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Stalinist Repression in the Soviet Union and the history of the Akmola women's camp in Kazakhstan (1937-1953)

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Abstract

Relevance. During the Soviet Union, the administrative and command group headed by I.V. Stalin established a totalitarian regime in society. The whole life of society was under control. Those who resisted were repressed, persecuted, imprisoned, and sentenced to death. In addition, Soviet Union created the Gulag system of camps. Some of them were located on the territory of Kazakhstan. The center was Karlag, located on the territory of Karaganda region.

Purpose. One of its units was called the women's camp of traitors who sold their homeland in Akmola (ALJIR), which was called Point 26. This camp operated from 1937 to 1953. Thousands of innocent women were imprisoned there for a period of 3-8 years. In this camp, women of state and public figures known to the Soviet Union and well-known to Kazakhstan were detained. It was one of the most tragic pages in the history of mankind.

Methodology. This topic has not been fully studied yet. Therefore, the authors consider it appropriate to provide information in the article on the basis of archival documents, memoirs and scientific research about the women's camp, which was previously located on the territory of Akmola region in Kazakhstan. In order to study the history of these repressions, it is necessary to take a comprehensive approach from a theoretical and methodological point of view.

Conclusions. The history of the Akmola women's camp in Kazakhstan is a terrible period in the history of the world. Therefore, it is necessary to prepare joint scientific projects, write research papers and translate them into several languages of the world, make documentaries, show them to the people of the world, and present them.

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Keywords: Gulag; Karlag; prison; totalitarianism; enemies of people.

Introduction

From the 1930s to the mid-1950s, camps and their units subordinate to the State Political Administration – People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (OGPU-NKVD) system were located on the territory of Kazakhstan, which caused the fate of thousands of people to suffer. Currently, taking into account the fact that such an extensive camp system covers a huge territory and lives in the status of a state within the state, it is not difficult to imagine the fate of the Kazakh people displaced from the ancestral settlement. For example, the famous Karlag, which is located in central Kazakhstan, is also worth 1 million. It was located on an area of 780 thousand hectares, covered the land of three districts of Karaganda region, where about 120 thousand livestock, 22 thousand people were displaced [1]. The Stalinist repressed intelligence was persecuted under Article № 58 on charges of “Enemies of people”. Some of them were shot, imprisoned, and sent to correctional labor camps. One of the camps of the same gulag system – women's camp of the betrayed Akmola homeland (ALJIR) was established on the territory of the Akmola region of Kazakhstan, where thousands of representatives of the intelligence of the Soviet Union also suffered from imprisonment [2]. Each mother, recognized as the wife of the “Enemy of the people”, was sentenced to a term of 3-8 years, and from 1937 to 1954, the fate of many people was in a difficult situation. In general, Point 26 to the question of how many captive women were sitting in this camp, the former leaders of the camp could not give a clear answer. Everyone said different things. On average, about 22 thousand women prisoners suffered here. It turns out that people of different professions, from the elderly housewives to the poet, writer, scientist, singer, dancer, artist, director, doctor, party member, komsomol member, trade union worker, stenographer, teacher, and even animal doctor were abused [3; 4].

During the Soviet Union, camps were built on the territory of Kazakhstan, and millions of political prisoners were held. In the so-called “ALJIR” camp situated on the Esil river in Akmola region, wives of well-known citizens of the country were captured and tortured. Our country has experienced such a difficult period. According to the researchers, in the 20-50 years of the XX century, 103 thousand people were convicted in political captivity on the territory of Kazakhstan. 52 thousand people were shot. Giant camps were created on the vast territory of the Soviet Union, and the central authorities subjected tens of thousands of innocent people under Article 58 to “Enemies of people”, such as Karlag, Steplag, Peschanny, Lugovoy, Dalny, and ALJIR to unbearable “hell” suffering. The people who have not learned from history have never been able to move forward. To become a country, first of all, it is necessary to fully restore historical reality, use it calmly and be able to give a fair assessment of everything [5; 6]. The years of suffering that have befallen the people do not affect their behavior and dignity. Man-made class struggle, political repression affected the psychology of Kazakh nation and destroyed us. In 1997, by the decree of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, the “Year of national peace and remembrance of victims of

political repression” was established, and May 31 was submitted as “Day of remembrance of victims of political repression”. The main purpose of this instruction is to strengthen the unity of the brotherhood of the peoples of Kazakhstan, who together raised the history of Kazakhstan [7-9].

Materials and Methods

The materials for the study were archival data from the documents of the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK) and “ALJIR, Collection of Memories” have been used to write this research article. The analysis of other research papers on the topic of the Gulag and repression in Kazakhstan was carried out, and references to them were made as well. Collections of documents and data in this direction were collected and used for the preparation of a scientific article. In the work “The black book of communism”, prepared jointly with western historians, it is written about the camps that “The 30s of the XX century were marked by unprecedented repression, the emergence of an expanded camp system. The Gulag archives available today allow us to accurately reflect the development of camps in these years, various reconstructions, the flow and number of prisoners, their distribution to work in accordance with their economic suitability and type. There are data on the deprivation of liberty of persons, as well as gender, age, nationality, and level of education. However, very important points remain in the shadows: the Gulag administration conducted a fairly accurate accounting of prisoners. But there are no statistics on those who did not reach their destination, died in prison or during an endless transfer [8].

US historian-sovetologist R. Conquest [9] concluded in his article that “If we take as a basis the number of 1 million people, then knowing the average length of stay of prisoners in prisons before they are sent to the camp, we can calculate the population. Gulag. According to this methodology, it increased by 6-8 million people in two years. This, apparently, is a very underestimated indicator, since the time spent in provincial prisons was shorter than in Moscow, based on authors' calculations. The author considers it doubtful to try to determine the number of convicts, calculating the capital investments for each employee. Prison labor was often used where there was no question of any capital investment. Any small number does not seem to be true. Thus, although the available demographic data do not allow us to accurately determine the quantitative indicator of the Gulag, other indirect methods are irrefutable evidence of an increase in mortality during this period. Any attempt to prove the opposite is not visible from the point of view of the scientific point of view” [9]. According to the French historian N. Wert [10] wrote that before the opening of the Gulag archive, the number of prisoners in the climax period was from 2.3 million to 15 million. According to current open documents, in the late 30s there were about 2 million prisoners, and in March 1953, when I.V. Stalin died there were 2.5 million. Special settlers attached to the Gulag land “special settlers” and prisoners of Labor-Correctional colonies should be added to them. Approximately 1.2

million in 1939 and 2.7 million in 1953. Currently, there are changes in statistics on the number of prisoners and deportees only due to the fact that in the future they are supplemented with data on newly admitted and released persons [10; 11].

Russian scientist N. Belova [12] in her scientific article "History of the Gulag in modern history" wrote that "An undoubted achievement of Russian historiography – G. Ivanova considers the Gulag as an integral socio-economic phenomenon integrated into the Soviet state system, which is the main and integral part of the Soviet camp system. That is, at the same time as part of the state mechanism and as a principle of its organization, there was also a prison space. The author concluded that analyzing the main trends in the development of the historical and legal direction, the author comes to the conclusion that it should be characterized as repression (lat. repressio-suppression)" [12]. The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, speaking at a meeting in Almaty on May 31, 1997 in memory of the victims of political repression stated "We come here to remember our dear mothers and fathers, compatriots who were victims of political repression during the Soviet government. Knowing the value of the past, continuing their dreams is not only a moral duty, but also one of the main prerequisites for further social development. In order to know the past, to make a deep vision of history, to give it a fair assessment – requires great intelligence and responsibility. There are events in history that cannot be forgotten and are not forgotten. One of them is the Stalinist repression that befell our people" [13]. In order to study the history of these repressions, it is necessary to take a comprehensive approach from a theoretical and methodological point of view. We believe that it is best to use it first in scientific research on the topic, and then in archival data and eyewitness memoirs. In Soviet times, it was impossible to reveal and write this topic. It was only after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the independence of the states that the path was opened. Therefore, after the independence of historians in the Republic of Kazakhstan, a number of studies were conducted. Nevertheless, this issue still requires thorough research.

Results and Discussion

In 1931, the Land of Kazakhstan became a branch of the Gulag. About 20 of its camps have been opened on the territory of Kazakhstan. Political prisoners from all republics were imprisoned there. 60 thousand people sat in the Karlag camp, 18 thousand in Steplag, and 20 thousand in Peschanny. Every year, their number was replenished with military and political prisoners. The regime in these special forces was very strict. All the prisoners were numbered. They worked without days off. Although it was said that prisoners were allowed to write letters twice a year, they did not give such an opportunity. Contacts with external social life were limited. In the 1950s, the number of prisoners increased fourfold [14]. The land area of Karlag in Karaganda region of Kazakhstan is 110 thousand square kilometers. It is comparable to the size of the land of the French state in Europe. At the same time, it was called there was Gulag which was "The main camp management". It is a state within a state that has its own system of government, to which no one is subject. There

were 27 camps in the Gulag system on the territory of Kazakhstan. Many of them were "A special camp". For example, in the "Steplag" in the Zhezkazgan region, which was mentioned above, there were seven thousand people. In the special camps there were many "Enemies of the people", mostly convicted under Article 58 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR). For prisoners, it is allowed to write letters twice a year and receive messages from outside-although the law stipulates that in practice such freedom is not granted. The order was exactly the same as in a concentration camp, the prisoners were checked with their numbers sewn on their backs. In addition, Kazakhstan is subordinate to the "main management of correctional labor camps of the МШТШыекн ша Internal Affairs". The number of camps in Kazakhstan has reached 70 [15]. ALJIR (Akmola camp for wives of traitors to the motherland), 26 Karlag point was established on December 3, 1937 near Akmola. This is the largest and only women's camp on the territory of the USSR in the era of totalitarianism. Without committing any crimes, women had to serve their sentences only because they were the mother, wife, sister, and daughter of those accused of treason. There was no alternative to such a camp in any country in the world. The Soviet leadership believed that in order to break the will of people, it was necessary firstly to break the mother of a woman, distract the child from the mother, suppress her voice and send it behind a barbed wire, and then control it on the principle of its own secrecy [16].

In the late 1920s and early 50s, most of the citizens killed by the totalitarian regime of the USSR were convicted under Article 58 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR of "counter-revolutionary crimes", they had 14 units, which provided for punishment in the form of imprisonment. From one month to the name penalty. In addition, responsibility for relatives and friends was introduced. No political formation of all time has known anything like this. As a rule, according to the operational order of the people's commissar of internal affairs of 1937, members of the family of "enemies of the people", called "family members of traitors to the motherland", "capable of socially dangerous and anti-Soviet actions", for the wives of convicts under the charge of forced labor in correctional camps for a period of at least 5-8 years had a certain period of imprisonment; for "socially dangerous" children, detention in camps of the NKVD and correctional and labor colonies was placed in orphanages of special regime. Sending to the camps was carried out immediately after the sentence was introduced and arrested. This rule applies to women of adolescent age, mothers with a child. Babies were sent to camps with convicted mothers until they reached the age of 1-1.5 years. After that, the children were transferred to the orphanage.

There is no greater grief in the world than a mother who lost her child. Former ALJIR prisoners remember that they came to one of the women in the evening. She decided not to leave his son. Having collected her bags for herself and the child, she believed that they would be together. But when they did not take her son out of prison, his mother went crazy, shuffled suitcases and gave him her things. Then, talking loudly to himself in the cell, he took the children's things and cried. In grief, this woman went crazy, and the child died in an orphanage. On January 6,

1938, the first batch of women with children aged from one to three years arrived in the Akmola camp. The camp consisted of several brick barracks, four towers, and barbed wire. In January and February, prisoners began to arrive continuously. Only 1,600 women came from Butyrka prison. Women were brought to Algeria from all over the country: from Moscow, Leningrad, Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Armenia, and Central Asia. There were not enough places for female prisoners. The newcomers themselves built barracks in the blizzard and put warehouses for hot and cold. Instead of mattresses, straw was thrown on the wooden floor. So they lived like animals. In the Akmola branch of Karlag, more than 18 thousand women convicted at a special meeting of the NKVD remained in prison. Wives, relatives of famous statesmen of the country, military commanders, scientists, writers, diplomats served their sentences here. It is sufficient to recall that Algerians were wives of Bukharin, Kolchak, Yenukidze, Ryskulov, Asfendiyarov, Nurmakov, Mailin, Zhurgenov, the Tukhachevsky Sisters, a singer Lidia Ruslanova, mothers of Bulat Okudzhava and Maya Plisetskaya...

The days flew by, the nights flew by, sometimes cold in winter, and then in summer the steppe breathes from the dry wind. The whole life of ALJIR prisoners was shrouded in a dark gray sun. In the morning there was a general meeting in front of the barracks, and then a bucket of liquid porridge in the dining room. Constant feeling of hunger. The diet of black bread, porridge was only one variety every month for prisoners, regardless of the season. Their bodies were tired, they lacked proteins, fats, and vitamins. It was strictly forbidden to talk about food. Thanks to the hard work of the prisoners, the 26th Karlag point (ALJIR) soon became an effective diversified economy. The women worked from dawn to dusk, dug a pond by hand, carried irrigation ditches to the vegetable garden and the garden they planted. They made straw, built a farm, plowed, milked cows, and mowed sheep. In order not to freeze on cold winter days, reeds were collected from Lake Zhalanash to light a fire [17]. Under the leadership of this Soviet totalitarian system, there were terrible campaigns that took place in society. Here are the mourning pages of this repressive tragedy-the history of the Akmola women's camp. Of the 60 camps established in the Soviet Red Empire, about 20 were established in Kazakhstan, including in Malinovka in Akmola (now in the village of Akmol) it was working in 1938-1953. The wives of representatives of the intelligence of the Soviet Union, wives of the Kazakh intelligence suffered here innocently [18].

This Women's camp in Akmolinsk was called the 26th Division and occupied an area of 30 thousand hectares. Of these, more than 10 thousand hectares were arable land. ALJIR (Akmola women's camp of traitors to the motherland) collected the crop in outfits and sent the sorted grain to Akmola, where they distributed the grain to Karlag farms and collective farms, and received feed for the grain. All the food needed to maintain the camp was prepared by the prisoners themselves, they grew cereals, vegetables and baked bread. However, the prisoners could not taste either fresh vegetables or fruits. 30 thousand hectares of land in the Akmola camp are located on the slope between the Esil and Nura rivers. There were almost no men in the camp, so

the whole burden fell on the shoulders of the women. The captured women were taken by convoys to burn reeds that burned in the winter. Reeds would grow on the shores of countless lakes in the region. One of the prisoners, who saw the situation here with his own eyes, spoke that "Reeds are the main building materials and fuel. We went to the reeds in the freezing cold. We put on flannel shirts, hand-sewn vests, soft shoes, and tie our heads with a cloth, leaving only a gaping hole in our eyes. This was our view when we went to collect reeds. Frost 40 degrees. The ice on the surface of the lake is broken, and water flows through the shoes. Then we would walk on the surface of the ice in our shoes, which were frozen in their own way, like people wearing wooden shoes on our feet. In order to quickly reap the reeds, we took off our vests and went to work alone in the freezing cold. Each of us needs to prepare 40 baits of reeds. The foreman checks. For 40 baht, we take 800 grams of bread. If you do not comply with the norm, you are hungry" [19]. It is clear that the prisoners were in the most difficult condition.

In 1938-1953 at Akmola women's camp 20 thousand people have been detained for 15 years. They were not only kept under arrest, they were subjected to hard labor, they were used to build barracks, mow reeds and other work. 1,507 children were born in this camp. [20]. This was the evil of the time, when the Soviet totalitarian regime, which severely controlled and punished the entire life of society, trampled on the rights of people without a trace [21; 22]. The wives of intellectuals and famous figures sentenced to death as "Enemies of the people" were convicted under paragraph 58 of Article 17 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR, i.e. sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 8 years. Women serving "sentences" in the camp were sentenced to 3-5 years in prison. These women were sentenced to "ALJIR" for a term of 8 years: Turar Ryskulov's wife – Aziza Ryskulova, Sultanbek Kozhanov's wife – Kulandam Kozhanova, Seitkali Mendeshov's wife – Razia Mendeshova, Temirbek Zhurgenov's wife – Damesh Yermekekova-Zhurgenova, Sanzhar Asfendiyarov's wife – Rabiga Asfendiyarov, Zhanaydar Saduakasov's wife – Elizaveta Saduakassova, Beimbet Maylin's wife – Kunzhamal Maylin, Suleimen Eskarayev's wife – Maryam Eskarayeva, Gabbas Tugzhanov's wife – Maryam Tugzhanova, Saken Seifulin's wife – Gulbakhram Seifullina, Uzakbay Kulymbetov's wife – Aish Kulymbetova, Nygymet Syrgabekov's wife – Bibijamal Syrgabekova, Kaisar Tashtitov's wife – Sagadat Tashtitova, Mukhametkali Tatimov's wife – Shakitay Tatimova, Ilyas Kabylov's wife – Aisha Kabylova, Zhumat Shanin's wife – Zhanbike Shanina, Zarap Temirbekov's wife – Sakypzhamal Nazarova, Atylash Kalmenov's wife – Barshyn Kalmenova, Kabylbek Sarmoldaev's wife – Maynur Sarmoldaeva, Aiteke Musin's wife – Khadisha Musina, Daulet Orazov's wife – Madina Orazova and others.

The mothers sitting in the "Aljer" saw a lot of trouble. They were forced to work hard. He built a cattle yard, built a factory, dug a reed trench, dug a ground, ran a vegetable garden, milked cows, and did very hard work. Many of the women in the camp, who did not tolerate hardship and humiliation, went mad and went mad. Kazakh intelligence T. Ryskulov was arrested on May 21, 1937 in Kislovodsk, where he was resting. On June 10 of the same year, his wife

Aziza Ryskulova was arrested at her home in Moscow and imprisoned in Butyr prison. Turar's 4-year-old daughter, Saule, was sent to an orphanage, and her mother-in-law, Hariipa Atamova, was sent to "Karlag", where she spent 8 years and died from a disease that she caught in prison 5-6 days before leaving the camp. Aziza gave birth to her daughter Rida in prison. Aziza Tubekovna Ryskulova, who suffered a lot of hardships and pains in the camp, worked as a veterinarian in "ALJIR". Of the 2,103 women who came to ALJIR in 1938, 655 were pregnant or had small children. The two women were all in the camp. Considering this documentary, 1 thousand 507 children were born here, and the vast majority of them were victims of hunger and cold. Children under two years of age in the camp were kept in isolation in the "children's combine". The children, who have reached the age of four, were sent to the Osakarov orphanage. The children were taken away from their mothers at night. Mothers were very upset at the loss of their children, suffered, and even went mad.

Saken Seifullin's wife Gulbahram when Ayan died in the camp, she hugged and wept for three days. Zhakyp Akpayev's sister, Nygymet Nurmakov's wife Zupunyn spent 10 years of her life in prison, in a camp, and her daughter Tamara died in an orphanage. It is worth noting the exploits of Kazakh women, who endured hunger and suffering when their husbands were driven away, saved their children, and went after their wives. For example, Sakypzhama, B.Zh. Aralbayev's wife, who was the Halkom of Internal Affairs of the Turkestan ASSR at the age of 26, went to the camp in Mordva several times in search of her husband in 1935. And the of Magzhan Zhumabayev's wife Zylikha went to Karelia 14 times when Magzhan was in exile. The Khamza Eszhanov's wife S. Tastemirova, who was detained three times and spent 17 years in exile, who wrote the novel "AK Zhaiyk" went to the Krasnoyarsk in search of her husband who was in exile, started working as a doctor [13]. A Kazakh woman named Maryam, who experienced Stalinist repression, was the wife of one of the representatives of the intelligence of Kazakhstan – Halyk Yesengeldin. He spoke about the period of repression and the ALJIR camp in where he was imprisoned: "On January 13, 1937, my husband H. Yesengeldin was arrested by NKVD officers who came home and called him an "enemy of the people". We were shocked and afraid. On September 17, 1938, I was arrested. My mother-in-law and my 2-year-old son Timur were at home. After my arrest, I was taken to Semipalatinsk prison. I was a little kid, and I lost my temper. He was sent to an orphanage in Charzhinsky District of the Sverdlovsk region of Russia. He did not spare the young boy either. In 1939, it was reported that he fell ill and died there. In 1939, several women were imprisoned together, imprisoned in different cities, and eventually brought to the Akmola Women's camp.

There are memorable days. We were taken to the Chelyabinsk prison with a stage. In the same prison, I saw Aziza Ryskulova, Turar Ryskulov's wife. That moment she was sent from Moscow. She had a daughter named Rida in her arms. Finally, we were brought to a women's camp in Akmola region of Kazakhstan. There are 80 people in each car, and 1,600 women arrived. We were put, loaded into 40 cars and transported to point 26 at night. There were side by side barracks, where Gamarnik's wife, Krestinsky's wife

Tukhachevsky's wife lived with two daughters. There in barrack 27 I was for 3 years. We have divided the work to do. What I remember is that women from Ukraine were sick. They were tired. The cold of northern and central Kazakhstan was devastating. A field surrounded by a huge iron fence called ALJIR. Here women were in a struggle between life and death" [23]. E. Arvatova – Tukhachevskaya, one of the prisoners of the Akmola women's camp, wrote in her memoir about ALJIR (17/VII-1987): "I will continue my story of my life. We believed that sooner or later justice would triumph and "they will decide everything". Meanwhile, bravely endured the misfortune and comforted the women who lost themselves saying "You have children, you will need them" You should always be smart and energetic. This allowed us to endure such a period as eight years, and we also had "disadvantages" of cities. For example, after my release, I lived in Karaganda for another 10 years [24]. In Kazakhstan, there are national and regional archives that contain information about the terrible pages of political repression. Documents in these archives contain signatures, resolutions, orders, decisions, reports of the leaders of the Soviet totalitarian system, and other "top secret" materials [25-27].

In 1937-1938 million of citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were shot innocent. For many citizens there was no investigation or trial. The process of rehabilitating the repressed intelligence became possible only after the XX Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which took place in June 1956 [28-30]. But many people, including women, took the acquittal verdict into their own hands only in the second half of the 1980s. In 1990, a monument was erected in the village of Malinovka, Akmola region of Kazakhstan, on the Stalinist hardship, by the decree of the Adilet – memorial movement and at the request of the public in honor of the deceased mothers in ALJIR. In general, full rehabilitation of victims of repression became possible after Kazakhstan gained its independence and sovereignty [31-33]. On April 14, 1993, the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev [34] signed the law "On rehabilitation of victims of mass political repression". A decree was issued declaring 1997 the Year of Mass National Accord and remembrance of victims of political repression. May 31, 1997, the day of remembrance of victims of political repression has been established. Here, comparing archival data and scientific literature, it becomes clear that the scale of the Gulag system and camps in the USSR and its consequences were very large. In Moscow, at the XX Congress in 1956, the process of "Denouncing the cult of Stalin's personality" began [35]. In connection with the rehabilitation of victims of these repressions, the process of consideration of cases of "rehabilitation of victims of Political Repression" was carried out in the Soviet period during the "Khrushchev Otepel" in 1957 and in the 1990s, when Kazakhstan gained independence [36].

In the post – independence period of the Republic of Kazakhstan, museums dedicated to the "History of political repression" were opened in the cities of Shymkent (2001) and Almaty (2003) and Karaganda region – Karlag (2001), Akmola region-ALJIR (2007) [37]. In 2007, a museum-memorial complex of victims of political repression and totalitarianism ALJIR was opened in the

village of Akmol in the center of Tselinograd District of Akmola region with the direct participation of President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev [38]. Today, the landmark memorial complex consists of two sculptural compositions: the monument “Gate of sorrow”, “Struggle and hope” and “Anger and helplessness”, as well as the “Wall of memory”. The museum's expositions reflect the history of political repression with their material documents, mechanisms of action of punitive institutions [39].

Conclusions

During the Soviet Union, during the repression of I.V. Stalin, the Akmola women's camp of Kazakhstan operated in 1937-1953. This was an ALJIR camp in the Akmola region, located in the village of Malinovka, Tselinograd district, Akmola region (30 kilometers from the modern capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan), which recalls the suffering of women, the suffering of mother and child. There were thousands of innocent women who had been cruelly deprived of their families and children, surrounded by barbed wire, and innocently restricted in their rights. This place is still a silent witness to the tragedy of humanity in the XX century. In conclusion, the attempts of the Soviet command and administrative leaders to carry out political expansion completely occupied the space of the red Soviet empire. Human rights in society were grossly violated, and the fate of people was ironic. The campaign of political repression affected women without pity. It was a hard and cruel time.

It is necessary to study the history of political repression in Kazakhstan. After all, some of the archives that were once closed are now open. There are

opportunities to explore. Therefore, the archives of Russia and Kazakhstan still have a lot to consider. The history of the Akmola women's camp in Kazakhstan, which took place tragically during the years of Stalinist totalitarian regime and repression, has not been fully studied yet. This is a terrible period in the history of the world. Therefore, world historians need to prepare joint scientific projects, write research papers and translate them into several languages of the world. In the Soviet Union, the NKVD archives have not been fully opened yet. The history of the daily life of women who lived in the camp and the fate of their children should be considered. It is also necessary to publish several books, a collection of documents and memoirs on the history of the repressions of ALJIR in Kazakhstan in 1937-1953. It is necessary to make documentaries, show them to the people of the world, and present them.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Сталінські репресії в Радянському Союзі та історія жіночого табору Акмола в Казахстані (1937-1953)

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Анотація

Актуальність. За часів Радянського Союзу адміністративно-командна група на чолі з І.В. Сталіним встановила тоталітарний режим у суспільстві. Все життя суспільства було під контролем. Тих, хто чинив опір, репресували, переслідували, ув'язнювали та засуджували до смертної кари. Крім того, Радянський Союз створив систему таборів ГУЛАГ. Частина з них була розташована на території Казахстану. Центром був Карлаг, розташований на території Карагандинської області.

Призначення. Одним з його підрозділів був жіночий табір для зрадників Батьківщини в Акмолі (АЛЖИР), який називався "Пункт 26". Цей табір діяв з 1937 по 1953 рік. Тисячі невинних жінок були ув'язнені в ньому на термін від 3 до 8 років. У цьому таборі утримувалися жінки державних і громадських діячів, відомих Радянському Союзу і добре відомих Казахстану. Це була одна з найтрагічніших сторінок в історії людства.

Методологія. Дана тема ще не є повністю вивченою. Тому автори вважають за доцільне надати у статті інформацію на основі архівних документів, спогадів та наукових досліджень про жіночий табір, який раніше розташовувався на території Акмолинської області в Казахстані. Для вивчення історії цих репресій необхідний комплексний підхід з теоретико-методологічної точки зору.

Результати/висновки. Історія жіночого табору Акмола в Казахстані - це страшний період в історії світу. Тому необхідно готувати спільні наукові проекти, писати дослідницькі роботи і перекладати їх кількома мовами світу, знімати документальні фільми, показувати їх людям світу, презентувати.

Ключові слова: ГУЛАГ; Карлаг; тюрма; тоталітаризм; вороги народу.