

Activities of the national intelligentsia to organize assistance to the Kazakhs mobilized for rear work during the First World War

Sulushash R. Sarmanova¹, Mahabbat M. Kozybayeva², Khalil B. Maslov^{3*}

¹Siberian Branch of the D.S. Likhachev Russian Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Omsk, Russia

²Branch of the Institute of History and Ethnology named after Ch.Ch. Valikhanov in Astana, Astana, Kazakhstan

³L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

The author for correspondence¹:

¹kurmanova-slu@mail.ru, ²koz.mahabbat_85@mail.ru, ³halel_86@mail.ru

¹<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9604-589X>

²<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7223-2439>

³<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2027-0078>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32523/2616-7255-2023-144-3-39-50>

Abstract. *The article examines the role of figures of the Alash movement and the Kazakh intelligentsia in organizing assistance to Kazakhs mobilized for rear work during the First World War. With the beginning of the requisition, the activities of public committees for the organization of assistance to mobilized Kazakhs intensified. The article examines the activities and his direct participation of Alikhan Bukeikhan and his associates in the creation of a foreign department under the Committee of the Union on the Western Front, which monitored the living and working conditions of the rear guards, dealt with their nutrition and treatment. The authors come to the conclusion that numerous appeals of Alash figures demanding the immediate return of Kazakh workers mobilized for rear duty and the cessation of further mobilization lead to the fact that the Provisional Government was forced to issue a special decree suspending the mobilization of Kazakhs for rear work. In general, the analysis of archival materials showed that the involvement of educated Kazakh youth in the work of the Foreign Department to assist compatriots mobilized for rear work allowed them to go through a serious political school, and they fully managed to prove themselves during the subsequent revolutions.*
Keywords: World War I; Kazakhs; mobilization; foreigners; logistical work; requisition; Turkestan; Steppe region.

Received 29.05.2023. Revised 30.06.2023. Accepted 01.07.2023. Available online 30.09.2023.

For citation:

Sarmanova S.R., Kozybayeva M.M., Maslov Kh.B. Activities of the national intelligentsia to organize assistance to Kazakhs mobilized for rear work during the First World War // Bulletin of the L.N. Gumilyov ENU. Historical sciences. Philosophy. Religion Series. 2023. – Vol. 144. – No. 3. – P. 39-50. DOI: 10.32523/2616-7255-2023-144-3-39-50

Для цитирования:

Сарманова С.Р., Козыбаева М.М., Маслов Х.Б. Деятельность национальной интеллигенции по организации помощи мобилизованным на тыловые работы казахам в годы Первой мировой войны // Вестник ЕНУ им. Л. Гумилева Серия: Исторические науки. Философия. Религиоведение. – 2023. – Т. 144. - №3. – С. 39-50. DOI: 10.32523/2616-7255-2023-144-3-39-50

Introduction

The study of issues related to the First World War has not lost its relevance today. At one time, this war was called the most epoch-making event for all mankind, because it caused large-scale transformations in all spheres of society, turning historical events that changed the world order.

The First World War radically changed the fate of people, including Kazakhs, who were mobilized for military service. A decisive document in this regard was the Decree signed on June 25, 1916, «On attracting the male foreign population of the Empire to work on the construction of defensive structures and military communications in the area of the active army, as well as for any other work necessary for state defense». According to this document, men aged from 19 to 43 years were called up to mobilize for rear work. In total, more than 500 thousand people were supposed to be mobilized from Turkestan and the Steppe Region. It was a decree on the requisition of 'foreigners', i.e. forced removal from the life of the Kazakh society of men of young working age.

With the beginning of the requisition, the activities of public committees for the organization of assistance to mobilized Kazakhs intensified. On the initiative and with the direct participation of Alikhan Bukeikhan, in March 1917, a 'foreign' department was created at the Union Committee on the Western Front in Minsk, which monitored the living and working conditions of the rear guards, dealt with their nutrition and treatment. New documents and materials identified in the collections of domestic and foreign archives shed light on many problems related to the requisition of «aliens» and require study.

Despite a significant number of works devoted to the First World War, many events of this period are studied very fragmentally or in the focus of revolutionary issues. In connection with the above, it is relevant and promising to study issues related to the mobilization of Kazakhs for rear work during the First World War, from the standpoint of new historical knowledge.

Materials and methods

This study is devoted to the problems of mobilization of Kazakhs for rear work

during the First World War. It is based on archival materials characterizing the social, economic and moral component of the life of Kazakhs mobilized in 1916-1917 for works on the construction of defensive structures and military communications in the area of the active army.

Archival documents stored in the funds of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSA RK) are of great importance for the study, which reveal certain aspects of the history of the mobilization of Kazakhs for rear duty.

It should be noted that a significant part of the identified archival documents is being introduced into scientific circulation for the first time. Among them are the materials of the Russian State Military Historical Archive (RSMHA), the National Historical Archive of the Republic of Belarus (NHARB), the National Archive of the Republic of Belarus (NARB), the State Archive of the Tomsk Region. They disclose information related to the period of the First World War in general and the problems of requisitioning 'aliens', in particular.

The research methodology was based on a number of scientific principles. Among them is the principle of objectivity, which made it possible to create a true picture of the mobilization of Kazakhs for rear work, avoiding ideological bias in the course of the study. The principle of historicism made it possible to assess the situation of Kazakhs mobilized for labor service in wartime conditions. The principle of consistency allowed us to study the process of mobilization of Kazakhs for rear work within the system of labor service, which had a certain structure and internal connections. Following this principle, the article shows the influence of the decree on the requisition of 'foreigners' on the level of rear work and the status of workers in the rear of the First World War.

To achieve this goal, special historical methods were used, which made it possible to consider the mobilization of Kazakhs for rear duty during the First World War in its temporary, chronological development. The historical and genetic method allowed us to consider the problems of mobilization of Kazakhs in their development from the

moment of the origin of the solution to its implementation.

The key category in the study was the term 'aliens'. It was first used as a legal concept in 1822 in the *Charter on the Management of Foreigners*. In that document, the concept was used as a generalizing name for the Eastern peoples, who were distinguished mainly by a nomadic and semi-nomadic way of life. Although initially this category included «all foreign tribes living in Siberia, that is, the indigenous inhabitants of this country are not of Russian origin,» but over time it began to be applied to other ethnic groups (the Russian State Military Historical Archive - hereinafter RSMHA. Foundation 1264. Inventory 1. Case 264. Sheet 99). In this sense, the term 'foreigners' has been widespread since the second half of the XIX century and is used in this work.

Discussion

In Soviet historiography, the problem of the participation of Kazakhs in the First World War was not the object of a separate scientific study. The main reason is the Leninist-Soviet theoretical dogma, according to which any war between the colonial powers was regarded as imperialist, unleashed solely in the interests of capitalism. In the context of the First World War, the object of research of Soviet and Kazakh historians was mainly the decree of Nicholas II of June 25, 1916. about the «requisition of non-native» peoples for rear duty and the subsequent popular protests in certain Kazakh regions and in Turkestan, known as the Uprising of 1916. For example, the problem of mobilization of Kazakhs for rear work during the First World War in Soviet literature was considered within the framework of imperial policy and class approach.

Despite this, the first scientific works on this topic were based on a solid source base and are of great scientific value. Among them are the works by P.G. Galuzo *Turkestan – Colony (An essay on the history of the colonial policy of Russian tsarism in Central Asia)* (Galuzo, 1929), P.A. Kovalev *Rear Workers of Turkestan during the First World War (1916 – May 1917)* (Kovalev, 1957), etc. As you know, the uprising was brutally suppressed, and the forcible mobilization of the Kazakhs to serve their labor service continued. However, the

fate of hundreds of thousands of Kazakhs who carried in 1916-1917. Labor service on three fronts of the Russian army under shelling and aerial bombardment of the German army did not receive coverage in the scientific literature and did not become the object of a separate study.

During the years of independence, several scientific papers have been written about the history of the participation of Kazakhs in the First World War, which are of interest, first of all, in terms of the approaches and methods used. Especially noteworthy are the scientific works of S. Akkuly (Zhussip et al., 2021), D. Amanzholova (Amanzholova: 2009), B. Abdygaliuly (Abdygaliuly, 2017), E.B. Sydykov, D.R. Aitmagambetov, A.S. Zhanbosinova and E. Sailaubai (Sydykov et al., 2022), etc. They reveal the role of the national intelligentsia and the Alash movement in the organization of state representative institutions to provide direct assistance to foreigners called up for rear work. The published special collections of archival documents and materials are also of great importance: *The Uprising of 1916 in Central Asia* (Galuzo, 1932), *The Terrible Year of 1916* (Kakharly, 1998), etc. In general, due to the need for a thorough study of new archival sources, we are forced to state that to a large extent the participation of Kazakhs in the First World War in 1916-1917 remains a little-studied topic.

Results

It is well known that on July 28, 1914, the first world-scale military conflict began, which arose due to contradictions between the great powers. The Russian Empire entered the war on August 1, 1914 on the side of the Entente. The Kazakh national elite Alash tried to use the fact of Russia's participation in the war in the interests of its people. Kazakh leader Alikhan Bukeikhan wrote in October 1917 that in this European war they were «fighting for the freedom of small nations, therefore small nations should demand that they fulfill their promises» (The State Archive of the Tomsk Region – hereinafter SATR. Fund 3. R. 552. Inventory 1. Case 774. Sheet 73-74).

National leaders in 1915-1916 made another attempt to achieve the repeal of the

law of 1834, according to which Kazakhs were exempted from military service (Kyr Balasy, 1913: 1). The leaders of Alash aimed to obtain permission to form national cavalry troops from Kazakhs in the image and likeness of Cossack troops with their equipment, weapons and with independent military control.

The central press began to discuss the likelihood of conscription of Kazakhs for military service. Judging by these publications, the issue of the introduction of conscription for Kazakhs has been repeatedly raised in the State Duma in previous years. The Minister of War of the Empire V.A. Sukhomlinov, who held this post in 1909-1915, ordered to study the issue of the suitability of Kazakhs for service. In July 1914, an official memo was filed in his name, which spoke about the unfitness of the Kazakhs for a number of good reasons.

The new Minister of War and chairman of the Special Meeting on the Defense of the state A.A. Polivanov, appointed in July 1915, on the contrary, showed special interest in the call of Kazakhs to service. During 1916, the Kazakh delegation headed by A.N. Bukeikhan in Petrograd negotiated with representatives of the Ministries of Defense, Internal Affairs, and deputies of the State Duma. For example, Alikhan Bukeikhan, at a meeting with one of the leaders of the cadet faction of the IV State Duma, Andrei Shingarev, discussed the prospect of forming Kazakh cavalry regiments (troops) with his own military command. This meeting was of great importance for the Kazakhs, since it was A.I. Shingarev who headed the naval commission of the State Duma in 1915-1917, and in August 1915 was elected by the Duma to a Special meeting to discuss and combine measures for the defense of the state. However, on October 14, an order of the Minister of War D. Shuvaev was published in Petrograd, which finally dashed the Kazakhs' hope about the possibility of forming national cavalry troops. In particular, the order allowed the involvement of Kazakhs in military service exclusively in the ranks of the Cossack troops (Buratanalar, 1916).

The next stage was the signing by Tsar Nicholas II on June 25, 1916 of a decree on the requisition of 'foreigners' from the Steppe and Turkestan territories and a number of other colonial suburbs «for works on the

construction of defensive structures and military communications in the area of the active army.» All able-bodied population aged from 19 to 43 years was subject to recruitment. Thus, the tsarist regime tried to free a lot of soldiers and workers from the construction of defensive structures and other rear works, replacing them with 'requisitioned aliens' as more submissive and cheap labor. More than 500 thousand people were supposed to be requisitioned from Turkestan and the Steppe Region¹.

The appearance of this decree was a surprise to everyone. Following him, a spontaneous uprising broke out in the Turkestan and Steppe regions. Judging by the sources, the colonial peoples rebelled not so much against the decree itself, but rather against the abuses of the colonial administration on the ground, overzealous in the implementation of the 'supreme command' (Agadzhanov et al., 1960: 25-26). After discussing all possible causes of the spontaneous uprising, the meeting participants adopted an 18-point petition, according to which Kazakh workers should be under the jurisdiction of Zemgor (Main Army Supply Committee of the All-Russian Zemstvo and City Unions) institutions (Bukeikhanov et al., 1992: 5-10).

Following the meeting, an appeal to the Kazakh people was published in one of the issues of the newspaper *Kazak* under the heading «Alash azamattaryna!» (Citizens of Alash!). This appeal contained an appeal to obey the decree in order to avoid severe punishment from the government. Thus, Alikhan Bukeikhan, Akhmet Baitursynuly and Mirzhakyp Dulatuly, warning of danger and possible losses, showed sincere concern for the interests of the Kazakh people who found themselves in a difficult life situation.

Already at the end of September 1916, in pursuance of the imperial decree, the first echelons with Kazakhs and other 'foreigners' – Sart's, Buryats, Kirghizs and others – followed the Western Front through Petrograd. At the station they were met by Alikhan Bukeikhan, Mustafa Shokai, Salimgerei Zhantore (Dzhantyurin) and Kazakh students who studied at universities in Petrograd, Moscow,

¹Collection of Laws and Orders of the Government, Department 1, No. 182, July 6, 1916, p. 1747.

Kiev, etc. They compiled lists of conscripts with addresses of service on three fronts in order to communicate this information to relatives and friends. In the course of this work, they discovered egregious facts of abuses committed by local Kazakh volost administrators and peasant, county chiefs. These facts were published on the pages of the newspaper *Kazak* so that those guilty of falsifying the lists would be punished as they deserved (Gali Khan et al., 1916). Then the echelons with 'aliens' were already following, accompanied by interpreters, instructors and mullahs. Horses of mobilized Kazakhs were placed in the last freight cars.

During September–December 1916, A.N. Bukeikhan in Moscow met several times with the head of the joint committee of Zemgor, Prince G.E. Lvov on the issue of transferring Kazakh horsemen to the jurisdiction of this organization. Already on December 21, 1916, the editorial office of the newspaper *Kazakh* received another telegram from Moscow, in which it was reported that «Alikhan, Tel, Musa, Myrzagazy and Hasen left for the Western Front» (Gali Khan, 1916: 2).

The leader of Alash and the group headed by him freely visited their compatriots at their duty stations in the frontline zone. At the beginning of 1917 They visited Kazakh horsemen 'requisitioned' from Turgai, Ural, Semipalatinsk regions and Astrakhan province. At the same time, in all these reports about the service of Kazakh workers in the rear of the front, their addresses were necessarily indicated (Gali Khan et al., 1916: 3).

On January 12, Alikhan made a report on the situation of Kazakhs in the frontline zone at the Committee of the Western Front (CWF) of the Zemgor (All-Russian Zemsky Union (RZU) in Minsk. According to his report, Kazakhs who served in the engineering and construction squads of the CWF RZU lived in barracks and tents with a capacity of 100, 150 and 200 people. They ate in the same barracks, in rare squads – in separate rooms adapted for cooking and eating. After listening to the report of A.N. Bukeikhan, the chairman of the CWF RZU V. Vyubov suggested that he take into his own hands the solution of all issues related to the service and life of Kazakh horsemen in the frontline committee of Zemgor, for which

he should open a department in Moscow and Minsk. According to the newspaper *Kazakh*, on February 5, 1917, the foreign department of the Zemgorsoyuz was opened in Minsk (Alikhan, 1917). Driving around the front line before and after the opening of the Foreign Department, A.N. Bukeikhan spoke to the Kazakh horsemen with instructions, parting words and wishes of good service.

The picture of the rear life of the Kazakhs, described by Alikhan Bukeikhan, is complemented by publications in the press. So, I. Popov in the article «Foreigners at the front. Kirghiz», published in the newspaper *Bulletin of the Committee of the Western Front of the All-Russian Zemsky Union* after visiting the barracks occupied by Kazakhs, wrote that they contained about 150 people. In each barrack there was a stove 'bourgeois', which barely heated the room, so to maintain the heat during the day, 2-4 people on duty remained in the dugouts. A sauna and a laundry room with a separate room for drying clothes were available only in a few squads. In many squads, Kazakhs washed in the bath only once a month, their outerwear had to be washed at their own expense, and their underwear was dried in the sleeping quarters, where it was already damp and cool (Popov, 1916: 2-3).

As it turned out during meetings with the top leadership of Zemgor in Moscow, the need of the CWF RZU for workers was only 90,000 people (Galikhan, 1917: 1). According to the head of the CWF RZU V. Vyubova, in December 1916, only 12-13 thousand Kazakhs worked in nine engineering and construction squads of Zemgor in the rear of the front. According to Professor Mambet Koigeldiyev, in 1916-1917, a total of 100 to 150 thousand Kazakhs were mobilized for logistical work. However, archival materials found in the NHAB indicate that there were much more mobilized. Thus, according to receipt No. 20750 issued by the Office of the Chief of Engineers of the 1st Army to the Dokshitsky city head of the Borisov district of the Minsk Province, from October 19 to November 28, 1916, 158, 249 foreign workers with 3,600 horses were housed in the homes of private homeowners (National Historical Archive of Belarus – hereinafter NHAB. Foundation 314. Inventory 1. Case 828. Sheet 211). It was

not possible to specify which part of them were Kazakhs – representatives of all the ‘requisitioned’ peoples appeared in official documents of imperial Russia as ‘foreigners’. But if we consider that the Kazakhs were the only ones who went to the front with their horses, then we can assume that the majority of the 158.2 thousand were Kazakhs.

In the National Historical Archive of the Republic of Belarus, there were no lists of Kazakhs mobilized both to the frontline committees of Zemgor and to the disposal of three fronts (Western, Northern and Southwestern). But S. Akkuly managed to find the names of the dzhigits who were treated in the Vitebsk provincial hospital. For example, in the orders on the Vilna guard team for No. 171, 173, 176, 180 and 183 of December 1916, workers from the 46th and 47th squads of the Vilna apartment department appear, who, due to their admission to the hospital, were excluded from the provisions, welding and tea allowances, or taken back to the allowance after illness, only 81 people. On December 28, 1916, another batch of 24 Kazakhs from the 46th squad went for treatment (NHARB. Fund 2533. Inventory 1. Case 47. Sheet 205).

According to archival materials, in the rear of the First World War, there was a mass infection among Kazakh workers with infectious diseases such as ‘zaushnitsa’, ‘recurrent typhus’, ‘tsynga’, etc. So, in one of the reports of the head of the Vitebsk garrison, Colonel Shemyakin, it was noted that in the 47th foreign party, «73 people fell ill with zaushnitsa, 40 people recovered, and 3 people fell ill with recurrent typhus» (NHARB. Fund 2533. Inventory 1. Case 92. Sheet 68).

The main causes of death of foreigners were malnutrition and lack of medicines. According to eyewitnesses, too many of them died. Having seen the tragic situation of his brothers in hospitals, representative of Foreign Department M. Seidalyuly demanded evacuation of the Kazakhs with scurvy to their homeland. As a result, it was decided to evacuate the Kazakhs closer to Asia, to Orenburg, by an ambulance train with medical personnel.

Foreign Department managed to organize and uninterrupted delivery to the front of products weighing up to 800-1000 pounds,

up to live cattle, as well as clothing, letters and fresh issues of the newspaper *Kazakh*. To send large and heavy loads to the front line, it was only necessary to notify the head of Foreign Department by telegram beforehand (Bokeikhan, 1917: 2).

Tamimdar Safiuly (Safiev), who served in the 7th squad as a representative of the CWF RZU, which A.N. Bukeikhan managed to visit at the head of the Foreign Department, testified about how the elite of Alash managed to successfully organize the delivery of food from the Kazakh steppes to the front. He wrote: «The people have not forgotten their horsemen mobilized to the front. The food intended for the Kazakh horsemen of the 7th squad arrived car after car. Smoked horse meat – kazy, card, bags of butter and much more. Having traveled to Minsk a couple of times, I brought food that arrived from the steppes. The Dzhigits divided it among themselves» (Safiev, 2015: 21-22).

Being in the frontline zone next to young compatriots, the elite of Alash closely followed the development of the domestic political situation in Russia. The February revolution found tens of thousands mobilized on their way to the front. One of the witnesses of this picture was the same M. Shokai, who met the stuck Turkestan workers in Penza, Syzran, Samara. At the same time, when on April 2-8, 1917, the first all-Kazakh congress was held in Orenburg with the participation of delegates from six Kazakh regions of the Steppe and Turkestan territories, as well as Tatar, Bashkir, Cossack and Uzbek delegates, one of its resolutions was the demand for the immediate return of Kazakh workers mobilized for rear duty and the cessation of further mobilization.

This requirement was fulfilled by the All-Russian Provisional Government, which, in turn, did not cancel, but only suspended the mobilization. On May 5, 1917, it adopted a resolution according to which all ‘foreigners’ were subject to return to their homeland. The Provisional Government stressed that the further use of foreign labor for the needs of war would be established in accordance with the new beginning of the state system (Shokai, 2014: 241-245). The return of the workers was carried out by order and at the expense of the Minister of War according to the

transportation plan developed by the district headquarters. All work on the reception, formation and dispatch of workers' parties with the dissolution of the requisitioned ones to their homes was also stopped.

Being the commissar of the new Provisional Government, A.N. Bukeikhan entrusts the evacuation of Kazakh workers from the front to their homeland to his young but experienced colleagues in the person of Azimbek Birimzhan (Beremzhanov), Sultanbek Kozhanuly, Hayretdin Bolganbayuly (Bolganbayev), Aspandiyar Kenzheuly, Musa Seidalyuly, etc. Just before its closure, the Foreign Department seconded its employee Seil Zhiembayuly (Zhiembayev) to Moscow, Penza, Tambov, Orel, Smolensk and other cities in order to collect information in medical institutions about sick and deceased Kazakhs mobilized for military service with further evacuation to their homeland. The results of this trip, which lasted from July 31 to August 20, 1917, showed that there were few sick and deceased Kazakhs in hospitals in the European part of Russia. At the same time, the predominant number of patients were in the Bobruisk Military Hospital in Moscow.

As already noted above, the Foreign Department has repeatedly encountered egregious facts of falsification of lists and the age of those mobilized for rear duty. Among the Kazakh workers in the frontline zone, minors were often encountered: 13-15-year-olds, boys under 19, as well as several people from the same family, which grossly contradicted the current decree. Returning to his native land already in the rank of commissioner of the Provisional Government in the Turgay region, A.N. Bukeikhan began to deal harshly with each such fact, identify the perpetrators and bring them to justice. As expected, among the perpetrators, first of all, there were representatives of the colonial administration in the person of officials, interpreters in the offices of the military governor, county chiefs, members or advisers of the regional council, bailiffs, constables, etc. There were a lot of Kazakhs from among the volost administrators, village elders and just wealthy citizens.

It follows from archival documents that even after the overthrow of the Provisional

Government and the treacherous seizure of power by the Bolsheviks, Alikhan Bukeikhan continued to fulfill his official duties as commissioner of the Turgay region, to find out the fate of those Kazakh workers who were not destined to return to their native steppe. With his inquiries addressed to the relevant state bodies and institutions, he clarified the circumstances of the death, injury or disappearance of a Kazakh horseman. So, in his telegram dated November 25, 1917, addressed to the Bobruisk Hospital, he was interested in the future fate of one of the Kazakh workers Eskali Zhamangarin, who was in the ninth barrack (Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan – hereinafter CSA RK. Foundation 17. Inventory 1. Case 23. Sheet 218).

This truly paternal concern of the national leader for his people, especially for the youth mobilized to serve the Western Front, did not go unnoticed. Starting from the end of May 1917, telegrams and letters began to arrive to the editorial office of the newspaper *Kazakh* from different parts of the Kazakh region with an urgent request to establish a scholarship for Alikhan or build a mosque in his honor. In these telegrams and letters, there was also a call to assign Alikhan Bukeikhan the highest national name: «Alashtyn Alikhan» – «Alikhan of all Alash». In our opinion, this name was a true and official recognition of his role as the leader of the people, the father of a new nation. It should be emphasized that neither before nor after Alikhan Bukeikhan, none of the Kazakh statesmen was awarded such a high national title, universal recognition and nationwide love.

Following these telegrams and letters, cash collected by the horsemen who returned from the front began to arrive at the editorial office. For example, in one editorial article *Kazakh* it was reported that 700 dzhigits from the Kopalsky district of the Semirechensk region, who worked in the 229th party of the CWF RZU, as well as 94 dzhigits from the Aktobe district of the Turgay region, on their way home, through Myrzakhan Tolebayuly (Tolebayev), handed over two thousand rubles to the editorial office of the newspaper *Kazakh*. They asked to establish a scholarship or to build a mosque named after Alikhan.

In the June issue of the newspaper *Kazakh* in 1917, a note was published by Azanbai Sabekuly, who, on behalf of the Karkaraly residents who returned home from the Western Front, expressed gratitude to Kazakh students and teachers who selflessly helped them while working in the rear of the Western Front, as well as Alikhan for his paternal care and patronage. The note said: «We bow our heads and express our boundless gratitude to those young students and teachers who came to Minsk for the sake of Kazakh horsemen, opened an institution (Foreign Department), wandered day and night all over the frontline zone, taking care of the life, working conditions and safety of their relatives mobilized for rear duty» (Tanyri, 1917: 4).

In the editorial article of the newspaper *Kazakh*, it was noted with regret that these two thousand rubles collected by 794 residents of Karkaraly county are not enough either for the establishment of a scholarship or for the construction of a mosque. «We hope that the Kazakh youth, who have embarked on the path of true service to their people, will not remain aloof from the noble initiative of the horsemen from the front, who collected two thousand rubles in their midst. In turn, the editorial board of *Kazakh* is ready to assist those citizens of Alash who intend to continue the noble cause in honor of Gali Khan». This appeal of the newspaper *Kazakh* was heard, as evidenced by a number of brief messages, one of which was published in the newspaper at the end of July 1917 under the heading Alikhan Atyna Stipendiya (Scholarship named after Alikhan) (Alikhan, 1917: 4). In their open letter «Our response to the memo printed in No. 125 [of the newspaper *Zarya*] dated September 5 of this year», published in the Orenburg newspaper *South Ural*, Akhmet Baitursynuly and Mirzhakyp Dulat cited the following fact: «How popular Bukeikhanov is in all Kazakh regions, proves that workers Kazakhs, returning from the front, established a scholarship in his name» (Baitursunov et al., 1917: 1-2).

It should be noted that the involvement of educated Kazakh youth in the work of the Foreign Department to assist compatriots mobilized for logistical work allowed them to go through a serious political school, and they

fully managed to prove themselves during the subsequent revolutions. Before his trip to Petrograd by telegram of A. Kerensky, A.N. Bukeikhan and his young colleagues from Minsk sent telegrams to all parts of the Steppe and Turkestan region, one of which was sent to 25 addresses, ranging from Kyzylzhar (Petropavlovsk), Omsk, Semipalatinsk to Tashkent, from Uralsk, Akmola to Perovsk, Skobelev (now Fergana) and Kokand. In a word, the Kazakh people learned about the accomplished revolution from their elite Alash, located 4 thousand km from their native Great Steppe (Galikhan et al., 1917: 1). Under this document, as well as under previous appeals, next to the universally recognized national leader Alikhan Bukeikhan and his faithful associate Mirzhakyp Dulatuly are the names of Sultanbek Kozhanuly, Nazir Torekululy, Myrzagazy Esboluly, Seydazim Kadyrbayuly (Seid-Azim Kadirbayev), Isa Toktybayuly (Tokhtybayev) and many others. This new wave of the national elite, at the call of the leaders of Alash, voluntarily went to the Western Front and during its service in the Foreign Department from October 1916 to August 1917, demonstrated its readiness to selflessly and selflessly serve the interests of its people. Kazakh horsemen, after returning from the Western Front, formed the backbone of the Alash Autonomy army, which successfully fought against the Soviet government in 1918 – 1920 (Bukeykhanov et al., 1985).

Conclusion

The First World War, being the bloodiest in the history of mankind, caused a number of turning historical events in the form of revolutions in Russia and other European countries. It was attended by 38 states, in which 70% of the world's population lived. Being a part of Russia, Kazakhstan took an active part in the First World War. By the decree of Nicholas II of June 25, 1916, which caused the uprising of 1916, Kazakhs, like other 'foreigners', carried out rear duty throughout the Russian-German war on the lines of the Western, Northwestern and Northern fronts from Minsk, Kiev to Riga.

In turn, the mobilization of Kazakhs for logistical work during the First World War gave rise to a new wave of national intelligentsia,

which soon took leading positions first in the formation of the National-Territorial Autonomy Alash, then in the Kazakh and Turkestan ASSR. It was represented by prominent public and state figures, diplomats, scientists, writers. They stood at the origins of modern Kazakhstan, its system of education, science, art and national culture in general. In the 1930s that layer of the national intelligentsia

was exterminated because it sought to give the Kazakh Soviet culture a 'distinctly national character'.

Acknowledgments. This article was prepared as part of the implementation of the AP13067722 project «Mobilization of Kazakhs for the rear works of the First World War: new facts and materials».

References

- Abdigaliuly B. Voisko Alash: Kazahskie chasti v sostave Beloj armii (1918–1920). [Alash Army: Kazakh units in the White Army (1918-1920)] (Astana, Foliant, 2017, 416 p.) [in Russian].
- Alihan. Kunbatys maidanyan. Telegram. [Sunfrom the Western Front. Telegram]. 09.02.1917. Minsk. Kazakh, №217, 1917 zh. Orynbor. [in Kazakh].
- Amanzholova D. Na izlome. Alash v etnopoliticheskoi istorii Kazahstana. [At the break. Alash in the ethno-political history of Kazakhstan]. (Almaty, Izdatelskii dom «Taimas», 2009, 412 p.) [in Russian].
- Bajtursunov A., Dulatov M. Nash otvet dokladnoi zapiske, napechatnoi v №125 [orenburgskoi gazety «Zaria»] ot 5 sentiabria s.g. [Our response to the memo printed in No. 125 [of the Orenburg newspaper *Zarya*] dated September 5 of this year]. – Orenburg: Iyuzhnyi Ural (izdavalas vmesto gazety «Orenburgskaia zhizn»), № 10, 14.09.1917 g. – P. 1– 2. [in Russian].
- Bokeihan A. Eskererlik is. [Warning case]. – Orenburg: // Kazakh, №218, 16.02.1917 g., №218. – P. 2. [in Kazakh].
- Bukeihanov A., Dulatov M., Almasov O. Protokol chastnogo soveshaniia kazahov... ob ushherbe, prichinennom selskomu hozaistvu mobilizacii muzhchin na tylovye raboty. [Minutes of a private meeting of Kazakhs... about the damage caused to agriculture by the mobilization of men for rear work]. 07.08.1916 g. Orenburg. //Alash-Orda: Sbornik dokumentov //Sostavitel N. Martynenko. (Almaty, Maloe izdatelstvo «Aikap», 1992, 5-10). [in Russian].
- Buratanalar takirypty [Topic about Aliens]. // Kazakh. – №202, 22.10.1916 g. Orynbor. [in Kazakh].
- Vosstanie 1916 goda v Srednei Azii i Kazahstane [The 1916 Uprising in Central Asia and Kazakhstan]. Sbornik dokumentov. Sostaviteli: S.G. Agadzhanov, F. Azadaev, A.I. Akatova, H. Zijae, F.N. Kireeva, N.S. Orlova, Ja.M. Seryj, O.D. Chehovich (Moskva, Izdatelstvo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, 794p.) [in Russian].
- Galuzo P.G. Turkestan-kolonia (Ocherk istorii turkestana ot zavoevaniia russkimi do revoliucii 1917 goda). [Turkestan-colony (An essay on the history of Turkestan from the conquest by the Russians to the revolution of 1917)]. (Moskva, 1929,162p.) [in Russian].
- Galuzo P.G. Vosstanie 1916 goda v Srednei Azii [The 1916 Uprising in Central Asia]. /Sbornik dokumentov. (Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR, 1932, 175 p.) [in Russian].
- Galichan. Kazakhtan doktor, veldscher ham perevodschik kerek. Kunbatis maidan. [We need a doctor, a Feldsher, and a doctor. Sun West Front]. Minck. (Orenburg, Kazakh,1917, № 219, 2p.) [in Kazakh].
- Galichan, Mirzagazy, Tel, Musa, Khasen. Kunbatic maidannan. Zhumyshylar zhainyan [From the Western Front. About the situation of workers]. (Orenburg, Kazak, №212, 1917, 3p.) [in Kazakh].
- Galichan, Mirjakip, Akhmet. Alashtin azamatina! [To a citizen of Alash]. //Kazakh, №192, 11.08.1916 zh. Orenburg – Petrograd. [in Kazakh].
- Grosnyi 1916-i god: (cb. dokumentov i materialov). [Grosny 1916: (collection of documents and materials)]. (Almaty, Kazakhstan, 1998, 2, 247 b.) [in Russian].
- Zhussip S., Maslov Kh. Istoricheskie aspekty uchastii kazahov v pervoi mirovoi voine [Historical aspects of the participation of Kazakhs in the First World War], Eelektronnyi nauchny zhurnal «edu.e-history.kz», №3(27). – 2021, <https://edu.ehistory.kz/ru/publications/view/1666>. [in Russian].
- Kovalev P.A. Tylovyie rabochie Turkestana v gody Pervoi mirovoi voiny (1916 – may 1917 gg.) [Rear workers of Turkestan during the First World War (1916 – May 1917)]. (Tashkent, 1957, 187p.) [in Russian].
- Kir balasi. Qazaqtan soldat ala ma? [Will Kazakhs get soldiers?], Kazakh, 13, 1–2(1913). [in Kazakh].
- Popov I. Inordtsy na fronte. Kirgiz [Aliens at the front. Kyrgyz] Vestnik KZF VZS,152 (308), 2–3(1916). [in Russian].
- Safiev T. 1916 jyl oqigasy [The story of 1916]. «DANakaz» zhurnaly, 5 (19), 21-22(2015). [in Kazakh].

Sydykov E.B., Aitmagambetov D.R., Zhanbosinova A.C., Sailaubay E. Povsednevnyaya zhizn voyennoplennykh Pervoy mirovoy voyny v usloviyakh Aziatskoy Rossii [The Daily Routine of Prisoners of War of the World War I in the Conditions of Asian Russia], *Bylye Gody*[past years], 17(1), 503–514(2022). [in Russian].

Schokai M. Schigarmalarinyn tolyq jinagy: On eki tomdyq [Complete collection of works: in twelve volumes]. (Almaty, Daik-Press, 2014, 9, 241–242p.) [in Kazakh].

Taniri jarylqasyn aitu [God bless you], *Kazakh*, 232, 4(1917). [in Kazakh].

Судушаш Р. Сарманова¹, Махаббат М. Козыбаева², Халил Б. Маслов^{3*}

¹Д.С. Лихачев атындағы Ресей мәдени және табиғи мұра ғылыми-зерттеу институтының Сібір филиалы, Ресей, Омбы

²Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының Астаналық филиалы, Астана Қазақстан,

³Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, Қазақстан

Ұлттық зиялы қауымның Бірінші дүниежүзілік соғыс жылдарында тыл жұмыстарына жұмылдырылған қазақтарға көмек ұйымдастыру жөніндегі қызметі

Аңдатпа. Мақалада Бірінші дүниежүзілік соғыс жылдарында тыл жұмыстарына жұмылдырылған қазақтарға көмек көрсетуді ұйымдастырудағы «Алаш» қозғалысы мен қазақ зиялыларының рөлі зерттеледі. Авторлар, 1916 жылдың жазында басталған «бұратана» халықты тыл жұмыстарына жұмылдыру, 1917 жылы ақпанда автократия құлатылғаннан кейін де жалғасып, еңбек тұрғындарының жаппай наразылығын тудырды, деп атап өтті. Реквизициялаудың басталуымен жұмылдырылған қазақтарға көмек ұйымдастыру жөніндегі қоғамдық комитеттердің қызметі жанданды. Мақалада Әлихан Бөкейхан мен оның серіктестерінің Минск қаласындағы Батыс майдандағы Одақ комитетінің жанынан тыл еңбеккерлерінің өмір сүру және жұмыс істеу жағдайларын бақылайтын, оларды тамақтандыру және емдеу мәселелерімен айналысатын бұратана ел бөлімін құрудағы қызметі мен оның тікелей қатысуы зерттеледі. Мақала авторлары «Алаш» қайраткерлерінің тыл қызметіне жұмылдырылған қазақ жұмысшыларын дереу қайтару және одан әрі жұмылдыруды тоқтату туралы талаппен жасаған көптеген өтініштерінің нәтижесінде, Уақытша үкіметтің қазақтарды тыл жұмыстарына жұмылдыруды тоқтата тұру туралы арнайы жарлық шығаруға мәжбүр болуды деген қорытындыға келеді. Жалпы, мұрағат құжаттарын талдау кезінде, тыл жұмыстарына жұмылдырылған отандастарға көмек көрсету жөніндегі Бұратана ел Бөлімінің жұмысына білімді қазақ жастарын тарту, оларға елеулі саяси мектептен өтуге мүмкіндік бергенін және олар кейінгі революциялар кезеңінде өздерін толық көрсете алғанын сипаттайды.

Түйін сөздер: Бірінші дүниежүзілік соғыс; қазақтар; жұмылдыру; бұратана халық; тыл жұмыстары; реквизиция; Түркістан; Дала өлкесі.

Судушаш Р. Сарманова¹, Махаббат М. Козыбаева², Халил Б. Маслов^{3*}

¹Сибирский филиал Российского научно-исследовательского института культурного и природного наследия имени Д.С. Лихачева, Омск, Россия

²Филиал Института истории и этнологии имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова в г. Астана, Астана, Казахстан

³Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан

Деятельность национальной интеллигенции по организации помощи мобилизованным на тыловые работы казахам в годы Первой мировой войны

Аннотация. В статье исследуется роль деятелей движения «Алаш» и казахской интеллигенции в организации помощи мобилизованным на тыловые работы казахам в годы Первой мировой войны. Авторы отмечают, что мобилизация «инородческого» населения на тыловые работы, начавшаяся летом 1916 г., продолжалась и после свержения самодержавия в феврале 1917 г., что

порождало массовое недовольство трудового населения. С началом реквизиции активизировалась деятельность общественных комитетов по организации помощи мобилизованным казахам. Изучается деятельность и непосредственное участие Алихана Букейхана и его сподвижников в создании при Комитете Союза на Западном фронте в г. Минске инородческого отдела, который следил за условиями жизни и работы тыловиков, занимался вопросами их питания и лечения. Авторы приходят к выводу, что многочисленные обращения деятелей «Алаш» с требованием о немедленном возвращении мобилизованных на тыловую повинность казахских рабочих и прекращении дальнейшей мобилизации приводят к тому, что Временное правительство было вынуждено издать специальный указ о приостановлении мобилизации казахов на тыловые работы. В целом анализ архивных материалов показал, что привлечение образованной казахской молодежи к работе Инородческого отдела по оказанию помощи мобилизованным на тыловые работы соотечественникам позволило им пройти серьезную политическую школу, и они в полной мере сумели показать себя в период последующих революций.

Ключевые слова: Первая мировая война; казахи; мобилизация; иностранцы; материально-техническая работа; реквизиция; Туркестан; Степной регион.

Список литературы

- Абдигалиулы Б. Войско Алаш: Казахские части в составе Белой армии (1918–1920). – Астана: Фолиант, 2017. – 416 с.
- Алихан. Күнбатыс майданынан. Телеграм. 09.02.1917. Минск //«Қазақ», №217, 1917 ж. Орынбор. Аманжолова Д. На изломе. Алаш в этнополитической истории Казахстана. – Алматы: Издательский дом «Таймас», 2009. – 412 с.
- Байтурсуновъ А., Дулатовъ М. Нашъ ответъ докладной записке, напечатанной в № 125 [оренбургской газеты «Заря»] от 5 сентября с.г. – Оренбург: «Южный Урал» (издавалась вместо газеты «Оренбургская жизнь»), № 10, 14.09.1917 г. – С. 1– 2.
- Бөкейхан Әлихан. Ескерерлік іс. – Оренбург: // «Қазақ», № 218, 16.02.1917 г., №218. – С. 2.
- Букейханов А., Дулатов М., Алмасов О. Протокол частного совещания казахов... об ущербе, причиненном сельскому хозяйству мобилизацией мужчин на тыловые работы. 07.08.1916 г. Оренбург. // Алаш-Орда: Сборник документов //Составитель Н. Мартыненко. – Алматы: Малое издательство «Айқап», 1992 г. С. 5–10.
- Бұратаналар тақырыпты //«Қазақ». – №202, 22.10.1916 г. Орынбор.
- Восстание 1916 года в Средней Азии и Казахстане. Сборник документов. /Составители: С.Г. Агаджанов, Ф. Азадаев, А.И. Акатова, Х. Зияев, Ф.Н. Киреева, Н.С. Орлова, Я.М. Серый, О.Д. Чехович. – Москва: Издательство Академии наук СССР, 1960. – 794 с.
- Галузо П.Г. Туркестан-колония (Очерк истории туркестана от завоевания русскими до революции 1917 года). – Москва, 1929. – 162 с.
- Галузо П.Г. Восстание 1916 года в Средней Азии / Сборник документов. – Ташкент: Госиздат УзССР, 1932. – 175 с.
- Ғалихан. Қазақтан доктор, фелдшер һәм переводчик керек. Күнбатыс майдан. Минск. – Оренбург: «Қазақ», 28.02.1917 ж., № 219. – С. 2.
- Ғали хан, Мырзағазы, Тел, Мұса, Хасен. Күнбатыс майданнан. Жұмысшылар жайынан (Из Западного фронта. О положении рабочих). – Оренбург: «Қазақ», №212, 1917. – С. 3.
- Ғали хан, Міржақып, Ахмет. Алаштың азаматына! //«Қазақ», №192, 11.08.1916 ж. Оренбург – Петроград.
- Қаһарлы 1916 жыл: (Құжаттар мен материалдар жинағы). Грозный 1916-й год: (сб. документов и материалов). – Алматы: Қазақстан, 1998. – 2 Т. – 247 б.
- Жусіп С., Маслов Х. Исторические аспекты участия казахов в первой мировой войне // Электронный научный журнал «edu.e-history.kz», №3(27). - 2021, <https://edu.ehistory.kz/ru/publications/view/1666>.
- Ковалев П.А. Тыловые рабочие Туркестана в годы Первой мировой войны (1916 – май 1917 гг.). – Ташкент, 1957. – 187 с.
- Қыр баласы. Қазақтан салдат ала ма? //«Қазақ», № 13. – Орынбор, 08.05.1913. – С. 1–2.
- Поповъ И. Инордцы на фронтѣ. Киргизы /Вѣстникъ КЗФ ВЗС, 06.11.1916, № 152 (308). Минскъ. – С. 2–3.
- Сафиев Т. 1916 жыл оқиғасы //«DANAKaz» журналы, №5 (19), 2015 ж. Орал. – Б. 21-22

Сыдыков Е.Б., Айтмагамбетов Д.Р., Жанбосинова А.С., Сайлаубай Е. Повседневность военнопленных Первой мировой войны в условиях Азиатской России // *Vylye Gody*. – 2022. – 17(1) – С. 503–514.

Шоқай М. Шығармаларының толық жинағы: Он екі томдық. – Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, 2014. – Т. 9. – С. 241–242.

Тәңірі жарылқасын айту // «Қазақ», № 232, 03.07.1917 ж. Орынбор. – С. 4.

Information about the authors:

Sulushash Rakhimzhanovna Sarmanova – Candidate of Historical Sciences, Senior Researcher at the Siberian Branch of the D.S. Likhachev Russian Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Omsk, Russia.

Kozybayeva Mahabbat Malikovna – PhD, Director of the branch of the Institute of History and Ethnology named after Ch.Ch. Valikhanov in Astana, Astana, Kazakhstan.

Maslov Khalil Borisovich – PhD, Leading Researcher at the Alash Research Institute of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan.

Sarmanova Sulushash Rakhimzhanovna – кандидат исторических наук, старший научный сотрудник Сибирского филиала Российского научно-исследовательского института культурного и природного наследия имени Д.С. Лихачева, Россия, Омск.

Kozybayeva Mahabbat Malikovna – PhD, директор филиала Института истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова в г. Астана, Казахстан, Астана.

Maslov Khalil Borisovich – PhD, ведущий научный сотрудник НИИ «Алаш», Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н. Гумилева, Казахстан, Астана.