Кызылкоги, где народ выступил против власти. В историю кровопролитных боев с войсками ОГПУ вошло Айбасское восстание, а имена организаторов народной борьбы, таких как Ирмухамбетов Мухит и Жумагали Жангожин, вошли в историю.

Ключевые слова: Гурьевский регион, Айбасское восстание, Жумагали Жангожин, чекист Фетисов, Советская власть, Мухит Ирмухамбетов.

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Information about authors:

Dana Alipova – **corresponding author**, master of humanities, senior lecturer at the department of History of Kazakhstan and general history, Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University, Atyrau, Republic of Kazakhstan

E-mail: alipova.d@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9342-4133>

Leskali Berdyguzhin – doctor of historical sciences, associate professor of the Department of History of Kazakhstan and general history, Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University, Atyrau, Republic of Kazakhstan

E-mail: berdyguzhin@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9092-9504>

Gulfairyz Kairgaliyeva - candidate of historical sciences, associate professor of the Department of History of Kazakhstan and general history Kh. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau University, Atyrau, Republic of Kazakhstan

E-mail: kairgaliyeva.gulfairuz@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9712-870X>

Информация об авторах:

Дана Алипова - **основной автор**, магистр гуманитарных наук, сеньор-лектор кафедры «История Казахстана и всемирная история» Атырауского университета им. Х.Досмухамедова. г. Атырау, Республика Казахстан

E-mail: alipova.d@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9342-4133>

Лескали Бердигожин - доктор исторических наук, ассоциированный профессор кафедры «История Казахстана и всемирная история» Атырауского университета им. Х. Досмухамедова. г. Атырау, Республика Казахстан

E-mail: berdyguzhin@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9092-9504>

Гулфайруз Кайргалиева – кандидат исторических наук, ассоциированный профессор кафедры «История Казахстана и всемирная история» Атырауского университета им. Х.Досмухамедова. г. Атырау, Республика Казахстан

E-mail: kairgaliyeva.gulfairuz@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9712-870X>

Авторлар туралы ақпарат:

Дана Алипова – **негізгі автор**, гуманитарлық ғылымдарының магистрі, «Қазақстан және дүниежүзі тарихы» кафедрасының сеньор-лекторы, Х.Досмухамедов атындағы Атырау университеті. Атырау қ., Қазақстан Республикасы

E-mail: alipova.d@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9342-4133>

Лескали Бердіғожин - тарих ғылымдарының докторы, «Қазақстан және дүниежүзі тарихы» кафедрасының профессоры, Х.Досмухамедов атындағы Атырау университеті. Атырау қ., Қазақстан Республикасы

E-mail: berdyguzhin@mail.ru

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9092-9504>

Гулфайруз Кайргалиева – тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, «Қазақстан және дүниежүзі тарихы» кафедрасының қауымдастырылған профессоры, Х.Досмухамедов атындағы Атырау университеті. Атырау қ., Қазақстан Республикасы

E-mail: kairgaliyeva.gulfairuz@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9712-870X>