

Return of Kazakh People from China (1954-1963)

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Abstract: This study reports about “Soviet people” life, history their employment and national composition who returned to Kazakhstan from China during 1954-1963. Immigration in Soviet period is a huge thing from historical-demographic point of view at that period of time. The study considers Kazakhs, Russians, Tatars, Uzbeks and Uyghur’s placement in different regions and provinces their life at that developing time of immigration. Domestic and Foreign scholar’s study, monographs, theoretical-methodological literature and archive of President of Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan Central State Archive, East Kazakhstan modern history centre archive documents were used in this study.

Key words: History of Kazakhstan, world history, theory, methodology, migration, Soviet Union, Soviet people, repatriates, virgin soil

INTRODUCTION

The absence of territorial requirements and border problems contributed to establish friendship relations between Soviet Union and Republic of China. In agreement “friendship, union and inter assistance” signed on February, 14 in Moscow sides reported that they build their relation based on “respecting state independence and stability.

The 1st 10 years Soviet-China borders were the border of friendship and neighboring. Residents of bordering area had close relations, they had trade relations and they solved their problems together.

To manage the National Policy of China in Xinjiang, there worked several military committees. In 1953, the Xinjiang government has recognized 13 countries including the 7 gave the right to autonomy in 1954. Including Kazakh Ili-Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture was established.

In 1953, on behalf of the Soviet Union, Vyshinsky and Republic of China Zhou Enlai launched the bilateral agreement to return the “Soviet citizens” to their homeland at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Then in April 18, 1954 according to the Decision No. 751-329 ss (top secret) of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, the first process of migrating “Soviet citizens” from China to the territory of the Soviet Union was allowed in July and August.

On behalf of Kuznetsov who has worked at the Embassy of Republic of China as the Deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union began organizing the repatriation process. And from

China to solve the problem special commission was created in which departments provinces, districts and urban areas and staff facilities worked.

The Council of Ministers a new Regulation No. 1128-471 in October 21, 1960. It has been said about repatriation of “Soviet citizens”. For example, using the consulate in Urumqi and Kuldja by mutual agreement with the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union republics, began to implement by preparing a visa (Ablazhey, 2007).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

After the establishment of Republic of China in the history in the 1950’s in order to preserve the integrity and tranquility of the state, scientists began to study ethnic groups. Under the direction of Anthropologist Fei Xiaotong (Siaotong Fei), they began to engage in the study of languages, history and culture of ethnic minority groups.

Ingvar Swanberg, a scientist from Uppsala University Research Center in Sweden was among the Kazakhs in China and wrote a collection of essays on the history of ethnic minorities “Kazakhs of China: essays on ethnic minority” (Benson and Svanberg, 2005).

The study of this topic can be based on the scope of historical demography. Because, it brings cross-sectoral communication and it is carried out by independent research. Demographics offer great opportunities to the historian-researcher. For example, there are opportunities in the research and analyzing historical objects.

In this industry demographics have provided directions and industry. One of them is migration. Migration came from Latin language, *migro* means moving, relocation (Brook, 1974).

It is necessary to focus on the specific definitions of migration. Migration means moving, relocation of the population within the country or from one country to another. Migration is a “peoples” change their place of residence and interference with each other. “Migration” migrant and immigrant words are synonyms, representing one meaning. Migration is one of the multifaceted social processes in the community population. In other words, migration, directly or indirectly is very closely linked to the social life (Perevedentsev, 1975).

The demographic processes of population migration have a very important place. One can allocate the two main issues which we consider as a form of migration. They are: international (interstate, external); Internal migration (migration within a country) (Kosov and Berendeeva, 2010).

Fundamentals of historic works and studies used in our study are archival documents and data, monograph demographic and migration issues, study and source base historic analysis.

Basic data were taken from the archives of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSA RK) and the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (APRK) and the Center of the Recent History of the Documentation of the East Kazakhstan Region (CRHDEKR RK).

In the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RK CSA), the Committee for the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of Kazakh SSR work force, involved in the scientific revolution information about the fund and culture in connection with the settlement of the Economic Union. To write this study the data from the archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan President were used. In particular, the fund of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (708) to collect many resolutions, decisions, reports and manuals.

In the Center of the Recent History of the Documentation of the East Kazakhstan Region (EKR CRHD) to fund the implementation of the Council of Ministers of Kazakh SSR instructions (652) information coming from Republic of China were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Soviet Union migration and national policies were directly related to the command and administrative management of the totalitarian

system. The representatives of different nationalities moved in Kazakhstan and there were significant changes in the composition of the population. In 1920-1930, it has forced the evacuation of ethnic groups and nationalities and 1940 as a whole and in the mid-1950's measures on their return to their historical homeland and granting permission for their justification began to be carried out. Some of the representatives of other nationalities have left Kazakhstan while in the mid-1950's in our country together with the Kazakhs from Republic of China moved Russians, Tatars, Uzbeks, Uighurs and Dungans.

The evacuation of Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture in the neighboring territories of the Kazakh SSR, following consulates worked: Altai (Sharasume) (Consular District of the Altai), turning (Tarbagatai Consular District) and Urumqi (Urumqi Consular District). Of Altai Consular District worked with obstacles from China from 1955 until 1959.

In this regard, the scientific study “Soviet citizens” of the scientist-historian-demographer A.I. Kudaibergenova brought from China to the Soviet Union in the 1950's describes the difficult times, the return of Foreign Kazakhs and says that in the depths of the archives at the time of examining documents from the time of independence, there are data containing “Soviet citizens”, “Return of Soviet citizens”.

The number of people departed from China to Kazakhstan became >240 thousand in 1995. They were known as “Soviet Unions” in all official documents. The reason is: “In January of 1995 after institution of East Turkistan Islam republic, agents of “Council of Mugadzshars Community” which consisted from Shaueshek, Altay and Kashkar” gave passports for those who wanted to return to Soviet Union. There were Uigurs, Dungans, Kazaks and Uzbeks and others among those who left the country because of rebellions and famine (Kudaibergenova, 1999).

In 1954 April, 16, according to Commandment No. 751-329 cc of Minister Council of Soviet Union, decision was made about moving “Soviet people” from Republic of China in July-August in order to Virgin Lands Campaign. Thus, in 1954-1955, 11945 families were moved from China Republic. The 3513 families will work in Kkolkhoz (collective farm) and 8432 in Sovkhoz (state farm). They were settled in one of the 9 Kazakhstani Regions (Akmola, Zhambyl, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kokshetau, Kostanay, Pavlodar, Semey and Taldykorgan) and were provided with job and home.

“Soviet people” who moved in 1955 were sent from Horgos station to Saryozek and then to public reception points near Ile, Ayagoz and Otpor station. Each of the public reception points were held by representative of Ministry of Agriculture and Construction and Transport. In addition, accountants and technic employees from all regions were sent to help them. Reception was held according to plan and timetable. There were shops, nursery and culture services in reception points. The money was given to “Soviet people” as a help.

In 1995, 240 families (39467 people) were departed from China Republic to Kazakhstan state farms and 13508 from which were able to work. In addition, the number of “Soviet people” moved to Kazakhstan organizers consist of 2529 families (16016 people), 8407 of them are able to work whereas, 1021 people not able to work or elder people, 3835 children under 8 and 2515 children between 8 and 16. “Soviet people” were mainly sent to regions such as Pavlodar, Kostanay, Kokshetau, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Aktobe that are lack of employees and run cattle breeding. Moreover, “Soviet people” were employed in fields of construction and transportation.

The authorities who accepted the repatriates welcomed them warmly, they attempted to provide the repatriates with work places and houses. They provided them with new houses where it was possible, repaired old houses or gave necessary construction materials to the repatriates. They gave the cattle, money and food according to their economic conditions. However, this caused negative opinions among local residents and there were some cases when local residents addressed the repatriates negatively. It means that the viewpoints were not the same for those who returned from China.

Historian A.I. Kudaibergenova stated in her study: “if we talk about the difficulties and obstacles that repatriates faced when they first moved to Kazakhstan, mostly citizens with higher education had problems. Directors of the companies and farms chose shepherds, cattlemen, skimmers from those people and didn’t pay attention to those who have higher education. The scholar claims that return of “Soviet people” began in April, 1 of 1955 very organized, however, there were many complaining letters from repatriates that they were rejected by many authorities. According to archive documents we observed that repatriates had problems because of not knowing Russian, it was difficult to get a job, medical aid or other things.

The scholar described and concluded the situation in migration process: “there were cases when repatriates were leaving for the places without any permission because of the situation that they were not able to take any loans or build a house. Those who were sent to the North, moved to the South, especially, to Almaty and Taldikorgan Regions and Russians moved to Russia independently. There were cases when repatriates took loans and went away and they were not found even by law officials. “Soviet people” from China who were assisted by some companies didn’t go anywhere they stayed in the companies and had good relations with local people. For example, in Semey Region village authorities helped “Soviet people” from China and provided with food. As a result, 25 families had very good relations with everybody in the village. However, “Kokpek” village authorities didn’t pay attention to repatriates. The 49 families couldn’t overcome the difficulties they faced in Kazakhstan and asked the government to allow them to go back to China. There were many cases of using “Soviet people” from China for housing, paying less money as the cheapest workers and lack of adequate accepting and other factors (Kudaibergenova, 1999).

In 1955, the Deputy Head of the Department of General K. Konyshbaev wrote a statement in the letter addressed to the head of the Kazakhstan Central Committee and of the Planning Department I.P. Smirnov that there are 10193 family from Republic of China (55790) and 21611 of them are able to work.

If we consider the information which was given by the government on 1 December, 1995, their number was the same as the data will be shown later. In Almaty Region-352 families (2165 people), able to work-559, Russians-581, Kazakhs-482, Uighurs-910, Tatars-100, Uzbeks-33, others-59 people. Also, in Akmola Region-581 families (2939 people), able to work-1248, Russians-881, Kazakhs-611, Uighurs-1296, Tatars-86, Uzbeks-26, others were 39 people. In Aktobe Region-501 family (2406 people), able to work-752, Russians-863, Kazakhs-616, Uighurs-715, Tatars-148, Uzbeks- 49, others were 75 people.

East Kazakhstan Region, there were 198 families (2132 people) able to work-1028, Russians-1282, Kazakhs-182, Uighurs-200, Tatars- 93, Uzbeks-36 and others-31 people. In Zhambyl Region there were 598 families (3,400 people), suitable for work-1117, Russians-1062, Kazakhs-1073, Uyghurs-776, Tatars-153, 248 Uzbeks and others-88 people. In Western Kazakhstan, there were 692 families (4280),

suitable for work 1080, Russians-1500, Kazakhs-1073, Uyghurs-1241, 256 Tatars, Uzbeks-85, 128 others. Karagandy Region, there were 817 families (3975 people), suitable to work-1943, Russians-1589, Kazakhs-1266, Uyghurs-79789, Tatars-171, Uzbeks-62 and others made up of 90 people. In Kyzylorda region there were 79 families (307 people), suitable for work-175, Russians-108, Kazakhs-76, Uyghurs-89, Tatars-18, Uzbeks-6, the others 10 people.

Kostanay Region there were 1.350 families (6208 people), suitable for work-2973, Russians-1753, Kazakhs-2468, Uyghurs-1375, Tatars-268, Uzbeks-89, others 255 people. In Kokshetau Region, there were 1187 families (5489 people), suitable for work-2680, Russians-2869, Kazakhs-2725, Uyghurs-2200, Tatars-509, Uzbeks-176, others 238 people. North Kazakhstan, there were 569 families (2719 people), suitable for work-1198, Russians-453, Kazakhs-1630, Uyghurs-466, Uzbeks-25, Tatars-108, the other 238 people. Semipalatinsk Region there were 1891, Russians-2009, Kazakhs-889, Uyghurs-885, Tatars-226, Uzbeks-100, others 119 people. In Taldykorgan Region, there were 403 families (2477 people), suitable for work-706, Russians-709, Kazakhs-655, Uyghurs-721, Tatars-188, Uzbeks-125 and others-79 people. Southern Kazakhstan-808 families (4288), suitable to work-1866, Russians-1416, Kazakhs-1682, Uyghurs-757, Tatars-269, Uzbeks-63 and others-101 people. Then the total number of family was 10194 (55790).

In 1955, Secretary of the Kazakhstan Central Committee D.A. Kunayev addressed a letter to the secretary of the Semipalatinsk region S. Novikov about the Soviet citizens from Republic of China. In data it was said that from October of 1955 to May, 1 of 1956, there were 4388 arrivals. So, 2075 of them were able to work, teenagers-802, kids and elder people were 1511 people. Between 1955 and 1965 in mentioned region migration was very intense. As they returned in very cold winter seasons to find out work and organize farms made serious troubles. In 20 April, 1956, governmental checking was shown that 1003 families came from Osh and Zhalalabad Regions from Kyrgyzstan also from Pavlodar, Zhambyl and Aktobe Regions was moved 150 farms. Also, in May, 1 1956 from 1003 families of Soviet citizens 812 moved to collective farms and 175 families to do different works and were involved to ION works. So, Soviet citizens were placed in 5 different border areas of Semipalatinsk Region (Urdzhar, Aksuat, Makanchi, Ayakoz, Kokpekty areas).

In 1955 immigrants, who returned from Republic of China and Kyrgyzstan and were placed in Taldykorgan wrote the Regional Secretary of the Committee S. Solovev to Secretary of the Central Committee I.D. Yakovlev.

There are 339 families from China and unplanned 1274 families from Kyrgyzstan moved and a majority of them were placed in Zharkent and Otyabr areas.

The total number of them was 7145 people. So, because of immigrations like that in areas of Taldykorgan Region, there were lack of house to migrants, there were not enough places for children in schools, also, there were problems with providing works for elder people. To solve problems like this in April 29, 1956 Kazakhstan Central Committee made special resolution "Regulations of Soviet people's life and living conditions returned from Republic of China". This shows that there were a several works from government. But, governmental helps were not enough for all people after war time.

In May 28, 1956, the Secretary of Aktobe Region P. Delvin made report to Central Committee, she mentioned that between 1954-1955 years 732 families came from Republic of China and 143 families moved from the region, 53 families moved to their lands.

On May 1 1956, the flow of migration to East Kazakhstan Region came from China-695 families and 290 families from the neighboring republics. In addition, from December of 1955 to April of 1956, 271 unplanned migrants came from Kyrgyzstan that is why region could not provide all of them. In the same year 117 families were placed in Zaisan areas. This information was sent by Secretary of the East Kazakhstan Region M. Belenkov and by Chairman of Zaysan area S. Shupanov to the Central Committee.

On February, 1 1957 "Work and provide housing to all the people's Republic of China" in the resolution of the government were published. According to this resolution by the checking Soviet citizens of Pavlodar Region in 930 families were 2025 able to work people. After that to make better conditions of life of migrants government invested money to build a house and to correct farms were done a lot of works. Moreover, Soviet citizens themselves start to work and farms intervened. As a result, Soviet citizens were a falling into the country immediately.

In 1957, the number of arrivals from the people's Republic of China found in archival sources. Thus, in the Almaty Region this year-750 families,

Akmola-2150, Aktobe-1800, East Kazakhstan-400, Atyrau-600, Zhambyl-250, West Kazakhstan-1000,0 Karagandy-1000, Kyzylorda-200, Kokshetau-2250, Kostanay-2850, Pavlodar-2150, North Kazakhstan had moved the family-18500. Therefore, one can see every year migration wave of Republic of China.

Between 1958-1959 years to find out how many Soviet citizens came from China to Almaty Region in July 6, 1959 year by No. 102-order of government from Department of Organization and Selection Workers was made checking with T. Khalelov, A. Kosvish, A.O. Mirzakova. They found that in Shelek, Kegen, Uighur and Zharkent areas Soviet citizens, their active participation in public life as well as can be seen. But they see that there are some negative sides in farm and house working. For example, they say that how migrants lived in old houses and yurt Soviet citizens who moved to the area Shelek were 256, to Kegen District-601 families in Narynkol area-186, the Uighur District-379, Zharkentskaya District-415 families were allocated a total of 1837 families live.

In Republic of China on June 20-25, 1959 the data about immigrants were stored in the archives. On June 20, 1959 from border station of Makanshy 98 families (503 people) were received. After that in the same year from 20 of June to 27 of August, 615 families were sent from Makanshy station. Those evacuated were placed in East Kazakhstan Region in the following areas: to Makanshy-259 families (1344 people) to Urjar-116 families (561 people) to Ayagoz-66 families (311 people) to Aksuat area-76 families (434 people) to Kokpekty-10 families (46 people) to Zharma-4 families (25 people) to Shubartau-2 families (4 people) to Abay area-1 family (2 people) to Semey City 20 people, overall-536 family (2748 people) received.

In 1959, immigrants moved from China to Kazakhstan were placed in each region of Kazakhstan. For example, to Almaty Region-5589 families or 32488 people to East Kazakhstan-233 families or 1137 people to Dzhambul-30 families or 159 people to Karagandy-2 families or 4 people to Kostanay-3 families or 10 people to Pavlodar-5 families or 17 people to Semey-804 families or 4098 people, to South Kazakhstan-14 families or 85 people, totally the amount of immigrants were 6680 families (7998 people). In other words, during the period 1953-1958, according to the archive's data 82225 families came back and 13792 families moved back to the China.

Kinayatovich in his scientific research wrote about the Soviet citizens: "The people who moved in 1957-1962 had a particular place in the history. Firstly, it was a beginning of arriving to the ancestry; secondly, it was a complicated phenomenon that prostrated strong imperial communist system. People who came in this period of time did not wait anything from the government. Even, they lived in the strictly controlled political world; they contributed to the formation of our ethno culture. That's why, they especially suffered from the communistic-utopian policy which was started by Kazakh people in 1950.

In that time, Kazakhstan was in the period "industrialization" and "new development", some nations used these periods like their motions to move to the Kazakh land. That's why Kazakh's geopolitics, way of living, ethno-linguistic culture has changed. (Zardihan, 2001). This brought to significant changes in the Kazakh ethnology, increased the number of population, continued cultural and spiritual maturity.

In the middle of 1960, in the Kazakh Soviet was created a state program that supported the immigrants. In 1962, according to the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR No. 380-51 cc (secret) resolution, people who came to Kazakh Republic illegally settle in Almaty Region, East Kazakhstan and Semey. Government scheduled to give them 4.4 mln.rub. to buy a house, 3.8 mln. to build their own apartment and to the grazing of cattle. Immigrants were free to pay taxes for 5 years. Also, they had some ease benefits. Moreover, to each person government separated 30 rub. benefits.

According to the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh Soviet Union No. 741-85 c (secret) resolution which was in 1962, immigrants shouldn't go to the region that was marked, so, they can live anywhere. Actually, they placed in Almaty Region, Aktobe, East Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, Kyzylorda, Karagandy, Oral and Shymkent.

The 28 April, in 1962, the members of "the problem of accepting and giving work to people who came from China" judges were: O.D. Atambayev (chair), A.A. Arystanbekov, D.A. Pankov, A.A. Carev, S.R. Karynbayev, I. Khalimov, I.A. Zadorojnyi, A.K. Koishygulov, F.E. Savickii and M.K. Merkulov.

If we look though the report "Soviet people who came from the Republic of China to Almaty Region", we can see that between 1958-1962 years 78298 people came and 36018 of them came back in 1962. Government separated for them 700,000 rub. benefits it means that for one person union gave 30 rub. Also,

administration gave them 3833 stock for free, 1179 cows from mortgage and 3.5 mln. rub. to build houses.

Majority of repatriates were identified that they were without education. That's why 558 workers were separated to teach 4098 people.

In 1962, to Semey City 9253 families or 39703 "Soviet people" from Republic of China arrived. Majority of them were Kazakh people. By the Region, they were located: Region Abay 1032 family or 4574 people, Region Ayagoz 2864 family or 12197 people, Region Boroduliha 148 family or 546 people, Region Beskaragay 382 family or 1602 people, Region Zharmat 703 family or 3442 people, Region Kokpekty 1109 family or 4655 people, Region Urzhar 3014 family or 12687 people.

In the report of manager of Kazakh SSR, Minister's Union about allocation and arrival committee, worker's organization, vocational education said between 1954-1961 years arrived 22695 families or 134117 people to Kazakh SSR from Republic of China.

Then, in April-May of 1962, arrived 16606 families or 71796 people from Republic of China without any visa and certain organization. After that at the end of May 1962, abroad arbitrary migration was stopped. In September, migration was organized. Exactly, from September-January of 1963-5766 families or 26643 people arrived. In general, for 1962-22372 families or 98439 people were registered.

In 1963 to the May, 1830 families or 20487 people arrived and placed in Kazakh SSR from Republic of China. In this migration, placing and providing with home was difficult. Certain preparations have not been previously organized. So, according to the decree of Kazakh SSR Minister's Union placed to collective and state farms. Between 1962 and 1963 years arrived to: Semey Region, in 1962-8852 family or 38947 people, Almaty Region-7456 families or 32805 people, South Kazakhstan Region-3103 family or 13655 people, Karagandy Region-738 families or 3249 people, Zhambyl Region-189 families or 2113 people, East Kazakhstan Region 391 families or 1722 people to Karagandy Region 586 families or 6593 people, to Zhambyl Region 189 families or 2113 people.

In 1963 to Semey Region-5 families or 46 people, to Almaty region-518 families 5799 people, to South Kazakhstan Region-140 families or 1554 people, to Karagandy Region-586 families or 6593 people, to East Kazakhstan-6 families or 57 people, to Kyzylorda Region-316 families or 3538 people arrived. In 1962,

21800 families or 95922 people in 1963-1760 families or 19700 people arrived. In general, in 1962-1963 3560 family or 115622 people arrived.

Soviet people who arrived from Republic of China, basically were placed to state farms. Kazakh people were located to places which engaged with cattle breeding while Uighur people to places which engaged with gardening. In April-May of 1962, according the 24 May's Security Decree No. 380-51 of Kazakh SSR Minister's Union, 40 rub. were given to each person and travel expenses and meals were provided. So, we can notice that in Soviet time, there were helps for immigrants.

CONCLUSION

There were approximately >100 thousand people who moved from Republic of China in 1953-1959. The reports and documents which were kept in RK President Archive of Regional Secretaries given to the central committee can prove them. By the calculations of officials and reports of immigration there were >200 people in 1954-1963. There is no doubt that their descendents were people who moved abroad during the revolution in 1916, expropriation in 1928, hunger in 1931-1933 and repression in 1937-1938.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no scientific research about "Soviet people" who came back from Republic of China in 1954-1963 of Soviet period. Thus, it's necessary to study deeply the current topic regarding to international migration processes. One should research those political, economic, cultural relations and events in time context. The life, activity and destiny of those people who came back from Republic of China are connected with Soviet period.

One should write monograph research using the materials of library and archive in Republic of China and Republic of Kazakhstan. Agreements between countries should be written and implement, it as a special scientific research project for 3-5 years.

It's very important to meet the people who are alive and collect memories from them. Organizing expeditions, taking interviews and video would be beneficial as well. If all these very important problems are solved, a lot of scientific works will be written. It will open opportunities to determine actual topics connected with migration processes in mankind history.

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