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DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR GERMANY AND AUSTRIA – HUNGARY PRISONERS OF THE AULIEATA COUNTY

Abstract. The First World War was the largest event in the history of mankind, which had a significant impact on the fate of many peoples, including states. One of the main factors was the capture of troops and individuals on the front of the war between warring states and the flight of soldiers as a result of the war. During the war, neighboring states, political allies captured each other's armies and citizens. The capture of citizens of each other took place between the Entente and the central powers. The Russian Empire, which was part of the Entente and was considered the main participant in the war, detained people from the central powers. Citizens of the central powers captured during the war were sent to all regions of the Russian Empire, which also extended to the steppe and Turkestan provinces. Based on this, the Turkestan Territory was considered one of the key regions of the Russian Empire, in which Europeans were accepted.

In the era of the empire, European prisoners lived in the Aulieata district of the Turkestan governor general in the SyrDarya region. Representatives of European nationality have lived in the region since the end of the nineteenth century, and this continued during the years of the First World War. During World War I, the Aulieata district was considered one of the districts where European prisoners and refugees were received. Although the number of prisoners of war from the central powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary) in the Aulieata district is small, traces of political prisoners of war still remain from these states. The article discusses the history of prisoners of war deported to Aulieata district during the war years. The socio-political status of the citizens of Germany and Austria-Hungary who arrived in Aulieata County, their life is studied. The nationality and surname of the captives will be determined, and their standard of living will be determined.

Key words: Aulieata, World War I, army, refugees, prisoners, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Germans.

Introduction. In modern Kazakhstan, which encompassed the steppe and most of the Turkestan region, during the war years opposing empires were brought from Austria-Hungary and Germany by prisoners of war and volunteered people. Citizens from those countries who were taken as prisoners were also relocated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire to the Steppe Region and Turkestan. The main reason for the distribution of prisoners of war in the regions of Kazakhstan and Turkestan, those areas were far from the border and prevented a shortage of labor in the region. Prisoners from Austria-Hungary and Germany, which are in one direction with the Central powers, also settled in the counties and districts of the Turkestan region, but were smaller in size than the Steppe region. In particular, Austro-Hungarian and German prisoners were also sent to Aulieata county, which is part of the Syr Darya Region of the Turkestan region.

Materials and methods. The fundamental theoretical opinions and conclusions of domestic and foreign scientists have been used in writing the scientific work. In addition, archival materials were included in the scientific circulation. The methods of historical comparability, historical systematization of historical science were used in the research. Also, as a theoretical and methodological basis, in narrating historical events modern and auxiliary methods of historical science were used in the consideration of political historical processes. Such methods made it possible the sending of prisoners to Aulieata and to determine the arrival, social life and fate of the volunteer citizens during the war. The principles of studying domestic and world history are currently based on the writing of the research. Arrival of prisoners in political relations between members of Entente and the Central Powers during the First World War and in analyzing their

destiny, in identifying human factors, the principles of honesty, impartiality, versatility, objectivity and principles were the main focuses.

Initial measures to relocate Austro-Hungarian and German prisoners to Kazakhstan. The first batch of prisoners of the Austro-Hungarian and German wars arriving in the territory of modern Kazakhstan began with the arrival in the Steppe. The first group of prisoners of war were sent to Siberia, to the northeastern parts of the Steppe, where they arrived in August 1914. Most European prisoners were from Germany and Austria-Hungary. However, at that time the Steppe Region and Turkestan were not yet ready to accept the prisoners. At the outset of the war there were no special camps for receiving and accommodating prisoners of war. Therefore, at first there were a number of problems. Providing food to the prisoners and keeping them in a warm place was not easy. People were placed in sheds, often relocated from place to place. Due to bad weather and poor food supplies, the death toll from prisoners to prison was high. Until the spring of 1915, there were no special places for captives in modern Kazakhstan. In connection with this, places were gradually allotted for the reception of prisoners of war, in a short time many decisions were made and camps for detaining prisoners were established [1].

Comparing the number and status of prisoners in the Steppe and Turkestan regions of Kazakhstan during the war years, there were many peculiarities. The bloody battles on the fronts caused a great surge of prisoners of war, most of them were sent to Akmola, Pavlodar and Semipalatinsk regions, which belonged to the Steppe region. A large number of prisoners arrived in Akmola region. In the region the number of people from other countries increased every day. Places to catch the first strangers were built in this Akmola region. At the beginning of 1915, the number of foreign prisoners in more than 150 settlements in Akmola region was estimated at more than 22,000 people [2]. There are more than 8.5 thousand prisoners in rural areas of Akmola region. Similar high rates were registered in Semey region too. At the beginning of 1915 in the Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Zaisan, Pavlodar counties of the Semipalatinsk region there were more than seven thousand prisoners, among them were Austro-Hungarian and German citizens [3].

Arrangements for prisoners of war in the Turkestan region. As for the prisoners of war in oblasts of Turkestan region, their number was not small as well. Prisoners of war, who settled in the southern regions of Kazakhstan, namely in Syrdarya and Zhetysu oblasts of the military-administrative division within Turkestan region and the winter camps in the Turkestan military district are a vivid example. From the earliest days of the war, European prisoners of war and voluntary refugees arriving in the Turkestan region began to settle mainly in the districts within the Syrdarya oblast. Kazalinsk, Perovsk, Turkestan, Chernyaev, Aulieata districts of the Syrdarya region were among the main districts receiving prisoners of war [4, 44-47p.].

During the First World War, the Aulieata district belonged to the Turkestan region, which was governed from Tashkent. The military authority of the Russian Empire established Turkestan (TurkVO) Military District in Turkestan at that time, which functioned actively during the war and resolved all war issues under its influence. As such, this body dealt with the issues of prisoners of war in the region. Throughout the war, receiving, relocating prisoners of war, and providing them with social security caused a great deal of a hardship.

From the earliest days of the war, citizens of Austria-Hungary and the Imperial Germany who yielded themselves prisoners were considered enemies in all parts of the Russian Empire. The same situation was observed in Aulieata district. It was possible that a unique new order be adopted for such German and Austro-Hungarian citizens, recognizing the Russian Empire's political and military authority. It was primarily due to the opposition of Austria-Hungary and Imperial Germany towards the Russian Empire prior to World War I. Even before the outbreak of war, under the command of the Russian military authorities, strict control was exercised on all foreigners and military personnel bearing European surnames and their day-to-day activities were monitored.

On July 23, 1914, a telegram from St. Petersburg's General Staff Office was received and it instructed to arrest German citizens in the Imperial army as prisoners of war. The directive first came to the regional military governor, who was ordered to keep control of German nationals who had previously surrendered to Russia, until a specific decision was made. He was then asked for a list of former German citizens in the region and their number. The primary reason for this was the doubt that there would be more intelligence agents and spies among surrendered German citizens [5]. The next directive from the Turkestan General Governor's Office to the military governor of the region states that the same measures must be taken against former citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This document was signed by Lieutenant General

V.E.Flug, who then governed the Turkestan Military District and by others [6]. According to the directive, Austro-Hungarian citizens, like the Germans, were temporarily monitored.

Such political and military actions of Russian authorities have been carried out as quickly as possible in a very short period of time. The order was strengthened in the region. On July 28, after the outbreak of war and as the Russian Empire became a major belligerent, actions concerning Turkestan were organized more intensively. On July 30, the assistant to the Minister of Internal Affairs and the military commander of the Russian Empire V.F. Dzhunovsky issued an order, instructing to keep strict control of Turkestan men aged 18-45 capable of bearing firearms and other weapons. In addition, decisions have been made to relocate them to other regions [7].

However, over time, Russia's initial strict control measures for former citizens of Austria-Hungary living in Turkestan who had received Russian citizenship and accepted imperial authority, seemed to be a little relieved. Russians, Czechs, Serbs and Slovaks among the Austro-Hungarian citizens were a primary reason. On August 14, 1914 a secret telegram was sent from St. Petersburg, requiring Austro-Hungarian citizens not to go abroad, approach the war front, nor to commit any disturbance [8]. It is clear that the Russian authorities were trying to demonstrate their affinity and sympathy for the Slavic nations.

There was a big number of prisoners of war taken captive during the war. According to official data, the number of prisoners of war in the region had exceeded 148,000 people by June 1915. They were placed in specially created camps, barracks and other units of Turkestan Military District (TurkVO), quickly adapted for other people. According to historians, 82,425 and 3812 prisoners of war from Austria-Hungary and Germany, respectively, arrived to the Turkestan region in 1915 [9, 49p.].

During the years 1914-1915 300-350 called "Civilian prisoners" or "prisoners without military grades" were brought to Turkestan with prisoners of war. They were Austro-Hungarian and German citizens who were taken out of the combat zone by the Russian army and those who voluntarily surrendered. Although, initially (for several months) isolated from the locals, many of them gained some freedom later on. By mid-1916, most of the "civilian prisoners" were released from security outposts and lived under police control with no right to leave. That is why a significant part of their time, especially of working people, was spent outside of their permanent residence. Initially, they (several months) were isolated from local residents, later many expanded the circle of freedom. By mid-1916, most of the "civilian prisoners" were released from security posts, where they were under police control and lived without the right to leave. Therefore, most of the time, especially workers, spent outside the residence.

In addition, the influx of Europeans into the Turkestan region was facilitated by refugees fleeing the war. Refugees began arriving in the area in July 1915. As a result, about 7-8,000 refugees were registered in the region. The concentration of prisoners in Turkestan, accompanied by the arrival of refugees, significantly worsened the material well-being of the local population and led to a food and housing crisis. They were also sometimes recruited as voluntary citizens. Thus, by the beginning of 1916, the total number of prisoners of war in the region reached 200,000. Their number began to exceed the cities in which they were located. The local authorities were very concerned about the situation, because at any moment of the day there could be unrest, which could aggravate the situation.

Thus, the increase in the number of prisoners, citizens and refugees from Austria-Hungary and Germany has caused social problems in the region. Governor General of Turkestan F.V. Martson requested the release of prisoners of war from Turkestan, aggravating popular upheaval, worsening economic conditions, extreme situations (including climate) and increasing the number of prisoners escaping. Due to the reduction in the number of prisoners, protection is due to the withdrawal of local regular units by the front and rear. The political and social status of German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners in Turkestan was in this status in the early years of the war [9, 49-50p.].

German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners in the Aulie-Ata area. These events have occurred in the Auliatskiy area since the start of the war. The Germans and other Germanic peoples were among the people captured during the war in Aulie-Ata. They came mainly from Germany and Austria-Hungary. In fact, the Germans have long known about the Central Asian and Turkestan territories. For example, the Germans began to move to Kazakhstan before the First World War and during the First World War. Most of them moved to Kazakhstan from the border of the Russian Empire with Europe and from the interior of the empire to Kazakhstan, including the Auliyat district. The main sources of their existence were agriculture and animal husbandry, as well as the development of the national economy in the Aulie-Ata region [10]. During

the war, German settlers moved to Turkestan, including to the Auliatskiy district from other regions of Russia, and European Germans from the other side [11].

Although the Aulie-Ata region was not the largest prisoner of war camp since the first days of the war, there were quite a few citizens from Austria-Hungary and Germany in this area. The names of two German citizens who arrived in the village of Nikolaypol in the Auliat district were mentioned on August 23, 1914. They are:

1. Oswald Gergold;
2. Rudolph Bonn [12].

In general, the Germans lived for a long time on the site of Nikolaypol, which belonged to the Auliat district. But, as mentioned earlier, they were local Germans, citizens of the Russian Empire, lived and worked with local people. However, initially they remained in place, but those German citizens who were captured would soon be transferred to another area and transferred to Verny. Oswald Gergold and Rudolph Bonn were to be delivered by specially controlled internal troops [13]. Although these citizens did not move to Verny, it was clear that they were separated from the local inhabitants.

The motives for detaining prisoners separately from local residents were described as suspicious behavior and that they could provoke local Germans. In the same way, German prisoners of the Aulieata were transferred to Adolf Wiese and Arthur Tsele and Austro-Hungarian Georg Lener to Verny. They, too, were first brought to Aulie-Ata County, and then relocated [14]. On September 19, a message was sent to Aulie-Ata district about the whereabouts of these persons in Verny. Nevertheless, the authorities provided them with various benefits depending on their loyalty and personal behavior towards the Turkestan region, including Europeans detained in the Syr Darya region [15].

As of September 1914, there were only 11 prisoners of war in Aulieata county. About half of them were sent to Verny, and the rest remained in the Aulieata region under various circumstances. The remaining Germans in the family were Jacob Huber of Bavarian descent and citizens of Austria-Hungary. The remaining ethnic Austrian-Hungarian citizens were Czechs and Slovaks [16]. Prisoners who were of Slavic origin and spoke fluent Russian had a lot to do. Most of the citizens who came from Austria-Hungary to Turkestan and later were considered prisoners of war belonged to the Slavic peoples. In turn, they were also offered discounts depending on their behavior. The imperial authorities were also guided by the provision of privileges to Slavic ethnic groups among prisoners of the Turkestan military district [17].

Cases of the arrival of German prisoners in Aulie-Ata and their departure to other areas have taken place in recent years. Similar events continued from the first month of 1915. In January, a German citizen who survived a number of problems filed a petition for his health with Vitold Golsky, who was subsequently taken prisoner [18]. Even reports of his imprisonment in Tashkent were received for a certain time [19] based on the suspicion that Vitold Golsky had connections with foreign forces. However, he was soon released in March 1915, after which he urged the military leadership of the Aulie-Ata district to stay here, and not in the city of Verny. This request was accepted, and Vitold Golsky remained in Aulie-Ata.

Similar requests were made in July 1915 by a prisoner of war considered German citizens Ferdinand Johann, Jacob's brothers and Heinrich Germendemens asked to continue his life in Aulieata, however their request was not fulfilled and settled in the Zhetysu district [20].

In the spring of 1915, there were about 5,000 prisoners in the Aulieata area. They fled from different fronts and rear. Of course, these, too, prisoners from Germany and Austria-Hungary were of some quantity. In May 1915 special decisions were made to improve the condition of prisoners. and their place of residence. And the prisoners will be transferred to a warm place and their social status will be in good shape [21].

By the end of 1915 by the leadership of the Turkestan Territory gave the order to collect the number and nationality of European prisoners living in the districts. It was a great start for collecting social data, as is the case in the region of other nations the number of how long they live, as well as their condition [22]. In turn, this is due to the domestic policy of the state in the country determination of political activity and work of representatives of other nationalities.

The table shows that these people settled in Aulieata forever and did not come to Vernyi or to other areas. It is noteworthy that these individuals are actively working among prisoners who arrived in Aulieata. And the number of persons does not show all the inhabitants. Shown above says that prisoners and citizens from European nations had quite a few groups in Aulieata. They mainly lived in the city of Aulieata and in Merki.

Austria-Hungary, who came to the Aulieata region from the first years of the war and German citizens

№	Names-last names	Nation	Country of arrival	Age
1	Dulla Joseph Ivanovich	Czech	Austria-Hungary	48
2	Fabry Joseph Iosifovich	Czech	Austria-Hungary	23
3	Dulla Ivan Ivanovich	Czech	Austria-Hungary	35
4	Von Siebengyuner Antonovich	Czech	Austria-Hungary	62
5	Brna Ivan Ivanovich	Czech	Austria-Hungary	21
6	Huber Yakov Yakovlevich	German	Germany	38

Inventory of prisoners in Turkestan continued organize. Another key point in collecting such data. The reason for this is the spies who were among the captives in the suburbs of Russia. During the war in the Turkestan region, a German spy named Magnend Pratap worked. He provided information about Turkestan to Germany. 1917 in May military governor of the Syrdarya aregion, informed the administration of Aulieata county that there could be the presence of this spy in the Aulieata area. In general, during the war there were among the volunteers there are a lot of such spies [23].

The Soviet government and the political fate of prisoners in Aulieata. Two coups that occurred in the Russian Empire in 1917 fundamentally changed the political situation in the country. After the October Revolution of 1917 The Bolshevik Party, which came to power after the coup. They announced that Russia withdrew from the First World War. From now on and the civil war that began in the country in 1918 is a foreign war in the country had a significant impact on the political fate of prisoners. It has a different nature. The main one is the relationship between the Bolsheviks and prisoners was closer. Bolsheviks represent all organs in the state with local residents during the capture and liquidation of the imperial system in Russia together with foreign prisoners. Empire Center amidst the beliefs and people that have taken place in the provinces widely, the Bolsheviks had a great propaganda practice. The revolutionary events stirred up prisoners of war, accelerated the process of opening their social borders at the front awareness of the catastrophic consequences of the massacre. During the Civil War, various prisoners of war were also involved. It is worth noting that the Bolshevik party rules in the Russian Empire. But the old empire and all peoples.

The proclamation of national equality takes place in the same district as in other regions. The names of previously unknown people began to be on the list. More precisely in other words, people who hid their names in the past came from Austria-Hungary and Germany "New names" appeared among people. Such situations are different there were many nations. Coming from other regions there were some prisoners who received special civil status and received regarded as part of society. Of course, in the state the situation is different determine the number of national representatives and the history of their arrival in Kazakhstan gave a great opportunity [24].

It has been said above that German and Austro-Hungarian captives were only in the Aulieata and Merke area, but now it is said that there were other settlements and in other cities. This is shown in the table below. List of prisoners from Germany and Austria-Hungary. There may be a mass of political prisoners who grew up, Poles, Bulgarian, Serbian and others, the creation of social democratic organizations conditions were favorable. Usually local The Bolsheviks are revolutionizing activists inside prisoners of war, they tried to spread the movement and they did their best to get to them and tried to catch. Also in particular in the Aulieata region and prisoners from Austria-Hungary and from Germany public policy began to pay attention to them [25].

On this basis, the life of the captured Aulieata and prisoners changed dramatically. In 1919–1920, the former prisoners of Aulieata were released, and they, like other Soviet citizens, were free to live. In all settlements, their lists were compiled, their future life was discussed, and appropriate decisions were made. One striking example of this was the order of the Aulieata section of the city for national affairs of August 24, 1920 to request, list and register all nationalities in the list of prisoners in all constituencies. Similar events were held in other countries. Lists of former prisoners from Kazan and Blagoveshchensky counties were also compiled and submitted to the district section on national affairs [26].

As can be seen from the table, most of the citizens of Austria-Hungary are Slavic nationalities. Formerly unknown in the Aulieata region, these citizens remained in close contact with local Russians and Ukrainians until the end of the war and the Bolsheviks declared freedom in Turkestan. Due to the movement

List of Austro-Hungarian and German citizens captured in Petrovsky, Kazan and Blagoveshchensky Aulieata districts

№	Full Name	Nationality	State of arrival	Age
1	Osif Simchuk		Austria-Hungary	29
2	Grigory Martinsky	Russian	Austria-Hungary	27
3	Vasily Goleshino	Russian	Austria-Hungary	31
4	Ludwig Kesheri	Hungarian	Austria-Hungary	41
5	Michael Tsar	Russian	Austria-Hungary	41
6	Grigory Ardilyants	Romanian	Austria-Hungary	31
7	Alexey Brondil	Romanian	Austria-Hungary	35
8	Ivan Birlin	Romanian	Austria-Hungary	28
9	Ferdinand Wesyak	German	Austria-Hungary	27
10	Aleksey Fozekosh	Hungarian	Austria-Hungary	31
11	Fedor Buchin	German	Germany	29
12	Ilya Mreglot	Russian	Austria-Hungary	36
13	Peter Aleinikov	Polish	Austria-Hungary	36
14	Yuzik Pilny	Polish	Austria-Hungary	30
15	Joseph Kovalik	Polish	Austria-Hungary	47

of prisoners to other places, they found it dangerous. In general, the most difficult time for German and Austro-Hungarian citizens living and being held captive here in Aulieata was their relocation to Semirechye and other areas. The main reason for this was that prisoners from both countries spoke German and Russian fluently and could speak unanimously with local Germans and Slavic people.

Conclusion. During the First World War the socio-political life of the region underwent significant changes during the period under review due to the arrival of prisoners of war from Austria-Hungary and Germany in Aulieata and its adjacent areas, as well as in other areas of modern Kazakhstan. Among other things, the importance of showing the problem can be explained by the fact that people from different backgrounds have been involved in the Civil War later. Many of them, eagerly enlisted in the squads of Red Army soldiers or their opponents, intensified in the fiery battles that encompassed the vast Kazakh region, and the newly formed national paramilitary squad only in areas where there was a need for instructors who could train thousands of yesterday's nomads with endurance to military art. were added to the list. Holy Land, like other lands, has been a refuge for many during the First World War. German and Austro-Hungarian citizens, who escaped from the European war fronts, are now considered captives and have spent the next life in Turkestan, including Aulieata. The high concentration of local European ethnic groups, including the Germans and Slavic peoples, from the inner regions of the Russian Empire in the past in the Aulieata has especially contributed to the rapid integration of prisoners of war into the region.

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БІРІНШІ ДҮНИЕЖҮЗІЛІК СОҒЫС ЖЫЛДАРЫНДА ӘУЛИЕАТА УЕЗІНДЕГІ ГЕРМАНИЯ ЖӘНЕ АВСТРО-ВЕНГРИЯ ТҮТҚЫНДАРЫ

Аннотация. Бірінші Дүниежүзілік соғыс – адамзат тарихындағы аса ірі оқиға, ол мемлекеттермен қатар, көптеген халықтардың тағдырына ерекше ықпал етті. Соның ең негізгі факторларының бірі – соғысушы мемлекеттер арасында әскерилер мен жеке азаматтардың соғыс майданында тұтқынға түсуі және жауынгерлердің соғыстан қашуы болды. Соғыс кезінде бір-бірімен жақын көрші, саяси одақтас болған мемлекеттер бір-бірінің әскерлері мен азаматтарын тұтқынға түсіріп отырды. Бір-бірінің азаматтарын тұтқынға алу Антанта мен Орталық державалар арасында көптеп орын алды. Антанта құрамында болып, соғыстың басты қатысушысы

саналған Ресей империясы Орталық державалардан шыққан азаматтарды тұтқынға алып отырды. Соғыс кезінде тұтқынға түскен Орталық державалардың азаматтары Ресей империясының әр аймақтарына жіберіліп, соның ішінде Дала өлкесі мен Түркістан өлкесіне де таралды. Осының негізінде Түркістан өлкесі Ресей империясының құрамында еуропалық ұлт өкілдерін қабылдаған басты аймақтардың бірі саналды.

Империялық дәуірде Түркістан генерал-губернаторлығының Сырдария облысына қарасты болған Әулиеата уезінде еуропалық тұтқындар өмір сүрген. Аймақта XIX ғасырдың соңынан бастап еуропалық ұлт өкілдері өмір сүріп, ол жағдай Бірінші Дүниежүзілік соғыс жылдарында да өз жалғасын тапты. Бірінші Дүниежүзілік соғыс жылдарында Әулиеата уезі еуропалық соғыс тұтқындары мен босқындарын қабылдаған аудандардың бірі болды. Әулиеата уезіне Орталық державалардан (Германия, Австро-Венгрия) келген соғыс тұтқындарының қатары аз болғанымен, бұл аймақта аталған мемлекеттерден келген саяси-әскери тұтқындардың өзіндік іздері қалған. Мақалада соғыс жылдарында Әулиеата уезіне жер аударылған соғыс тұтқындарының тарихы қарастырылады. Әулиеата уезіне келген Германиялық және Австро-Венгриялық азаматтардың саяси-әлеуметтік жағдайы мен олардың тұрмысы және өмір тағдыры зерттеледі. Тұтқын болып келген азаматтардың ұлты мен тегі айқындалып, олардың өмір сүру деңгейі көрсетіледі.

Түйін сөздер: Әулиеата, Бірінші Дүниежүзілік соғыс, әскер, босқын азаматтар, тұтқындар, Германия, Австро-Венгрия, немістер.

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НЕМЕЦКИЕ И АВСТРО-ВЕНГЕРСКИЕ ЗАКЛЮЧЕННЫЕ В УЕЗДЕ АУЛИЕАТА ВО ВРЕМЯ ПЕРВОЙ МИРОВОЙ ВОЙНЫ

Аннотация. Первая мировая война является крупнейшим событием в истории человечества, которое оказало значительное влияние на судьбу многих народов, в том числе государств. Одним из основных факторов между воюющими государствами был захват пленных, а также бегство солдат с фронтов войны.

Во время военных действий соседние государства, политические союзники захватывали территории и население друг друга. Захват граждан в большей степени имел место между Антантой и центральными державами. Российская империя, входившая в состав Антанты и считавшаяся главным участником войны, систематически захватывала в плен граждан центральных держав. Граждане центральных держав, захваченных во время войны, были отправлены во все регионы Российской империи, постепенно распространяясь в степные и туркестанские провинции. Исходя из этого, Туркестанский край считался одним из ключевых регионов Российской империи, в который были приняты представители европейских национальностей.

В эпоху империи европейские заключенные жили в округе Аулиеата Туркестанского генерал-губернаторства в Сырдарьинской области. Представители европейской национальности жили в регионе с конца XIX века, что нашло продолжение и в годы Первой мировой войны. Во время Первой мировой войны округ Аулиеата считался одним из районов, где принимали европейских заключенных и беженцев. Хотя число военнопленных из центральных держав (Германия, Австро-Венгрия) в округе Аулиеата было невелико, в этом регионе все еще остаются следы присутствия политических военнопленных из этих государств. В статье рассматривается история военнопленных, депортированных в округ Аулиеата в годы войны. Изучается социально-политический статус граждан Германии и Австро-Венгрии, прибывших в округ Аулиеата, их бытовая жизнь и судьбы отдельных личностей. Определены национальность и фамилии пленников, показан уровень их жизни.

Ключевые слова: аулиеата, Первая мировая война, армия, беженцы, заключенные, Германия, Австро-Венгрия, немцы.

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