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Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

E-mail: edu.history@bk.ru

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РГП на ПХВ Институт истории и этнологии им. Ч.Ч. Валиханова КН МНВО РК

Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

E-mail: edu.history@bk.ru

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST FAMINE IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE EARLY 1920S

*Makhabbat M. Kozybayeva*¹

¹Branch of the Ch.Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology in Astana
(11/5, Kabanbai Batyr Ave., 010017 Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan)
PhD, Branch Director, Leading Researcher
 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7223-2439>. E-mail: koz.mahabbat_85@mail.ru

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Abstract. *Introduction.* To date, a comprehensive study of the famine of 1921–1922 in Kazakhstan and its consequences, including the activities of international organizations in the fight against hunger and its consequences, remains one of the topical issues of national history. *Goals and objectives.* To study the activities of international humanitarian organizations in the fight against famine and its consequences in the territory of Kazakhstan. *Results.* The article examines the activities of providing assistance to the starving population of Kazakhstan of such international organizations as the American Relief Administration (ARA), the Quaker Friends Society (QFC), the Catholic Mission (Vatican Mission), Mezhrabpomgol, the Red Cross Society and others. The article shows the areas of their activities, the specifics and results of their work. International organizations have made a great contribution to the fight against famine in Kazakhstan, in a short period of time provided food and medical assistance, organized a network of food points and canteens for adults and children, and collaborated with orphanages and medical institutions. All humanitarian organizations worked on the basis of special agreements, which stipulated the conditions for granting them the right to free transportation of products by rail, the allocation of cars and horse-drawn vehicles, premises and warehouses, the protection of goods, equipment and maintenance of nutrition points, free use of telegraph and telephone communications. The activities of foreign humanitarian organizations helped the starving population of Kazakhstan return to normal when the famine in its most acute form passed, and the country faced a new task to eliminate its consequences.

Keywords: Famine, famine relief commission, international organizations, canteens, food aid, medical assistance, humanitarian mission

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1920 ЖЫЛДЫҢ БАСЫНДА ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ АШТЫҚҚА ҚАРСЫ КҮРЕСКЕН ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҰЙЫМДАР

Махаббат Мәлікқызы Қозыбаева¹

¹Астана қаласындағы Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институтының филиалы (11/5-үй, Қабанбай батыр даңғ., 050010 Астана, Қазақстан Республикасы)

PhD докторы, филиалының директоры, жетекші ғылыми қызметкер

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7223-2439>. E-mail: koz.mahabbat_85@mail.ru

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Аңдатпа. *Kіріспе.* Бүгінгі күнге дейін Қазақстандағы 1921–1922 жылдардағы ашаршылықты жан-жақты зерттеу және оның зардаптары, соның ішінде аштықпен және оның зардаптарымен күресудегі халықаралық ұйымдардың қызметі ұлттық тарихтың өзекті мәселелерінің бірі болып қала береді. *Зерттеудің мақсаты және міндеттері* – Қазақстан аумағында аштықпен және оның зардаптарымен күресудегі халықаралық гуманитарлық ұйымдардың қызметін зерттеу болып табылады. *Нәтижелер.* Мақалада Американың көмек көрсету басқармасы (АРА), Квакер достарының қоғамы (КДҚ), Католик Миссиясы (Ватикан Миссиясы), Межрабпомгол, Қызыл Крест Қоғамы және басқа ұйымдардың ашаршылықпен күресудегі қызметтері зерделенген. Мақалада олардың қызметінің бағыттары, жұмысының ерекшеліктері мен нәтижелері көрсетілген. Халықаралық ұйымдар Қазақстандағы аштықпен күресуге үлкен үлес қосты, аз уақыт ішінде азық-түлік пен медициналық көмек көрсетті, ересектер мен балаларға арналған тамақтандыру пункттері мен асханалар желісін ұйымдастырды, балалар үйлерімен және емдеу мекемелерімен бірлесе жұмыс істеді. Барлық гуманитарлық ұйымдар арнайы келісімдер негізінде жұмыс жасады. Оларға темір жол көлігімен өнімді тегін тасымалдау құқығын беру, автомобильдер мен ат көліктерін, үй-жайлар мен қоймаларды бөлу, тауарларды, жабдықтарды қорғау және техникалық қызмет көрсету, тамақтану пункттерін, телеграф және телефон байланысын тегін пайдалану шарттарын қарастырды. Шетелдік гуманитарлық ұйымдар аштықтан зардап шеккен Қазақстан халқының қалыпты жағдайға оралуына көмектесті.

Түйін сөздер: Ашаршылық, ашаршылыққа ұшырағандарға көмек беруші комиссия, халықаралық ұйымдар, асхана, азық-түлікпен көмектесу, медициналық көмек, гуманитарлық миссия

Алғыс. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы Ғылым және жоғары білім министрлігінің «1921–1922 жылдардағы Қазақстандағы жаппай ашаршылық және оның салдарлары (жаңа архивтік және жазбаша дереккөздер негізінде)» тақырыбындағы гранттық қаржыландыру жобасын жүзеге асыру аясында орындалды (жеке тіркеу нөмірі: АР 09259227).

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ В БОРЬБЕ С ГОЛОДОМ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ В НАЧАЛЕ 1920-Х ГГ.

Махаббат Маликовна Козыбаева¹

¹Филиал Института истории и этнологии имени Ч.Ч. Валиханова в г. Астана (д. 11/5, пр. Кабанбай батыра, 010017 Астана, Республика Казахстан)

доктор PhD, директор филиала, ведущий научный сотрудник

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7223-2439>. E-mail: koz.mahabbat_85@mail.ru

Аннотация. *Введение.* На сегодня всестороннее изучение голода 1921–1922 гг. в Казахстане и его последствий, в том числе деятельности международных организаций в борьбе с голодом и его последствиями, остается одним из актуальных вопросов отечественной истории. *Цель и задачи исследования* – изучить деятельность международных гуманитарных организаций в борьбе с голодом и его последствиями на территории Казахстана. *Результаты.* В статье изучена деятельность по оказанию помощи голодающему населению Казахстана таких международных организаций, как Американская администрация помощи (АРА), Общество друзей квакеров (ОДК), Католическая миссия (миссия Ватикана), Межрабпомгол, Общество Красного Креста и других. В статье показаны районы их деятельности, специфика и результаты работы. Международные организации внесли большой вклад в дело борьбы с голодом в Казахстане, в короткий период времени осуществили продовольственную и медицинскую помощь, организовали сеть питательных пунктов и столовых для взрослых и детей, сотрудничали с детскими домами и медицинскими учреждениями. Все гуманитарные организации работали на основании специальных соглашений, где прописывались условия о предоставлении им права безвозмездной перевозки продуктов по железным дорогам, выделении авто и гужевого транспорта, помещений и складов, охраны грузов, оборудования и обслуживания питательных пунктов, бесплатного пользования телеграфной и телефонной связью. Деятельность иностранных гуманитарных организаций помогла голодающему населению Казахстана войти в нормальное русло, когда голод в своей наиболее острой форме миновал, и перед страной встала новая задача по ликвидации его последствий.

Ключевые слова: Голод, комиссия помощи голодающим, международные организации, столовые, продовольственная помощь, медицинская помощь, гуманитарная миссия

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Introduction

To date, a comprehensive study of the famine of 1921–1922 in Kazakhstan and its consequences, including the activities of foreign organizations in the fight against famine and its consequences remains one of the topical issues of national history. It must be admitted that the absolute number of starving people and those who died from the famine of 1921–1922 has not yet been established, since not all cases of death were timely registered and taken into account by local and central statistical bodies, and some of the documents were completely removed from archival funds. In turn, the open statement of the Soviet government about the famine in the summer of 1921, its appeal to the international community and the governments of individual countries with requests for help in obtaining international loans and credits, made it possible (in a fairly short time, by joint efforts) to organize work to help the starving people. Foreign humanitarian organizations have made a great contribution to the fight against famine in Soviet Russia and, in particular, in Kazakhstan, provided food and medical assistance in a short period of time, organized a network of nutritious points and canteens for adults and children, collaborated with orphanages and medical institutions. Despite studying various aspects of the famine of 1921–1922, the activity of foreign humanitarian organizations in the fight against famine and its consequences in the territory of Kazakhstan remains a poorly studied research issue.

Materials and Methods

Methodological basis of the study was the principle of historicism, since the object of study was studied in its evolutionary development and underwent changes in the indicated period. In the course of the study,

when studying archival sources, such general scientific methods as analysis, synthesis, statistical method, as well as special historical methods (historical-typological, problem-chronological, historical-systematic methods) were used. All these areas were united by a single methodological program based on the goal research. Rare archival documents identified in domestic and foreign archives, such as the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSA RK), the State Archive of the Russian Federation (SA RF), the Russian State Archive of Contemporary History, acted as a source base (RSACH), the State Archive of the Kostanay region (SA KR) and others. The revealed archival materials are represented mainly by office documents (protocols, reports, information messages) and statistical data. The theoretical basis of scientific research was the work of foreign and domestic scholars who have made a great contribution to the study of various aspects of the socio-economic history of Kazakhstan.

Discussion

The issue of famine as a socio-economic and demographic catastrophe and the role of foreign humanitarian organizations in helping the starving was often raised in the academic literature, in particular, in the works of both foreign and Kazakh researchers who studied certain aspects of the famine of the early 1920s in Kazakhstan. The first works on the famine of the early 1920s in Soviet Russia and interaction with foreign states in the fight against famine were written by party workers and were of a propaganda and ideological nature (Radek, 1921). A special place in the study of the activities of foreign humanitarian organizations in the fight against famine in Kazakhstan is occupied by the collection "Golod 1921–1922" (Golod, 1922), published by the representative office of the Russian Red Cross Society in America. The collection provides a comprehensive description of the famine in the RSFSR and the main areas of assistance to the starving, focuses on the specifics of the work of foreign humanitarian missions in its individual provinces. The work of N.I. Mardarovsky "Famine in Kirghizstan and the fight against crop shortages" (Mardarovsky, 1922), in which the author analyzes the causes of the famine of 1921–1922, and also determines the special role of various charitable organizations in helping the starving. Soviet historians Polyakov Yu.A. (Polyakov, 1967, 1975) and E.M. Khenkin (Khenkin, 1988) in their writings identified the causes of famine in the backwardness of agriculture and the consequences of the civil war and drought, and noted the role of international organizations in the fight against hunger in Soviet Russia. The Kazakh scholars, such as M.K. Kozybayev (Kozybayev, 2006), T.O. Omarbekov (Omarbekov, 1997), Zh.B. Abylkhozhin (Abylkhozhin, 1991), M.K. Koygeldiev (Koygeldiev, 2004), S.O. Smagulova (Smagulova, 2019) raised various aspects of the famine in the transition period as the consequences of the direct impact of the Soviet government on the transformation of the traditional economy and socio-economic processes in the Kazakh steppe. Also, the works of researchers A.N. Alekseenko (Alekseenko, 1993), M.Kh. Assylbekov, A.B. Galiev (Assylbekov, Galiev, 1991), B.A. Mussaev (Mussaev, 2005) and others are devoted to the study of socio-demographic processes during the famine of the early 1920s. History of the activities of individual charitable organizations during the famine of 1921–1922 was covered by Russian researchers V. Schmidt (Schmidt, 2018), N.V. Usmanov (Usmanov, 2007; 2007a, 2015), G.G. Tsidenkov (Tsidenkov, 2018), T.P. Nazarova (Nazarova, 2010) and others. The works of foreign authors Edmondson Charles (Edmondson, 1977) and Bertrand M. Patenaude (Patenaude, 2002) highlight the Soviet policy to combat the famine of 1921 and the American relief expedition to Soviet Russia. In general, the general trends of domestic and foreign historiography show that the role of foreign organizations in the fight against famine in Kazakhstan in the early 1920s and the results of their work in the context of the consequences of this large-scale catastrophe still remain a little-studied research problem.

Results

In 1921–1922 the famine broke out on the territory of the RSFSR, taking on an unprecedented scale. The main causes of the famine were the civil war and the strict food policy of the Bolsheviks in conditions of drought and crop failure. Unprecedented famine, along with the affected regions of Kazakhstan, covered thirty-five provinces, Samara, Saratov provinces, the Volga region, Southern Ukraine, Crimea, Bashkiria, partly the Urals and Western Siberia suffered greatly. In August 1921, as part of the Kazakh ASSR, the following areas were officially included in the number of starving provinces: the Ural, Orenburg, Aktobe, Bukeyev provinces, the Kustanai province (excluding Kustanai district) and the special Adayevsky district (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 214).

Kazakhstan suffered more than other regions of the RSFSR covered by crop failure: under the blows of crop failure and mass loss of livestock, the economic life of the Kazakh Republic was shaken to the ground. While the agricultural population, with timely seed assistance, could still quite quickly restore the economy, the nomadic population living in cattle breeding, even with great support, needed years to revive the economy. In addition, the agricultural population of the region was easily removed from their places and moved to other agricultural regions - Ukraine and the central regions of Russia. This resettlement soon took on a mass character and was considered by the population as a chance for salvation from starvation. The nomadic population usually lived far from cities and railway stations and, due to isolation and economic life, rarely moved, which led to high mortality on the ground (SA RF, F. 1064. I. 1. C. 88. P. 55). In November 1921, the number of starving people in Kazakhstan amounted to 1,508 thousand people (or 1/3 of the population of the republic), and by March 1922 it reached more than 2,300 thousand people. (Alekseenko, 1993: 52).

Organizing the fight against hunger was a big test for the new government. In the summer of 1921, the Central Emergency Commission for Assistance to the Starving was created in Russia, which included all government bodies and institutions. In Kazakhstan, the republican commission to help the starving was headed by the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Kazakhstan, Seytkali Mendeshiev. Also, special commissions were created to assist the starving at the provincial and district executive committees of the republic. In order to alleviate the situation of the starving provinces, the mandatory food tax was removed from them, material support was provided in the amount of 50 million rubles to assist the nomadic population, and public catering was organized for the starving through canteens and food points. In prosperous regions of the USSR, representative offices of the Kazakh ASSR were opened to organize assistance to the starving. However, the slow flow of food resources and the almost complete lack of food supplies within the starving provinces with a chronic lack of funds, the vastness of the territory with poor communication and lack of horse-drawn transport put the work of the commissions to help the starving in an extremely difficult and hopeless situation (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 6B).

The Soviet government did not have enough of its own resources to help all the starving, and it was not possible to obtain foreign loans, since the country was in an economic blockade established by the Entente countries. In this situation, at the request of Lenin, the famous writer A.M. Gorky and Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church Tikhon in the summer of 1921 wrote appeals to the world community calling for help for the starving. These appeals were published in major world publications, and also sent to the personal addresses of well-known foreign politicians, after which several dozen foreign humanitarian organizations immediately responded to the call, ready to send their humanitarian missions to the starving regions of Soviet Russia, including Kazakhstan (RSACH, F. 3. I. 51. C. 7. P. 11).

Directly on the territory of Kazakhstan, the following foreign aid organizations operated: American Relief Administration – ARA (American Relief Administration), the Anglo-American Society of Friends (Quakers), the Pope's Relief Catholic Mission, the Red Cross Society and others who assisted local authorities in organizing famine relief. All humanitarian missions worked on the basis of special agreements, which stipulated the conditions for granting them the right to free transportation of products by rail, the allocation of cars and horse-drawn vehicles, premises and warehouses, the protection of goods, equipment, maintenance of nutrition points, free use of telegraph and telephone communications. In October 1921, the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee ordered all the people's commissariats and provincial executive committees to accept the requirements of the listed foreign organizations for steadfast fulfillment within 48 hours from the date of receipt and subject to minimizing all existing formalities. Servicing all the needs of these organizations, monitoring the transportation of their goods, taking measures to search for lagging behind and missing cars was entrusted to the Commission for Assistance to the Starving at the People's Commissariat of Food (SA KR, F. P-670. I. 1. C. 10. P. 1).

One of the first organizations to help the starving, which launched its activities in Kazakhstan, was the American Relief Administration (ARA), headed at that time by US Secretary of Commerce G. Hoover. Prior to appearing in Soviet Russia, the ARA provided assistance to the famine-stricken in thirteen European countries affected by the First World War and the associated economic crisis. She had a streamlined and ramified apparatus, which gained considerable experience in previous work. The ARA began its mission in Russia after the signing of the Riga Agreement of August 20, 1921, according to which its activities provided for the provision of

humanitarian assistance to the starving population, subject to the complete independence of actions and the maintenance of its structures at the expense of local authorities (SA RF, F. 1058. I. 1. C. 947. Pp. 112–114). At first, the ARA agreed to help only children and the sick. At the same time, food in canteens was given out only to children under the age of 14, and it was forbidden to take it home. However, due to the fact that most of the starving children did not even have the opportunity to reach nutritional points, after numerous negotiations and the allocation of additional funding by the US Congress in 1922, the ARA began to provide assistance to the adult starving population.

In Kazakhstan, the ARA began its work in November 1921. Prior to that, on October 28, 1921, the Central Commission for Relief under the CEC was preliminary notified of the American Organization for Assistance to the Starving, preparing to leave Moscow for the Kazakh Republic, for which it was necessary to prepare premises, warehouses, and canteens with full equipment. Arriving organization ARA gradually launched its activities in the city of Orenburg, then extended its work to the entire Orenburg province and to Aktyubinsk, where a huge number of refugees from the steppes accumulated. In general, the activities of the Orenburg office of the ARA extended to the Orenburg province, to which the southern cantons of Bashkiria were also tied in terms of supply, and to the Aktobe region, and the remaining provinces of the KSSR were under the jurisdiction of other offices of the ARA: the Kustanai province was part of the scope of the Ufa office, Ural and Bukey provinces – Saratov (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 118. P. 97).

Thanks to the activities of the ARA in the Orenburg province from November to December 1921, the number of canteens and the number of eaters increased dramatically: if in November there were 186 canteens, where 24,480 people ate. children, then in May 1922, with the assistance of the ARA, it was possible to organize 1002 canteens with a coverage of 255,345 people. children. From the spring of 1922, the ARA began to feed the adult population: in May, the number of adults fed in the province amounted to 499,612 people (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. L.7). In the Aktobe region, from January to August 1922, the number of canteens of the ARA increased from 319 to 527 with an increase in the number of children served from 25,000 to 89,718 people. The number of adults eating from April to August 1922 increased from 138,000 to 156,781 (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 7).

In the summer of 1922, the ARA extended its work to the Ural province, where by June 15, 1922, 190 canteens were organized, serving 65,979 children and 180,313 adults. In June 1922, 45,000 starving rations were assigned to the Bukey province. In July 1922, there were 30 canteens in the Kustanai province, in which 35,040 children and 36,600 people were fed. adults (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 7–7B). In June-July 1922, 339,508 children and 860,041 adults, including 240,000 people who lived in the regions of the Bashkir Republic, received food in canteens and warehouses of the Orenburg branch of the ARA (Usmanov, 2007: 114). At the same time, the ARA demanded that basic food be preserved in all children's canteens and in all canteens of orphanages, where it organized its own additional food, and also supplied rations to the starving, whom the communal department of the city of Orenburg attracted to public works to combat the unsanitary state of the city.

On the whole, the ARA carried out work not only on catering, but also on the provision of humanitarian assistance. So, in the period from November 1921 to August 1922, she provided humanitarian assistance to Kazakhstan in the amount of 1809 wagons in the form of food, clothing, medicines, things used in everyday life and household (CSA RK, F. 320. I. 1 C. 33. P. 76). In addition, the organization took an active part in the construction of a water supply system in the city of Orenburg, offered to supply nets and food to fishermen for catching fish in the Urals and distribute it free of charge to the population. The ARA made other proposals, but they were due to certain costs, which the republic could not make due to the lack of the necessary financial and material resources.

However, the Soviet government accepted the work of the ARA with great distrust and fear, and local officials even tried to interfere with its work. The scientific literature often mentions the opposition between the interests of the ARA and the Soviet leadership, primarily due to ideological differences that caused official structures to worry about the public activities of ARA agents. According to official information, the activities of the ARA caused a lot of criticism from the local population. The reports of the commissions mentioned that the ARA spent significant financial resources from the local budget on the maintenance of the administrative apparatus. One of the problems was also considered the absence of the Central Directorate of the ARA for the

KSSR and the actual administrative division of the republic into its branches. Conflicts often arose in the places of work of its representatives, which affected the moral and psychological situation. Since September 1922, the number of the population supplied with food by the ARA in the Kazakh provinces began to steadily decline, and in May 1923 the ARA completed its work in the Kustanai province, and in the summer of that year curtailed its activities in Orenburg and other regions (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 8).

Another foreign aid organization that worked in difficult areas was the religious Society of Friends of the Quakers. This society has worked in Russia since 1916 and provided assistance to refugees transferred from the front of the First World War to the Samara region. His activities continued for some time after the revolution, but soon had to stop due to lack of supplies from England and America. Between February and September 1921, the English and American branches of the society united, after which it again began humanitarian work. In Kazakhstan, the work of Quakers was carried out mainly in the Kustanai province, where they arrived in June 1922 from the city of Buzuluk, Samara province. According to eyewitnesses, compared to the ARA, this famine relief organization did not require any maintenance or expenses from the local authorities, since it paid its own expenses. The Quakers in the famine-stricken areas took the entire starving population into their own dependencies, supplying them with food, linen and clothing, medicines, seeds, and even agricultural implements. They carried out work in the Uritsky, Denisovsky, Adamovsky, and then Semiozerny districts of the Kustanai province. In July 1922, the Quakers brought in 45,000 poods of food, which were spent on feeding the hungry in these areas. In June 1922, the Quakers allocated 70,546 rations to the Kustanai province (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 8B).

Local authorities reported that, compared to the ARA, the JEC worked quietly, unobtrusively, and with the most insignificant apparatus. The Quakers extended the distribution of food to the limits of the volost, leaving the further disposal of food to the volost famine relief committees. The Society of Quaker Friends came closer to the interests of the population. Representatives of the Quakers independently traveled around the areas of their activity and strictly observed their principle: "Without religion, without a party, without nationalities, hasten to help the starving." Based on the analysis of the work of charitable organizations, it was recommended to extend the stay of the UEC in the Kustanai province and in other nearby regions in order to provide the necessary food assistance to that part of the population that, for various reasons, was left without sowing (CSA RK, F. 1215. I.1. C. 20. P. 10).

Assistance to the starving Kazakh provinces was also provided by the Catholic Mission (Vatican Mission), which came to Orenburg at the end of January 1923. On the territory of Kazakhstan, since March 1922, this organization has expanded its activities to Orenburg, Aktyubinsk, Akbulak and Dzhurun Aktobe province. In addition, its task was to provide food for children and the unemployed in the city of Orenburg. As of March 5, 1923, the Catholic Mission had already organized the work of 275 canteens throughout Russia, where it provided food for 95,000 people, 6 distribution points for adults operated at its expense, and 250 shelters, orphanages and hospitals were provided with food and medicine. At the same time, the calorie content of hot meals provided by the Catholic Mission was higher than American rations and amounted to 800 calories for children under 14 years old and 1500 calories for children over 14 years old and adults (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 113. P. 97 rev.).

As of April 1, 1923, the Catholic Mission has already opened 704 canteens with service for 124,400 people, of which in Orenburg - for 20,580 people. In addition, humanitarian aid to the mission in the form of 3,905 poods of medicines and clothing was distributed in Orenburg and the districts. In the Orenburg province and other regions of the Kazakh steppe, thanks to the active work of the Catholic Mission, in May 1923 there were 207 canteens that provided food for 25,430 people, including 1,872 adults and 23,558 children. In Orenburg itself, 5 free canteens for 994 people were opened. from among the refugees, the unemployed, the disabled, the prisoners of the arrest house and students. For the period from March 13 to May 1, 1923, an additional 846 dry rations were issued by the mission according to the lists of those in special need. In the period from April 30 to May 6, 1923, the Catholic Mission held a "Week of Help for the Child", when in large cities of Russia its branches distributed 20 tons of baby food, 200 sets of clothes and 200 sets of linen and medicines in the amount of 25,000 US dollars. In connection with a good harvest and overcoming the famine at the all-Russian level, the branch of the Catholic Mission in Orenburg completed its work on June 20, 1923 (Tsidenkov, 2018: 237).

The Mezhrabkompomgol (International Working Committee to help the starving in Russia) under the

Comintern, which was created in 1921 on the initiative of Lenin, also helped the starving Kazakhstan. It received funds mainly from foreign workers and donations in favor of the starving Russia, and gave out rations primarily to the workers. According to the authorities, this organization has shown good commercial talent, selling clothes received from Moscow and buying food for orphanages in the Orenburg and Aktobe provinces with the proceeds. In total, 13 orphanages in both provinces were catering to the Orenburg subdivision of the Mezhrabkom, for which 1136 rations were issued (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 113. P. 97). On his initiative, at the expense of the Communist Party of Belgium, an orphanage was opened in Aktyubinsk, where more than 100 orphans found shelter. A kitchen-dining room was organized on the basis of the orphanage, where children were taught culinary arts and meals were prepared for a paid canteen, the proceeds of which went to the maintenance of the orphanage (SA RF, F. R-1064. I. 6. C. 56. P. 114). Also, the transfer of one tractor to the Stepnaya Commune agricultural artel should be attributed to its industrial assistance. Chiefs often conducted inspections of such orphanages and taught pupils various professions. In general, the Orenburg branch of Mezhrabpomgol in the period from April to July 1922 provided a monthly issuance of 4 to 5 thousand rations for adults, in the period from May to August 1922 - from 300 to 520 rations for children. In the period from June to August 1922, the organization provided 500 meals a month in children's canteens (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 8).

If the listed foreign aid organizations developed their activities mainly in cities, then servicing distant areas was under the jurisdiction of the medical and nutritional detachments of the Commissioner of the Russian Red Cross Society for the KSSR. The Red Cross worked closely with the CEC's Central Commission for Famine Relief, so food and medical care plans were developed jointly by both organizations. The Red Cross organized detachments in especially needy areas, but often found itself in a difficult situation due to the unsettled issue of the Center on the transfer of hungry cargo within the Kazakh Republic, since it did not have permission to free transportation of its cargo by rail, both in the form of a recipient and a sender. Therefore, he often had to resort to the practice of issuing powers of attorney to receive goods by rail. In turn, food was transported to remote villages and nomads by caravan route (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 113. P. 98).

The Red Cross provided food and medical assistance, mainly among the Kazakh population of the Orenburg, Aktobe, Kustanai and Bukey provinces. In the Ural province, a Ukrainian medical and nutritional detachment carried out its activities, dispensing up to 4,000 rations daily. Meals were mainly provided to pregnant women, children under 14 years of age and other starving people according to the lists provided by the pomgol and local village councils. In general, about 14 thousand people were provided with food through the Red Cross as of July 1922 (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 116. P. 8b).

By 1923, the total number of Red Cross detachments working in the KSSR increased to 8 with 66 medical and nutritional stations (SA RF, F. 1065. I. 2. C. 113. P. 99). Employees of the Red Cross provided medical and food assistance, cooperated with orphanages and medical institutions, canteens. Obviously, the Red Cross Society tried various measures to mitigate the consequences of the famine in the republic and, in particular, in the Orenburg province. However, the Red Cross existed solely on donations and had extremely meager funds, which significantly limited its activities.

Conclusion

Thanks to the joint efforts of the government and foreign humanitarian organizations, the acute famine in the Kazakh steppe was removed by the end of the summer of 1922, when only orphans and part of the population, completely devastated by hunger, remained in need of help. However, foreign famine relief organizations played a decisive role at the final stage of the fight against the consequences of famine, when activities were carried out in the state and locally, the essence of which was to eliminate the consequences of famine and improve the standard of living of the population in distressed regions.

In addition to the mentioned organizations, other foreign organizations came to the aid of the Kazakh population, such as the Nansen Committee, various religious and charitable organizations that organized medical and food units, placed patients in temporary mobile hospitals, collaborated with orphanages and medical institutions, nutrition centers. The Soviet leadership with great gratitude stated the desire of many foreign organizations to take part in organizing assistance to the starving, noted their contribution with letters of thanks. In general, foreign humanitarian organizations, together with the Soviet government, in a short period of time provided food and medical assistance of an unprecedented scale and saved thousands of people from death.

Activities of foreign humanitarian organizations helped the starving population of Kazakhstan return to normal when the famine in its most acute form was over, and the country faced a new task to eliminate its consequences.

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 SA KR — State archive of Kostanay region
 SA RF — State Archive of the Russian Federation

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 ГАКО — Государственный архив Костанайской области
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Редакция мен баспаның мекен-жайы:
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ҚР ҒЖБМ ҒК Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология институты ШЖҚ РМК
Тел.: +7 (727) 261-67-19, +7 (727) 272-47-59

Е-mail: edu.history@bk.ru
Журнал сайты: <https://edu.e-history.kz>

Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов ат. ТжЭИ басылған:
050010 Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28-үй