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### Resettlement of Kazakhs in China in the 20-30s of The XX Century

*Reasentamiento de kazajos en China en los años 20-30 del siglo XX*

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#### ABSTRACT

This article describes the historical aspects of the resettlement of Kazakhs from eastern Kazakhstan in China. The social and economic position of Kazakhs in the 20-30s, and the motives and reasons for resettlement are designated; the impact of resettlement on the economy, life and traditional culture of Kazakhs is considered. The movement of delegates from the national bourgeoisie, considered from the beginning as the financial aid of Kazakh society, had a negative effect on the monetary and segmental emergency, but also on the decline of the centuries-old customary economy.

**Keywords:** China, confiscation, Kazakh, resettlement, Soviet Union.

#### RESUMEN

En este artículo se describen los aspectos históricos del reasentamiento de kazajos provenientes del este de Kazajstán en China. Se designa la posición social y económica de los kazajos en los años 20-30, los motivos y las razones del reasentamiento, y se considera el impacto de éste en la economía, la vida y la cultura tradicional de los kazajos. El movimiento de delegados de la burguesía nacional, considerado desde un principio como la ayuda financiera de la sociedad kazaja, tuvo un efecto negativo en la emergencia monetaria y segmentaria, pero también en la decadencia de la economía consuetudinaria centenaria.

**Palabras clave:** China, confiscación, Kazajstán, reasentamiento, Unión Soviética.

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## INTRODUCTION

Confiscation of Kazakh wealth, measures of collectivization of the pastoral population, mistakes and abuses made during this period, particularly serious consequences of which were carried out in the 20-30s of the twentieth century, to the greatest extent and for the last time will entail the relocation of the Kazakh people from their motherland (Akim et al.: 2019, pp.1408-1428).

This article contains archival data and collections of documents and research of domestic scientists concerning the fate of Kazakhs who moved from the border areas of East Kazakhstan with China.

The reason for the resettlement of the rich, as well as the General population was issued a decree on the confiscation of Kazakh wealth on August 27, 1928. Prior to the adoption of the regulation, rumours were spread among the countries and resettlement began between the rich territories close to the borders. From January 1928-1929 and from January 1930, the means to destroy the bais and kulaks were continued to mass stampede (Gapsalamov et al.: 2020, pp.874-883).

On August 27, 1928 the resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Kazakh ASSR and the Soviet People's Commissariat "About confiscation and confiscation of property of the large richest farms and semi-feudal" was accepted. In the resolution: the Republic of Kazakhstan on the structure lives in culturally backward nation and invariable pre-revolutionary nomadic patrimonial relations. In Kazakhstan, property owners and former socially privileged groups obstruct the main activities carried out by the Soviet authorities in the village and the mountain, spread provocative agitation, incite ethnic and tribal strife. This, above all, restrains the poor in economic dependence and hinders the economic and cultural development of the Republic (Kalshabaeva & Seisenbayeva: 2013, Villalobos et al.: 2018; Hernández et al.: 2019; Ramírez et al.: 2019).

However, the locals, without taking effect, bought cattle and prepared to move. On the eve of confiscation due to numerous violations Kazakhs started crossing the border. The Chairman of the second village Council of Tarbagatay district Erubayev Adilbek explains the reasons for moving Kazakhs across the border: "this year in Tarbagatay parish for the first time was held four censuses, the first census was held in February, the second census was held in July...."

On the eve of the campaign of confiscation, many Kazakhs have written a surplus of cattle, for example, Usenov of Aiken and son have recorded more than 200 head of sheep.

This is the first reason for moving Kazakhs to China (Murzina & Poznyakov: 2018, pp.6-21).

The second reason is those families that were separated from relatives, parents before the establishment of Soviet power. "You specifically separated from your parents in order to avoid paying taxes and to pay less taxes you shared your property." With these words they filled in the Protocol, and sent to the court. This was the second reason for the mass transition of Kazakhs to China "(Mendikulova et al.: 2019, pp.205-226).

On the eve of the action in the country there were such situations. This was one of the types of protest in crossing the border (Humbatova & Hajiyev: 2019, pp.1704-1727).

According to information of the citizen of the village Council No. 5 of the Tarbagatay volost of Ovalie Murtaza, one example of a transition in this process was: "the reason for the transition in China: the Kazakhs were issued for cattle more than they had. More than 32 head of cattle were registered for me. The Chairman of the village Council of Burhanov Ahmet wrote the cattle on all the inhabitants of the 5 villages. Burhanov told all the Kazakhs: "the Soviet regime can leave you 10 sheep, 2 cows, 12 horses." This negative phenomenon and incorrect census served as an impetus to the widespread transition of Kazakhs to China. All the above all those means were prerequisites for confiscation.

## **METHODS**

This article contains archival data and collections of documents and research of domestic scientists concerning the fate of Kazakhs who moved from the border areas of East Kazakhstan with China.

## **RESULTS**

The first settlers were Bai-kulaks, and they were forced to cross the border to save livestock and property (Kavas et al.: 2020, pp.689–700). In the report of the Secretariat of Zaisan uyezd Committee Savchenko, addressed to the member of the Semipalatinsk provincial Committee resnikoff on March 22, 1928, the process of migration of Kazakhs to China is characterized as follows: "The rich people of Kuzeuyn, Khabarasu, Maikapchagai, Alkabek boluses persuaded the Kazakhs to move to China. A few rich people moved to China. 27 detainees were detained and arrested in border detachments. The tombs were seized and confiscated. The agitation of the rich to move to China very strong."

In document No. 4 of the collection of documents of Zaisan border detachment of cavalry was reported in the Zaysan GAK 21 August 1928: "On the night of August 16, 4 rural citizens of Zaisan area went to China. This group, consisting of 65, was chaired by the Chairman of the ODA "Kosshy" Daumenov the member of the Komsomol Zhanpeisov Kasim was in armed state" says. We see that at the origins of the crossing were rich, but they were supported by the organizers-the Communists.

During the confiscation, there was an increase in the country's border pass. In this regard, in the cipher for the border areas of Bakhta, Zaisan, Zharkent: "from the first of September, the campaign for the confiscation of wealth will come into force. If possible, this is your task at the border," he said urgently (Volchik & Maslyukova: 2019, pp.1444-1455).

On 20 December 1928 the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Zaisan Akelev informed: "according to reports ran 14 owners, eight returned".

A significant portion of cattle on 14 farms left in China 29130 goals. In the hands of Koshy there are 574 heads of cattle, sold 105 heads of cattle. 72 heads of cattle were not enough. Indeed, a large part of the cattle remained in the hands of the rich, who grew into the border.

According to the results of migration in 1930, the following farms moved from three border areas with China during the year:

1. General provisions In Zaisan district-1238. 2. In Markakol district-61. 3. In Tarbagatay district-417. Total-1716

And now, when crossing the border in these three areas, how many farms were detained by border troops.

1. General provisions From Zaisan district-518.

2. Markakol-21

3. From Tarbagatay-221

Total-760

Adjacent to the borders of these areas it was advantageous to preserve and flourish

About moving across the border to China OGPU gives the actual number of immigrants of the population of 3 districts from 1930 April 1930:

In makanchinsky district in February-33 poor farms, 39 medium, 6 rich farms; in March-191 farms of all collective farmers. Total-269 farms.

In the Zaisan area in the month of February – 135 poor, medium-127, 38 rich farms;

In March-47 poor, 114 medium-size, 42 rich hosts. Only 503 of the economy. In total, 772 farms were transported in two districts. Tarbagatai district (incomplete data). In February-33 rich, 10 average, 13 poor.

The reasons for this transition were mainly confiscation, the campaign for the harvesting of meat, an excess increase in the collection – tax (Under the heading of privacy: 1998).

To prevent such violations and attempts to seize the Kazakh CRH on April 3, 1930, the resolution "On the means to combat illegal migration of kulaks in border areas with China" contained the following issues:

1. it is necessary to move those who tried to cross the border 100 kilometers away from the border in the following circumstances:

a) All tanks-fists detained in the stretch of the boundary line, or those wishing to pronounce the word nomad abroad;

b) When leaders cross the border without their family.

2. In all cases resettlement is approved by the resolution of regional Executive Committee on the basis of materials of Service of border protection of regional and Executive Committee.

Chairman of the SNK of the Kazakh ASSR Isaev.

But even if this resolution was adopted, there were no people who listened to it (Markowska et al.: 2019, pp.859–878). The group created, engaged in robbery, helped to cross the border and forcibly exported those who do not want to smuggle.

In 1929-30, when there was a campaign to destroy the kulaks and wealth, some rich people who moved to China in 1929-30-ies, after the injustice, as above, established by the local Soviet authorities, soon began the widespread transition of the middle and poor in China. The first who passed to the Chinese side, immediately noticed that there is no persecution that separates the rich poor. They continuously informed their relatives who remained on the Soviet side about it and called them. And this led to a unilateral decision that some Kazakhs border areas just have to move to China (Berger & Luckmann: 1966; Abbasi & Dastgeer: 2018, pp.32-50).

In 1930 the Committee in the regional Department of the OGPU mecanismo district received a letter on resettlement of the local population in China:

The Kazakhs fled to China from 20 to 25 April: average-5 owners, livestock is 27, the number of cattle 10 horses, 25 cattle, small ruminants 92, camels 1. poor economy 27 people 127, livestock 19 horses, cattle 65, small cattle 86, camels - in General, the social composition of the population is also represented by the material level. In the 1930s, as a result of mass air crossings, in the 1930s, there was a mass relocation (Musina: 2012, p.25).

## **DISCUSSION**

The result of collectivization in the 1930s was the creation of collective farms. Together to the farm were mainly average or poor. Then one of the migrations on the night of July 11, 1930 in China moved 10 farmers from May-Kapchagai Outpost, one of which is average, the other 9 poor. The number of cattle 12 horses, 14 cattle, 22 cattle. On July 26 at night from this site 50 farms passed to China. How many animals have not been identified. According to reports, they were helped by armed Kazakhs from China. Such actions of followers, aimed at the resettlement of relatives, were assessed as "robbery".

In 1931, the move from the Motherland was not replenished.

In August 1931, from different areas near Ayaguz, near the border with China, 2.5-3 thousand air farms were collected in the Emil river, which outstripped 15-20 thousand heads of cattle. However, the OGPU gendets, aware of this movement, are trying to prevent and return the road (Bendak: 2020). Most of the street was across the river. Basically, Russian elders, malls, Bai - kulaks were armed and are in a state of readiness for armed conflict.

Until the end of 1929, when the organs of the OGPU, which until the end of 1929 violated the borders and considered the actions of the great Chinese ubiquitous escapes abroad, did not pay attention to this and did not pay due attention to special registration, gradually from the beginning of 1930 began to find out that those who were moving to China were farmers and poor (Henttonen: 2016, pp.749-768).

From operational intelligence data in February 1932, information on the mood of refugees in Western China.

Emigrant Bais were mainly interested in obtaining permission to stay and live in China. Poor-average group of immigrants expect the return to Kazakhstan in spring because of the rumors that the Soviet authorities allowed to freely reside in the territory of the USSR.

Raikovetskaya shall report to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Zaisan border detachment Muhamedshina with the message.

30 Nov 1929 in Altai territory in China, during the attack of the 30 persons of the armed group under the leadership Nurgali Musabaeva evacuated 60 families in the area of the river Alibek.

Of Cervantes Mukan of Muslimov evacuated 40 families of the "gang".

In January 1930 at the disposal of the Principality of Anna passed 128 farms (consisting of 582 people, 4421 cattle). Their relocation has helped people.

On January 16 of the same year, and then on January 28, 80 farms were evacuated on Chinese land.

In February, hundreds of well-armed men, led by Konarka by Mailowym evacuated 97 farms.

From 6 to 10 February through Chagan plague transported 100 farms.

February 11 at the Bank of the river Alkabes with the guards passed the 30 families.

February 17 through the mountain Sauyr occurred 93 economic boundaries.

February 20 160 farms, February 24 60 families crossed the border. There was a shot, one border guard died.

The country's escape to China continued in the spring. On March 15, 1930 the chiefs of border guards reported that from the Daryn Outpost 300 families with 8,600 head of cattle, from the Outpost area near the village of Zhemeny 1260 families with 1840 head of cattle, 240 families with 6,000 head of cattle in the mountain Koryk, 600 families with 14,200 head of cattle in the Donbilzhinsky district. On the territory of the Altai territory in the period from mid-and from mid-borders has compiled a list of 29 people, including Seminarska County, Dobilinskas County – 25 people.

This is the number of Kazakhs in Zaisan district who moved during the year. And other countries and regions, who crossed the border atamekent the air, thus was eliminated, how much for the soul (Kalshabaeva: 2011, p.406).

The reasons for moving were different.

For example, in 1931 from the Kurchum district to China passed 170 farms, 30 of them are rich, the rest are poor and average. Among air moving was 59 of the Communists and Komsomol members. This suggests that the Communists and the Komsomol are members of the rising kind of economy.

Reasons for moving are as follows:

1. There have been major mistakes in practical planning and economic management.
2. Distortions in political and economic Affairs.
3. The weakness of revolutionary laws.
4. The weakness of rural organizations.
5. Bais honor and Kazakh clans and patrimonial relations, good value authority in China.

These five cases were the reason for moving to China.

In these documents, as we see, Kazakhs, who crossed borders, the Soviet government called them "gangs", "counter-revolutionary". The Kazakh groups in China did big things at a crossing of Kazakhs abroad.

Among them was the famous Kazakh Raiymzhan Marsekov. He was one of the first in the history of the Alash intelligentsia and spent a lot of organizational work to involve the Kazakhs in the movement of Alash.

According to the OGPU, the purpose of the Kazakh center, headed by Raimzhan Marsekov abroad, was the following:

- a) Organization, leadership of counter-revolutionary groups on the territory of the USSR;
- b) Organization of a group of armed gangs for the mass admission of the population to China.
- (c) Providing specific armed assistance to the rebels.

The counter-revolutionary Central Council was held to implement the tasks. It was invited to the rich who escaped from the USSR. The first Council was held in the house of the chief of the volost head of Koutaba with the participation of 20 people in May 1930 on the question of strengthening of gang structures on Chinese soil everywhere to protect from the USSR.

Salykov Argynbek, born in 1907, a resident of the village koytas Kurchum district of East Kazakhstan region, said: in 1930, the authorities took the cattle to the farm. In 1931 the country was united into a collective farm. Bais knackered animals. Some were imprisoned for 10-15 years, the land was transferred. Some rich people fled to the side, to China. They were joined by some poor mercenaries. The government turned out to be their "gangs." In 1931, in the mountains there were battles between the "gang" and the NKVD.

Those who made up the "gang" were mostly poor. They drove the cattle to China. "Bandits" really were people who ran from death. In some houses at night they brought cattle (Zhao: 2017).

This is the state of the population moving to China in the main. "Bandila" population in the armed forces, that in our time of hibernation for the good of the country, such that to break the deadlock (Eerovengadam: 2019, pp.280–292).

In General, it is difficult to accurately answer the difficult question of how many Kazakhs moved from the border regions of Kazakhstan to China. However, according to the state planning Committee, from autumn 1930 to autumn 1931 the population of the border areas of Kazakhstan decreased by 87 thousand people. These people are mostly Chinese passes. Since in this period in Western China, the Chinese side numbered about 60 thousand Kazakh invaders (Askhat et al.: 2019, pp.381-397).

In Altai and Tarbagatai only from hunger and repressions of 1933 run 10 thousand families, 30 thousand people (Omarbekov: 1992, pp.38-43).

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the resettlement of Kazakhs in the years of collectivization is the most intense and difficult period in the history of the Kazakh Diaspora. The pass abroad to China has acquired a mass character, as we said above. The relocation of representatives of the national bourgeoisie, considered from an early time, the economic support of the Kazakh society, had a negative impact not only on the economic and demographic crisis, but also on the decomposition of the centuries-old traditional economy.

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