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**THE NAME OF FREEDOM AND THE FUTURE**

The article contains historical facts about the life and activity of the Kazakh people in the early twentieth century, about the national liberation political movements and the activity of the Alashorda government's personality doctor Esengali Kasabolatov. Documentary information about his contribution to the development of Kazakh medicine in the Soviet era was given, however, he has been recognized of an innocent victim of politics. As well as socio-political life in the early twentieth century, the activities of the Alashord government, the first and the second General Congress in Orenburg and the current problems of statehood, the creation of the Ak Jol party, the activities of medical workers in the Soviet Union, state accusations of public and political figures, the descendants of E. Kasabolatov, the work and works of the figure.

**Key words:** Alashorda government, I and II Kazakh congresses in Orenburg, «Ak Zhol» Party, medical workers at the Sovietera, works of the writer.

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Махамбет Өтемісов атындағы Батыс Қазақстан мемлекеттік университеті,  
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**Болашақ пен бостандық жолында**

Мақалада XX ғасырдың басындағы қазақ жеріндегі ұлт-азаттық саяси қозғалыстар, Алашорда үкіметінің қызметі және алаш қайраткері, дәрігер Есенғали Қасаболатовтың өмір жолы, жан кешті қызметі туралы тарихи деректер баяндалған. Қайраткердің Кеңес өкіметі тұсындағы қазақ медицинасын дамытуға қосқан үлесі, алайда кейін жазықсыз айыптау саясатының құрбанына айналғандығы туралы құжаттық мағлұматтар берілген. Сонымен бірге, XX ғасырдың басындағы қоғамдық-саяси жағдайлар, Алашорда үкіметінің қызметі, Орынбордағы I және II жалпықазақ съездері мен онда қарастырылған өзекті мәселелер, «Ақ жол» партиясының құрылуы, Кеңестер билігі тұсындағы медицина қызметкерлері, жазықсыз айыптаулар, қудалау саясаты, Е. Қасаболатовтың ұрпақтары, қайраткердің еңбектері сияқты мәселелер қарастырылған.

**Түйін сөздер:** Алашорда үкіметі, Орынбордағы I және II жалпықазақ съездері, «Ақ жол» партиясы, Кеңестер билігі тұсындағы медицина қызметкерлері, қайраткердің еңбектері.

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**Во имя свободы и будущего**

В статье рассматриваются жизнь и общественно-политическая деятельность Есенғали Касабулатова. Отражены также материалы об общественно-политической жизни в Казахстане в начале XX века и об истории Западной Алашорды, а также общественно-политическая жизнь в начале XX века, деятельность правительства Алашорда, I и II общеказахские съезды в городе

Оренбурге и актуальные проблемы государственности, создание партии «Ак Жол», деятельность медицинских работников в Советском Союзе, государственные обвинения общественных и политических деятелей, репрессии, потомки Е. Касаболатова, произведения и труды деятеля.

**Ключевые слова:** Правительство Алашорда, I и II Общеказахские съезды в Оренбурге, партия «Ак жол», первые врачи Казахстана, труды Е. Касабулатова.

## Introduction

At the beginning of the twentieth century the fate of the Kazakh people was connected with the fate of a group of intelligentsia. They mastered science and politics and at the same time became leaders in education, politics, technology and medicine. It is known that Gabit Musreпов called his writer brothers as «giants group» in the past, and the later intellectuals named them «the best of Alash». Indeed, A. Baitursynov, A. Bukeikhanov, S. Aspendiyarov, M. Tynyshbayev, K. Satpayev, H. Dosmukhamedov, Mustafa Shokay and other Kazakh elite, who were interested in the future of the Kazakh language struggled for the freedom of the nation.

Nowadays, the great contribution of the Kazakh intelligentsia to the freedom of the country is not ignored. This is specifically mentioned in the program article of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev «Orientation to the future: spiritual revival». The article mentions that: «A revived society is essentially a society which will have a spiritual code that begins with the depth of its history. ... The success of the nation in the future is determined not by its natural wealth, but by the competitiveness of its people. That is why every citizen of Kazakhstan, thus, must have the worthy qualities of the whole nation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century» (Nazarbayev, 2017: 5).

That's why, as the president said, the success of the «future-oriented national plan» is that «creative intellectuals should play a great role in this work. We have to determine what kind of representatives of modern culture should go to the world arena» (Nazarbayev, 2017:24). Thus, scientific research and propagation of life and activity of Alash people who have become the code of the nation, which today serves as a model of the nation-wide model of the national state system of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, should serve as the main object today.

## Main part

True, it has been spoken and written much about the Alash leaders. However, during the Soviet era, which was dominated by 70 years of the twentieth century, prominent public figures,

qualified enlighteners and doctors who were at the forefront of public health services, had a good reputation for the health of the population. It is undoubtedly clear that the work of each specialist is not easy and having a great history, requires a great deal of research. One of them was born in West Kazakhstan, Alash figure, a skilled person and one of the first doctors in the Kazakh steppes - Esengali Kereyuly Kasabolatov. One of the most known facts about the lifestyle and activity of Esengali Kereyevich Kasabolatov is still unknown. After all, at the beginning of the twentieth century, having received European education, being anxious, working as an intelligent citizen, performing official duties at the state level, and at the time of his development, he became a victim of political repressions in the 1930-1940s. His attitude to the Alash intellectuals has attracted numerous responses from the government. However, the way and activities of the talented physician Esengali Kasabolatov, who dedicated his life to national patriotism, is a model for the future generations.

### *E. Kasabolatov's birthplace*

Kasabolatov Esengali Kereyuly was born in 1889 in the village of Antonovka in the Kalmykov district of Uralsk oblast (now West Kazakhstan region, Akzhayik district). Kerey Kasabolatov, the father, cared for his family and was a worker of wealthy Kazakhs at Kalmykov's Antonovka station. Due to the fact that he received his first education from a rural mullah and then from the primary school, he took the land from the 3<sup>rd</sup> village of Kalmykov district and engaged in farming. In addition to livestock, the grass-breeding, fishing, growing farms he had a wealth of farming habits. There is still a place called «The place of Kerey», which had been left from the farm of Kasabolatov's family (Alashorda Encyclopedia, 2009:219).

Esengali Kasabolatov's uncles are Cossack-Russians at the Antonov forepost. By one reference he was born in Kalmykov district, by the second he was born in the village of Lbishin district. Both come true. Kalmykov district (like the Taipak district) was erected in the era of the Tsarist era and looked at the district Lbishin (now Chapayev). That is, the center of the district center Kalmykov (Taipak) is now subordinate to Lbishin (Chapay).

Esengali Kasabolatov finished Russian-Kazakh school in Kalmykov in 1901, and then in 1909 studied at the Military School in Uralsk. The certificate of the Ural military governor confirms that Esengali Kasabolatov has completed the Ural military school and that he did not commit gross violations and was released from military service. Esengali Kasabolatov asked Orenburg education department to apply for a test in Latin language. Then, the cadet who was enrolled in the Uralsk military school in August 1903, totally completed it on June 6, 1909 (Alzhanov, 2007:112).

A year later, in 1910, he completed a 1-year course for university admissions. The same year he was admitted to the Medical Faculty of Saratov University (Kasabolatov E.K., 2010, 358). He was admitted to the Emperor Saratov Medical University in 1910 as a volunteer student. On April 27, 1912 Esengali Kasabolatov asked permission to marry Bibi Aisha, the daughter of Suleimen Akhmaletdinuly Mukhitdiev, from Sulavka village in the Petrovsky district of the Saratov province and on June 23 he was allowed to marry. Esengali Kasabolatov was sent in 1915 to work in Guryev, Temir, Lbinchenskiy districts of Uralsk region due to the disease of plague. During his service, he asked for permission to take an examination at Emperor Saratov Medical University.

*Alash autonomy, Soviet power and E.Kasabolatov*

During his student years he wrote several articles in periodicals. He was one of the 16 authors who was thanked by the «Kazakh» newspaper authorities for his active participation in the first issue in 1914. Esengali completed his full course at the university in 1915, became a doctor and returned to the country. He worked as a doctor at the Zhilyonys rural medical station in Kalmykov district. This was reported in the newspaper «Kazakh» on the issue of June 25, 1915, in a small article called «Young Doctor». In 1916 he took part in the excitement of the Kazakh people in the work of the home front, and at the beginning he took part in creation of the volunteer squad. Later on, the newspaper «Kazakh» supported the Alash people's appeal to help the provisional government in the war-time, accepted the invitation to the Kazakh troops in front of the Kazakh army to provide medical assistance. M. Dulatov informed in the newspaper «Kazakh» in March 1917, that A. Aldiyarov and E. Kasabolatov who were the doctors invited to the front, arrived in Minsk (Alash. Alashorda Encyclopedia, 2009: 220).

He was included in the list of 43 candidates nominated for the Constituent Assembly at the I All-Kazakh Congress in July 1917. In the summer

of that year he took part in the work of the county organizing committee for the invitation of the Zemstvo Congress in the country. In this regard, I. Kashkynbayev, with a group headed by M. Baltanov, was involved in the conflict which broke out in the tribal elite. Since September, he joined G. Aibekov's group. At the same extent he married to G. Alibekov's daughter.

In December 1917 he was elected as a candidate to the Alash Autonomous Party of the Provisional National Security Council (Alashorda) at the II All-Kazakh Congress. The organizers of that congress – A. Bokeikhanov, A. Baitursynov, E. Omarov, S. Doszhanov, M. Dulatov. The Congress was represented by 58 representatives of the Samarkand region and Altai province, 8 representatives from different Kazakh organizations, 15 people with special invitations, total – 81 people. A. Bokeikhanov made a report for the first time [Alash movement, 2005: 26p]. It is written in the historical novel of Saken Seifullin «Narrow Slippers». The congress was held in Orenburg on December 5-13. The Congress was attended by representatives from all 8 regions of Kazakhstan (Seifullin, 1977: 72). Issues to be considered by the Congress were:

1. About Siberia, the Turkestan Autonomy and the Southeast;
2. Kazakh-Kyrgyz Autonomy;
3. About the police;
4. National Council;
5. Problems of reading;
6. Treasury of the nation;
7. Matter question;
8. The People's Court;
9. Aul Directorate;
10. Food Problems.

Decisions on considered issues and the army were made and supported, the «Alash Orda» government was elected. The following people were elected to the leadership of Alashorda:

1. From Bokey – Valikhan Tanashuly.
2. From Uralsk – Hael Dosmukhambetuly.
3. From Akmola – Aidarkhan Turlybayuly.
4. From Torgai – Ahmet Birimzhanuly.
5. From Semey – Kael Gappasuly.
6. From Zhetysu – Sadyk Amanzholo uly.
7. From the Syr Darya – Mustapa Shokayuly.

Further in the regions: the list of 8 people headed by Alikhan Bokeikhanov, included 15 names headed by Gaisha Kashkynbayev. The 5<sup>th</sup> of them were Esengali Kasabolatov and Salimgerey Nuralykhanov (Seifullin, 1977: 73).

At the Second General Assembly in Orenburg, the views of the Kazakh intelligentsia were split

into two. The group, led by A. Bukeikhanov, M. Dulatov, A. Baitursynov, H. Gappasuli, suggests that the Kazakh autonomy should be established after the motto «Let's Announce Militia». The second group, Hallel and Zhansha Dosmukhamedov, said, «... we will declare from now on» the Kazakh autonomy (Alash movement, 2005:27). Later, during military conflicts in Orenburg, The Alashs, led by A. Bokeikhanov, came to Semipalatinsk and called the city Alash, the Eastern part of the Alash Orda. Both Zhansha and Khaled Dosmukhamedov's supporters arrive in Uralsk and formed their own troops. Upon arrival in Uralsk they came to Zhympty and called themselves the Western part of the Alash Orda or the Uiyall province. Another part of the government operated in Zhetysay province (Alimgereyuly, 2014:142).

Y. Kasabolatov in January, 1918, at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Alash Orda Kazakhs Congress of Ural region in Karatobe opposed not for ideological but for group disintegration of Zhahansha and Khalil Dosmukhamedov's supporters. This story is well-written in S. Seifullin's novel «The narrow slippery road». There were Kenzheuly, Kasabolatuly, Myrzagaliuly, Karatuleuly, Zholdybayuly, Kangereiuly, Epmagambetuly, Alibekuly, who were among those who came to the congress and later became communists. They were not Bolsheviks. Considerable issues were: military formation, government building, fund raising. When it came to collecting money, the congress divided into two parts and debates began. The one side was bigger and the other side was smaller. Dosmukhamedov's side was the majority. They said: when collecting the money, «Let's spend one hundred (100) soms on each house». Minority part included Gubadalla Alibekuly, Yepmagambetuly, Zholdybayuly and Kasabolatuly, Myrzagaliuly. They said, «Give to the rich man, and to the poor as they deserved». The words were hot. Arguments were strengthening. Both parts proved their decisions and turned to the Congress. The arguments were strong» (Seifullin, 1977: 120-121). The author also writes that the congress which was being held in the mosque, and its interior was full of people who could not get inside and listen to controversial issues. «Give to the rich man, and to the poor as they deserved, the words «should not even be imposed on the poor man» were just like the exhausted poverty of the poor. Some people welcomed and shouted at the window». The members of the congress were not able to come to one conclusion and continued in the afternoon. One of the leaders of Alash Zhansha Dosmukhamedov, a member of the Kazakh Council of the Moslems in

St. Petersburg made a speech. His statement proved to be more credible and meaningful. However, after the vote, Gubadolla Alibekuly and Esengali Kasabolatuly stood and told to the congress and the administration, «We do not think that's right. We do not follow this resolution. «The congress had risen, the battle began. Some run away, some were frightened. Zhansha Dosmukhamedov jumped to the table, handed over his head, and said: «Stop clinging to it! How can you do such things? Patience! Stop!» People pressed. The word went over to Kuanay. He said: «What is your disgrace in the mosque?» Defamation! Become reconciled! Gubadolla, Nurgali, Esengali, Moldagali, Salimgerei! Hug! With Zhansha, with Kaled! –hetold to them. The two conflicting parties who had just been fighting, they hugged (Seifullin, 1977: 124).

However, after the event at the Karatobe congress, the two sides were not able to get together, although they reconciled. Gubaidolla Alibekov, Esengali Kasabolatov, Myrzagaliyev, Moldagali Zholdybayev, Karatuleuly, who were thought to be the members of Alash Orda, decided to create their own party. The new party was called «Ak Zhol». It was considered to be the party which to represent the interests of the poor. Esengali Kasabolatov was elected the chairman of the so-called «Ak Zhol» political party (organization), which was composed of 13 members, formed after the congress.

They talk to each other and sent Eppmagambetuly, Kenzheuly, Karatuleuly to the Temir district. Kasabolatov, Myrzagaliyev, Aliaskar Alibekov were sent to Uralsk (Teke). The others remained at «Alash Orda» in Zhympty.

Yepmagambetov, Karatuleov, Kenejeuly went to Temir and later rushed together with the Russians, taking the local government and acting indecently into the «Alashorda» in Zhympty.

Y. Kasabolatov, M-Kh. Myrzagaliyev, A. Alibekov arrived in Uralsk. It was summer time in 1918. In Uralsk, the government was in the hands of the Cossack-Russians (the Cossack, the Wolves of the Cossack Government). But at that time, in Uralsk (Teke), the Bolsheviks were trying to make the Sovereign (Soviet government) competition with the Kazakh-Russian government.

E. Kasabolatov, M-Kh. Myrzagaliyev, A. Alibekov took part in the First Congress of workers, peasants, soldiers and Kazakh deputies in Uralsk oblast in March 1918. The well-known Kazakh writer, an aksakal Bakytzhan Karataev and Abdrakhman Aitiyev took an active participation in the work. Y. Kasabolatov, M-Kh. Myrzagaliyev,

A. Alikbekov met with Bakytzhan Karatayev in Uralsk. They were going to buy 1-2rifles. On the night of March 29, he was arrested by the local Cossack government with Y.Kazabolatov, M-Kh. Myrzagaliyev, A. Alikbekov for illegal possession of weapons in the apartment of Maftakh Mendygaliyev. Shortly afterward they were relieved by the assistance of the Deputy Chairperson of the Uralsk's Kazakhs Uprava K. Zhalenov. After that incident, Kasabolatov returned to Zhympty (Seifullin, 1977:124).

In autumn 1918, the members of the Founding Assembly in Samara were re-engaged in the activities of the West Alashorda government, which was recognized and strengthened by the Committee. In January 1919 in Karatobe district, B. Zhankadamov was elected as the Deputy Chairperson of the Ombudsman of the Oiyregion's Zemstvo local government. It was during the Red Army's attack in August of that year when Balgimbaev began replenishing soldiers from Zhympty, Kalmykov, Taipak region to Alash military commission. He was in Zhympty during the disbanding of West Alashdorda. The member of the West Alashdordadistribution Commission, representative of Kazasrevkom Mendeshev got a statement issued by the «statement of Kasabolatov's group». He was the first who gave detailed information about WestAlashorda's activity. In the beginning of 1920s M-Kh. Myrzagaliyev and M.Dzholdybayev joined the Zhympty county Revolutionary Committee, headed by A. Alikbekov (WKO SM, 497<sup>th</sup> fund, 50<sup>th</sup> list, 1 kit, 36<sup>th</sup> case. 18<sup>th</sup> sheet, 6-8). On January 20<sup>th</sup> of the same year he was accepted to the RCP(b). From spring 1920 he became the head of the Health Department of the Ural Province. By the decision of Kazasrevkom on June 24, 1920, Chebotarjov(deputy), Pochitalin, Karatuleuov, Impagambetov, etc., were elected as the members of Ural gubrevkom, and E.Kasabolatov was appointed as chairman of the Ural gubrevkom with the right of Gubatkom. He joined a special commission with Karatilleuov, chaired by Struppe to involve Kazakh intellectuals for employment in Soviet institutions in Uralsk. However, at the meeting from June 24, two decisions had been made for a number of times, taking different decisions by the decision of the Kazasrevkom and the chairman of the Ural gubkom and its presidium. Therefore, in many documents and literature, E. Kasabolatov is seen as the chairman of the Ural governing committee. In July 1920, with the decision of the presidium, he became a member of the governing body of the Preparatory Commission for the All-Kazakh Congress. At the congress by

the suggestion of the delegation of the Ural region he was elected to membership of the KACC RC (WKO SM, 136<sup>th</sup> fund, 10<sup>th</sup> list, 1 kit, 42<sup>nd</sup> case., 1-20). In the resolution of the All-Kazakh Congress, the Temporary People's Council of Alashorda consisted of 25 members, 10 of which were given to Russians and other peoples living among Kazakhs. The composition of the Alashorda government was approved at the congress, with the following members attending the Congress: Bokei Horde – U.Tanashev, from Uralsk region – Kh. Dosmukhamedov, from Turgay region – A. Birimzhanov and others. Candidates: I.Kashkynbaev, Zh. Zhakypbayev, Y.Itbaev, E.Kasabolatov and others were elected (Kul-Mohammed, 1998: 285).

By the decision of the Bureau of the Committee of the Kazakh RCP (b) of May 3, 1921, he was invited to Orenburg to the work. In 1921-1922 working in responsible position in the Kazakh RCP (b) region's Committee after his wife's death, he married to Gainy-Jamal, the daughter of a prominent physician, WestAlashorda responsible worker D. Kusepkaliev. In 1922 he was relieved of the post at the III Congress of the Kazakh Regional Council during the campaign against the former Alashorda members. By the decision of the Presidium of the Kazakh Regional Committee of the RCP (b) dated from October 19, 1922, with the approval of the Supervisory Commission, he was sent to work in the IHP (Alash. Alashorda Encyclopedia, 2009: 222).

During the Soviet era E.Kasabolatov actively worked in organizing political and public events. For example, in 1922-1923, he was a member of the board of the KSSR Labor Force Commissariat, 1923-1924 – Member of the Presidium of the Kazakh Entrepreneur Bureau (Orenburg), from February 1924 until June 1925, he was the Deputy Head of the Tax Committee of the Financial Affairs Office of the KSASSR. From 1925 to 1926 he worked at «Kazsauda», the chairman of the association «Kazmedsauda» (Kyzylorda) in 1926-1928, and in 1928 for the consideration of PPC(b). From 1928 to 1929 he worked as the head of district's health department (Balashov) (Tolepbergen, 2012: 160).

In 1925-1928 he was appointed Chairman of the Consumer Cooperative of the USSR, and some articles on the theme of co-operation «To the cooperation of Kazakh nomadic population» («Soviet steppe», 1926, 5<sup>th</sup> November) were published (Kasabolatov, 1926: 3).

Esengali Kasabolatov was one of the strongest opponents of the 1925-1928 campaign for confiscation and rural resettlement. In November 1929, the Bureau's Committee of the Kazakh

Regional Bureau (b), led by F.I. Goloschekin, Esengali Kasabolatov was fired for alleged involvement in the «Mendeshev group». In December of the same year, Kasabolatov agreed to be sent outside Kazakhstan. Shortly afterward, he was called to the RC (b) POC and sent first to Saratov, and then to Astrakhan. From 1930 to 1931 he served as the secretary of the regional committee of the Oblast Committee of the Communist of Astrakhan city, and the deputy chairman of the Astrakhan district executive committee. He was mainly dealing with interethnic relations and national issues (Tolepbergen, 2012:160).

#### Organizer methodologist of High School

It was mentioned in the reference book «West Alashorda» of Maksat Tazh Murat, a scientist-maker, that he was invited to the newly organized Almaty Medical Institute in June, 1931, and in September, Esengali Kasabolatov was appointed as the first director of this institution. It was not easy for him to become a leader in the political arena, with more than a thousand options in the field of famine and organizational structures. Recently, he was strongly opposed to the confiscation and forced labor of the village, for which he was accused of involvement in the «Mendeshev group».

The main problem when working for E. Kasabolatov was the lack of material and technical base of the new school, and it was not only the lack of qualified, professional teachers, but it was even more difficult, because of the strength of the negative influence of tribal and contradictory views. Even the good work itself did not allow for colds and asthma. Otherwise, this task would have been politically motivated for a highly educated specialist in the industry, but the hopes were not met. Taking into consideration the fact that he was part of the former Alashorda staff, E. Kasabolatov was accused of «creating a nationalist-counter-revolutionary group of students» (Syrym Baktygeryuly, 2009).

The commission on the recognition of the knowledge of the people's commissars of education E. Kasabolatov was re-affirmed the title of associate professor in 1931 from Protocol No. 3 of February 17, 1933. In 1933, he mastered the Department of Political Economy at the Medical Institute (Alzhonov, 2007: 91-92).

Y. Kasabolatov worked as a director of the Kazakh State Medical Institute until 1933. He was busy with organizing work, traveling about the country and conducting agitation among the Kazakh youth and encouraged them to go to medical universities.

He has also worked as a director of the Kaz SMI, together with the department of social sciences and

conducted a course of political economy. In December, 1931 E.K. Kasabolatov created the Council of the Medical Institute for the first time. Kasabolatov asserted the architect A.I. Gagello's plan for the complex construction plan of the morphology building (nowadays anatomy department) (kaznmu.kz // Esengali Kasabolatov).

The systematic approach to the training of doctors in Kazakhstan through this institution is related to the name of E. Kasabolatov. During his work as a director, qualified specialists such as academician epidemiologist I. Karakulov, academician-virologist Zh. Zhumatov, professor-surgeon E. Umirzakov appeared.

The remaining descendants of their parents played a major role in the socio-political life of our country. There were the sons and the daughters Khupbi-Jamal, Shafkhat, Mara, Shamil, Banu, Ninel, Nazir, Raisa. Khubbi-Zhamal Esengalieva, a former singer of the Republican Opera and Ballet Theater, died in 2001 in Almaty. Grandchildren, Galiya and Clara, pursued their way to the profession of a physician (Alashorda Encyclopedia, 2009:222).

#### *Innocent accusation*

During the exciting work of Y. Kasabolatov, he gained the power of other Alash intelligentsia and became the innocent victim of Soviet politics. In 1933 he was dismissed from the directorate of the Medical Institute with the slogan «He created a nationalist-counterrevolutionary group of students. (Nazarbayev, 2017: 222).

In 1933-1935, he was deported to the Kyzyl-Kaiyn psychiatric hospital in Almaty region for being a member of Alash orda. Later, he worked as the director of the village. In October 1935 he was eliminated from the RCP(b). From 1936 to 1937 he was the head of the department of economic planning in the People's Health Protection Committee of the Kazakh SSR, Deputy Chief of the Main Dept of Trust «Glavneft», being the Deputy Representative of the «Nefrtorg» Society in Kazakhstan. On August 29, 1937 he was arrested in Almaty by the bodies of the IANS. On February 26, 1938, he was charged with «committing a public crime» and sentenced to death. He was justified by the Supreme Court Military Board of 7 December 1957 during the Soviet period.

#### *E. Kasabolatov's proceedings and works*

Nowadays it is known that Esengali Kasabolatov had been actively involved in public political campaigns. Researcher, writer and historian Maksat Tazh-Murat wrote about the young doctor E.K. Kasabolatov who had published several articles in

periodicals during his student years. In the article titled «Kazakh youth», he encouraged the younger generation to work for the sake of the country and learn art and education; in the article «A couple of words about convening» (Aikap, 1913, №20), he debated about the convening of the Kazakh congress among the Kazakh intelligentsia, the idea of the country's governance and administrative matter; in the sharp article titled «Against the Press» (Aikap, 1914, № 5), he was critical to the press, and raised the problem of bribery in state bodies; in the article «Who Should We Hurt To» (Kazakh, May 20, 1915), he mentions the need of Kazakh youth who studied at educational establishments and that there was no systematic care about young people. He published several articles on the prevention of illnesses infected by Kazakhs and gave information on the following: «Plague» («Kazakh», No. 5, 42, 44 of 1913), «Singe» («Kazakh», No. 37, 1913), «The dangers of alcohol and tobacco» («Kazakh», No. 76, 77, 1914), «Eye illness (trachoma)» («Kazakh», No. 116, 118, 1915) деген мағлұматтар келтіріп кеткен (<http://yvision.kz>).

Let's talk about Esengali Kasabolatov's article titled «Kazakh youth», aimed at attracting young people to work for the benefit of the people, to the art-education.

«Young people from the other side of the world are all creative, trying to do different things and striving to do their best in the future. If there is knowledge, wealth, respect and pleasure will also be found. Without knowledge and art, he will lose everything in the world, to be overwhelmed by hunger and thirst. It means that «If you do not have your mind in the beginning, the entire load will be on their feet». It would be desirable for youngsters who are trying to get the people back to their senses, to understand the way of the times and to find a way out. But the Kazakh gentlemen, who had studied at Educational Institutions, are less likely to make such a move.

Kazakhs also want to get high education and become a doctor, a lawyer, or a great judge. But till from now no one had heard that the scientist (educated) from the Kazakh people brought benefits to the Kazakhs.

Having studied in gymnasium, real school, and in the university, all of us are going to benefit the people. We hold the people in the darkness and should bring them to light and do something. But after finishing, it's all forgotten. We do not even know where our country is going. Due to the lack of our unity, we are all surrounded by degeneracy. We can-

not be the leaders if we will not hear ourselves, if we won't correct our mistakes and if we won't support if it's right. The more we read, the more we go through the country, the more we learn the other people's literature, even though we do the habit, the more ignorant we become.

One of the disagreements of our guys who have been studying in the Kazakh language— he does not live and doesn't work among Kazakhs as he likes to live among other peoples. I do not know why. There is a saying, «Do not search anything far abroad, if it is so close», even if you are in your own country, try to find any job. Because the lack of people who know the common people, the country is awkward and laughing, and whoever looks at his mouth is unaware of it.

There is a sickness at the country, no doctors, no nurses. The illness is intensifying, and the country is destroying. There is no law in the country, there is no Shariat, equality and righteousness. The rich man cradles the crook, curses him, one calf is taken out of two from a cow, let the children be hungry. There is no one to say good. The kidnapping of the young man was mixed, and he was wandering off the road. There was no one to give advice. It is a great offense to ignore such a variety of laws, we know that our young men, who know the way, are not guilty of such a great deal of mismanagement. Knowing this is a challenge to our educated youngsters!

Come, gentlemen, new youth! Let's serve the country, we can do it, and let's not to be smiled. Student Esengali Kasabolatov («<http://yvision.kz>).

This article was published in «Kazakh» newspaper No. 4, March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1913 (<http://yvision.kz>). One of the 16 authors who was thanked by the Kazakh newspaper for their active participation in the 1<sup>st</sup> issue of the 1914 edition.

The newspaper «Kazakh» first reported on Esengali Kasabolatov's position as a physician at Zhulyonys rural medical station in Kalmykov district in 1915, in the newspaper «Young Doctor» on June 25<sup>th</sup>, 1915. In 1916, he took part in the excitement caused by getting people from home to work in the Kazakh language and for the first time he participated in the creation of a volunteer squad. Later on, the newspaper «Kazakh» welcomed the Alash leaders' call to help the provisional government in the war-time, to respond to the Kazakh forces at the front and to receive medical assistance. One of the active members of Alash, Mirzhakyp Dulatov, in March 1917, in the newspaper «Kazakh» reported that the military doctors A. Aldiyarov and E. Kasabolatov would arrive in Minsk.

## Conclusion

During the years of the Dual Government of 1917, the welfare of the population was very low, and the medical care of the poorest people was far behind. Small medical workers worked in towns and cities. By the year 1913, there were 904 healthcare workers in the entire Kazakhstan region, with only 244 doctors with higher education. One of the doctors of this higher education was Esengali Kasabolatov.

The life and career of the healthcare worker Esengali Kasabolatov have not been fully studied yet; it is our duty to study and present it to the public. The personality was thinking about the future of the nation, the health of the people until the end of his life. Providing high results in service to the population, he was a member of the party who had been seen only in his good sides. He was punished for his innocent inquiry,

and his labor to the people had a negative effect on him.

Thus, the state and political activity of Esengali Kasabolatov is a great task for the Kazakh people to live independently for centuries, to be dedicated to the development of literature, culture and science of the Kazakh people.

«History of the Kazakh people is the history of integration, the history of coexistence», as President Nursultan Nazarbayev said, our task is to investigate the history of the Alashorda and to find and uncover unnamed, still unknown facts. Only then can we be able to identify the true face of our people, who were struggling for independence, seeking freedom for the people, for the sake of the nation.

He was born on the junction of centuries and could not guarantee the future, unclear times, as a historian, we consider it our duty to study the historical and political life of the Kazakh margin, to study and to make a new historical analysis.

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