

## CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY FROM BAYS AND KULAKS IN THE AKTYUBINSK REGION

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**Abstract.** This article describes the process of confiscation of property of wealthy bays and kulaks in the Aktobe region. In Soviet times, one of the most politically repressed and illegally persecuted were representatives of wealthy social groups in traditional Kazakh society - the rich Kazakhs. After the establishment of the Soviet government, one of the main enemies of the Stalinist regime – representatives of the main elite in that society – set out to destroy the Bays–kulaks as a class. They intended to own large private farms. The Soviet authorities made several attempts and adopted special documents. The main of them was the decree of August 27, 1928 «On the confiscation and deportation of large rich farms and semi-feudal lords.» On the basis of this decree, wealthy kulaks were confiscated.

To organize and conduct a confiscation campaign, in addition to the Republican Central confiscation commissions, the local commissions have been created. One of these commissions was also formed in the Aktobe province and carried out the confiscation of Bays–kulaks. The authors emphasize that of the archival documents lists 84 rich people who were to be confiscated from the Aktobe province.

From part of the confiscated livestock, Soviet farms were created in the same regions. The confiscated Bays–kulaks – 278 people from Aktobe district – admitted that they were an influential person in the same settlement and moved them to another region under the pretext of influence against Soviet politics. The Bays–kulaks, dissatisfied with Soviet politics, were charged with various charges and convicted under special articles of the Criminal Code.

In conclusion, the authors come to the inference that as a result of this Soviet policy, the rich kulaks moved to other regions, the number of livestock decreased, the social situation of the population deteriorated, and hunger spread throughout the country.

**Key words:** confiscation, Soviet government, wealthy Kulaks and Bais, livestock, persecution, exile, uprising.

### Introduction

«I am Kazakh, a thousand died and a thousand resurrected...»– as the poet Zhuban Moldagaliyev sang, the Kazakh people have experienced many tragedies. However, some of the tragic times that the country went through, events were written and told in accordance with the requirements of that time, in accordance with the policies of the dominant state, its ideologies. It is known that the issues that the pages of real history are disguised and «overshadow» the Soviet ideology and Communist Party politics are not mentioned at all, their pronunciation and publication are prohibited.

After the country gained sovereignty, the need for a Re-study of the history of the Fatherland from a national point of view was determined, previously prohibited issues were studied, and true historical assessments began to be given. It turned out that one of the topics that needs to be studied is the violent actions, repressions of Soviet politics in the 20 – 50s of the XX century.

In this context, the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan K. K. Tokayev said in his speech: «...The tragedy of political repression in the 20-50s of the XX century is a tragic period in the history of our people», he studied this issue and suggested the need to establish historical justice. In this direction, on November 24, 2020, the head of state issued a decree «On the state commission for the rehabilitation of victims of political repressions». On the basis of this decree, large-scale activities, work, research are being carried out throughout the Republic. One of them was the BAI-kulaks, who were repressed in Soviet times.

### **Materials and methods of research**

In the course of the research work, the adopted regulatory documents related to the confiscation of the Bays–kulaks, along with conclusions from the fundamental works of historians and scientists, archival materials were widely used. Including the Aktobe Regional State Archive. In the Aktobe region, documents were used to determine the course and consequences of the seizure of Bays-kulaks.

In order to reveal the problems from a scientific point of view, the scientific and methodological principles and conclusions established in historical science were guided. As the main ones, we can note such principles as historicism, scientificity, objectivity, reliability and systematicity. To achieve the purpose of the study, comparative, statistical, sorting, and analysis methods were widely used.

### **Results and its discussion**

The policy of confiscation of Bays–kulaks in Kazakhstan is reflected in the scientific works of several scientists. Among them are scientists A. Tursynbayev, M. Kozybayev, M. Tattimov, Zh. Abylkhozhin, M. Koigeldiev, K. Aldazhumanov and others.

In addition, in several scientific works of Academician T. Omarbekov, monographs «Zobalanan» (1994), «The tragedy of Kazakhstan in the 20-30 years» (1997), etc., valuable information about these problems is presented.

In Soviet times, one of the most politically repressed and illegally persecuted were representatives of wealthy social groups in traditional Kazakh society – the rich Kazakhs. Rich is a wealthy social group, the owner of a large number of cattle. The original place of a rich man in Kazakh society was determined by the size of his nomadic cattle breeding and the skill of its conduct. The Kazakh rich were the owners of a large private farm. Kazakh Bays formed the economic, political, cultural, intellectual elite of the Kazakh society. He was considered one of the most influential representatives of society.

After the establishment of the Soviet government, one of the main enemies of the Stalinist regime – representatives of the main elite in that society – set out to destroy the rich as a class. They intended to own large private farms. To this end, the Soviet authorities made several attempts and adopted special documents. The issue of confiscation of the cattle of the Rich was raised in Kazakhstan at the III regional party conference in March 1923. However, during the implementation of the New Economic Policy strategy aimed at overcoming the economic and political crisis caused by the implementation of the utopia of «Military Communism» without goods, he restrained this intention of the Communist radicals. The system, which did not have time to get out of the turmoil of the crisis, was forced to limit itself to the usual «class oppression» [1, 210].

However, this issue was again recognized as relevant at the end of the 20s, and on August 27, 1928, a decree was adopted «On the confiscation and deportation of wealthy farms and semi-feudal lords». At the same time, the Bureau of the Kazkraikom Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) published an appeal «To all workers». Both the decree and the appeal were published in the Press on September 5. He warned that the confiscation of the Kazakh rich will begin on September 20 and end on November 1 [2, 94].

According to the adopted decree, the wealthy Bais were assigned to farms with a population of more than four hundred heads per large animal in nomadic areas, and farms with a population of more than three hundred heads in semi-nomadic areas. Well, in the settled areas, the mark here was one hundred and fifty heads upwards. The Kazakh ASSR Sovnarkom had the right to confiscate

those who had 100 heads of cattle, classifying them as the wealthy Bais [2, 94].

In addition to the Republican Central Confiscation Commissions, local commissions have been created to organize and conduct confiscations. One of these commissions was created in Aktobe district.

In the secret document stored in the fund of the Aktobe Regional State Archive, in the Protocol No. 12 of the executive session of the Aktobe District Bureau of the BC(B) P, held on August 28, 1928, it is indicated that the composition of the commission on confiscation was formed as follows:

Chairman – Bobkov.

The members were Khukharev, Umargaliev, Zhurumov and District Prosecutor Balapanov.

In addition, special representatives were sent to the districts to organize the confiscation.

Shalkar district – Manayev, Kenzhealiyev, Kalimbetov, Baykanov, Abdullin;

To Irgiz district – Zhanabayev, Alibayev;

Karabutak district – Zhandosov, Tokmurzin;

Temir district – Kunaev, Syatov;

Magadzhn district – Uspanov, Barzhaksin, Aryngazyev;

Aktobe district – Aksartayev, Nietalin;

Ilek district – Tostambekov;

Chingirlau district – Asembayev;

To Kobda district – Terlikbayev, Zhantilesov.

In addition, at this executive session, it was proposed that 50 people could be confiscated under Group I, 9 people – under Group II [3, 12-14].

Later, in the Protocol No. 13 of the closed meeting of the Aktobe District Bureau of the BC(B) P, held on September 1, 1928, specific lists of rich people subject to confiscation were considered and approved.

**According to the protocol;**

Shalkar District – 14 people in category I:

On category II – 11 people;

Temir District – 5 people in category I:

On category II – 1 person;

Aktobe District – 1 person in category I:

On category II – 3 people;

From Irgiz district – 4 people in category I:

On category II – 2 people;

From magadzhn district – in category I – 4 people:

On category II – 2 people;

Shalkar District – 14 people in category I:

On category II – 11 people;

From chingirlau District – 3 people in the first category:

From karabutak District – 4 people in category I;

In the I category – 2 people from the Ilek district;

The names of 3 people from the Kobda district in the first category have been clarified [3, 15-16]. There were – 84 people in total.

In addition, a secret document in the archive Fund lists the largest rich kulaks in the Aktobe province with large livestock and farms. The list contains information about the names, age, number of livestock, amount of land owned, social group, previously held positions, exact numbers of subordinates and tenants of the 26 largest rich kulaks. When analyzing the information contained in this secret document, it was found that 26 largest Bays-kulaks in the size of the province were wealthy, had 700-100 heads of cattle at their disposal, were the most authoritative and literate people in the village-Region [4, 23-29].

For the confiscation of farms and the rich, which were subject to confiscation, special groups were formed, which, along with the approved representative from the province, included his 2nd

Assistant, a militia officer and a guide.

For example, the secret archive document provides accurate information about the names of the representative and his two assistants, militiamen and guides, who were grouped by Group 11 and divided into each group of farms and rich people subject to confiscation in the Shalkar district. For example, in Group 1, residents of villages No. 10 and No. 6 of Shalkar district are rich: Kyzylbasov Baymen, Kyzylbaasov Tompak, Bektasov Ryskul, Nurbayev Zakir, Bekamalin Kuleken. It turned out that a representative – Kenzhealiev, assistants of the representative – Chingaliev, Abdrakhmanov and a militia and a guide were sent to confiscate the farms of the rich in this group [4, 2].

Thus, it can be seen that the economy of the Bais-kulaks was rigorously implemented as a State-important event on the basis of a special plan, relevant documents.

Some of the seized animals, that is, 70%, will be transferred to the state, and 30% will be left to the same settlement.

In Aktobe district, 25,637 heads of cattle were seized from the rich, of which 7,660 heads were distributed to the collective farms of the district, and new Soviet farms were created.

For example, 4073 heads of cattle were seized from the rich in Temir District, of which 200 heads were distributed to collective farms of Irgiz district. On its basis, the Yernazarov sheep farm, the «Artel» sheep farm, the shunting women's milk Artel and the agricultural artels Pine – well, Kebek Sai, Otarkora, Kumkuduk were created [5, 104, 111].

It is also known that in addition to the confiscation of all the property of the Kazakh rich, they were perceived as influential persons in the same settlement and exiled as opponents of Sovietization. The exile was actually carried out by the GPU and militia bodies. Some published decrees were kept secret from the public.

General people's assemblies were held in the settlements, issues of confiscation of the Bais-kulaks, their deportation were considered.

However, it is stated in archival sources that at some general popular assemblies, a simple group of the population defended the interests of the Bais-Kulaks and was dissatisfied with their deportation to other regions. As proof of this, the intercession of the people to Bai – Ormanov Orazgali from the Akkiz clan, who was subject to confiscation and was subject to deportation at the general meeting with the villagers No. 12, 13, 14 of Shalkar district. During the meeting, the people said that Orazgali Bai helped the people during the hungry years, always helped the poor financially, and expressed dissatisfaction with the deportation of Baska to the settlement [6, 46]. But the Soviet authorities did not seem to like the facts of ordinary people interceding for the rich.

On August 30, 1928, the Government of Kazakhstan identified areas for the deportation of wealthy rich people. The deportation of the confiscated Bais-kulaks was carried out in the 2nd direction: county and regional.

278 people from Aktobe district were deported to other regions of the region (for example, sent to Kyzylorda region for Reeds), kulaks of the 3rd category from Akbulak district were transferred to the territory of Temir, Altykarasu, Irgiz and Shalkar districts.

There is information that the rich people living in the former Village No. 10 of the Shalkar volost were deported by Baymen Kyzylbasov, Tompak Kyzylbasov, Ryskul Bekbasov, Zakir Nurbayev, who lived in the Mugalzhar mountains [7, 12], Ormanov Orazagali, one of the rich people who was seized in the Karashokat volost of the Shalkar district, was deported to Karabutak District [8, 27].

In addition, Bays-kulaks from other regions were also deported to the region.

The Protocol No. 1 of the meeting of the Aktobe district committee, held on February 9, 1930, states that 644 Bays-kulaks were deported to Irgiz district [9, 1].

During the exile of the confiscated Bays-kulaks, their property, home equipment was left in the same settlement. And the resettlement was carried out at the personal expense of Bay-Kulak. Some rich kulaks were dissatisfied with the deportation from their homeland and relatives to other regions. In their appeals to the authorities, it can be concluded that they do not mind voluntarily transferring their property to the state, but only leave it in their native places. But the Soviet policy

did not satisfy their requests. Bays-kulaks without law began to show their opposition to the policy of the Soviet authorities. Their protests were assessed as a «crime» and measures were taken.

In accordance with this, additional measures were established in the laws adopted by the Government of Kazakhstan and the authorities on criminal liability for resisting the confiscation and deportation of semi-feudal rich, adopted on September 13 and October 17, 1928. He was accused in accordance with Articles 58, 59, 169 of the Criminal Code, etc. Mass repression of the bays-kulaks in the Kazakh steppes opened the way to lawlessness and captivity.

In a short period of time, if 148 people from ten districts of Kazakhstan were arrested during the seizure [2, 96], when analyzing the archive data, our Aktobe region received 58, 59 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The name of the 13 – rich, 38 – Kulak convicted under the articles was determined.

The consequences of the confiscation policy led to uprisings and protests by representatives with weapons in their hands. In the Aktobe region, the impetus for the formation of groups «Arab», «per», uprisings led by Uzhakenov Nurke, Bikhanov Ryspai, Hazret Mukatai, Aizharkyn Kanayev took place.

### **Conclusion**

It is known that as a result of this Soviet policy, the rich kulaks moved to other regions, the number of livestock decreased, the social situation of the population deteriorated, and hunger spread throughout the country. In addition to the fact that the rest of the country lost all their property, they had to hide their surname in horror from the policies of the communist authorities.

Thus, the main pillar of traditional Kazakh society – the Kazakh wealthy Bays – was destroyed as a class. There is reason to believe that the destruction of the bays as a social stratum was an integral part of a broader policy of the Soviet government with the aim of destroying the economic power of the wealthy bays-kulaks and creating the basis for the emerging collective farms.

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## АҚТӨБЕ ӨңІРІНДЕ БАЙ-КУЛАКТАРДЫҢ ТӘРКІЛЕНУІ

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**Аңдатпа.** Бұл мақалада Ақтөбе өңіріндегі ірі бай – кулактарды тәркілеу барысы баяндалады. Кеңес заманында саяси қуғын-сүргінге ұшыраған және заңсыз қудаланғандардың бірі - дәстүрлі қазақ қоғамындағы ауқатты әлеуметтік топ өкілдері – қазақ байлары болды.

Кеңес үкіметі орныққан соң, сталиндік режимнің басты жауларының бірі - сол қоғамдағы басты элита өкілдері – бай – кулактарды тап ретінде жоюды мақсат тұтты. Олардың ірі жеке шаруашылықтарын иеленуді көздеді. Осы мақсатта, кеңестік билік бірнеше әрекеттер жасап, арнайы құжаттарды қабылдады. Олардың негізгісі - 1928 жылы 27 тамыздағы «Аса ірі бай шаруашылықтары мен жартылай феодалдарды кәмпескелеу және жер аудару туралы» декрет болды. Осы декрет негізінде ірі бай-кулактар тәркіленді.

Мақалада Ақтөбе өңірінде бай-кулактарды тәркілеу барысы - нақты дерек көзі - Ақтөбе облыстық мемлекеттік архиві құжаттары негізінде қарастырылған.

Құпия құжаттардағы мәліметтерді саралай отырып, Ақтөбе губерниясынан тәркіленуге тиіс 84 байдың тізімі анықталып, олардың ішінде ірі көлемінде малы мен шаруашылығы бар аса ірі 26 бай-кулактардың аты-жөндері, олардың жас шамасы, иелігіндегі мал саны, шаруашылық жер көлемі, бұрын атқарған лауазымы, қарамағындағы батырақтары мен жалшыларының нақты сандары туралы мәліметтер берілді. Губерния көлеміндегі аса ірі 26 бай-кулактың ауқатты, қарамағында 700-100 бас ірі қара малдары болғандығын, ауыл-аймақтағы ең беделді, сауатты тұлғалар болған.

Тәркілеуді ұйымдастырып, өткізу үшін жасақталған арнайы топ құрамы анықталып, тәркілеу барысы, тәркілеген шаруашылықты кеңестік тұрғыдан пайдалану әрекеттері, бай-кулактардың сол елді мекендегі беделді тұлға болғанын мойынұсынып, кеңестік саясатқа қарсы ықпал етеді деген желеумен оларды басқа аймаққа еріксіз көшіруі, наразы бай-кулактарға түрлі айыптар тағылып, қылмыстық кодекстің арнайы баптарымен жазалау шараларын пайдалануы баяндалған.

Қорытындысында, авторлар осы кеңестік саясаттың салдарынан байлар басқа аймақтарға көшіп, мал басы азайып, халықтың әлеуметтік жағдайы нашарлап, ашаршылық бүкіл елге жайылған деген тұжырымға келеді.

**Түйін сөздер:** тәркілеу, кеңес үкіметі, ірі бай, кулак, мал шаруашылық, қудалау, көтеріліс, айыптау.

## КОНФИСКАЦИЯ БАЙ - КУЛАКОВ В АКТЮБИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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**Аннотация.** В данной статье описывается процесс конфискации имущества зажиточных баев и кулаков в Ақтөбінской области. В советское время одними из наиболее политически репрессированных и незаконно преследуемых были представители состоятельных социальных групп традиционного казахского общества - зажиточные казахи. После установления Советской власти вознамерилось уничтожить кулачество как класс - одного из главных врагов сталинского режима - представителей главной элиты того общества. Они намеревались завладеть крупными частными хозяйствами. Советские власти предприняли несколько попыток и приняли специальные постановления. Главным из них стал Декрет от 27 августа 1928 года «О конфискации и выселении крупнейших байских хозяйств и полуфеодалов». На основании этого декрета были раскулачены зажиточные кулаки.

Для организации и проведения конфискационной кампании, помимо республиканских центральных конфискационных комиссий, были созданы местные комиссии. Одна из таких комиссий была также сформирована в Ақтөбінской области и проводила конфискацию имущества баев-кулаков. Авторы подчеркивают, что в архивных документах перечислены 84 бая, которые подлежали раскулачиванию в Ақтөбінской области. Из части конфискованного скота в тех же районах были созданы советские хозяйства.

Раскулаченные бай-кулаки - 278 человек из Ақтөбінской области - признали, что они были влиятельными лицами в своих населенных пунктах, и они были переселены в другие регионы под предлогом оказания влияния на советскую политику. Баям-кулакам, недовольным советской политикой, были предъявлены различные обвинения и они были осуждены по специальным статьям Уголовного Кодекса.

В заключение авторы приходят к выводу, что в результате данной советской политики бай переселились в другие регионы, поголовье скота сократилось, социальное положение населения ухудшилось, а голод распространился по всей стране.

**Ключевые слова:** конфискация, Советская власть, зажиточные кулаки и бай, домашний скот, преследование, ссылка, восстание