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NEW SOURCES ON THE LIFE COURSE OF THE ALASH INTELLIGENTSIA REPRESENTATIVE ZHUMAGALI TLEULIN

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Abstract. *Introduction.* A very important part in the history of Kazakhstan is taken by the history of national movements, whose participants strove to improve the life of their nation, dreamt of freedom and independence of their country. The most important of them was the Alash movement. Zh. Tleulin was one of the brightest representatives. *Goals:* on the basis of the introduction into scientific circulation of previously researched archival documents, to reveal new data on the history of the movement of Alash, and especially on the personality of Zh. Tleulin, analyze his most significant works; to study events carried out to preserve the memory on him. *Results:* A whole array of documents from the archives of Kazakhstan and Russia is introduced into scientific circulation. Its analysis helped shed a new light on the personality of Zh. Tleulin, to determine the significance of his figure for the history of Kazakhstan and place in the Alash movement. *Conclusions:* Zh. Tleulin played an important role in the formation of the Alash movement and left a significant mark in the history of Kazakhstan. His life and activities deserve the most detailed scientific coverage and immortalization in the memory of descendants.

Keywords: Zhumagali Tleulin, Alash Orda, Alash, educator, Northern Kazakhstan, “Aikap” magazine, “Kazakh” newspaper, repressions, historical consciousness, the memory policy.

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АЛАШ ЗИЯЛЫЛАРЫНЫҢ ӨКІЛІ ЖҰМАҒАЛИ ТІЛЕУЛИННИҢ ӨМІРІ МЕН ҚЫЗМЕТІ ТУРАЛЫ ТЫҢ ДЕРЕКТЕР

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Андатпа. *Кіріспе.* Қазақстан тарихында өз ұлтының өмірін жақсартуға, өз елінің бостандығы мен тәуелсіздігіне ұмтылған ұлттық қозғалыстар тарихы өте маңызды орын алады. Солардың ішіндегі ең маңыздыларының бірі – Алаш қозғалысы, ал оның жарқын өкілдерінің бірі – Ж.Тілеулин. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері* – бұрын зерттелмеген мұрағаттық құжаттарды ғылыми айналымға енгізу негізінде Алаш қозғалысының тарихына, оның ішінде Ж.Тілеулиннің тұлғасына қатысты тың деректерді анықтау, оның елеулі еңбектеріне талдау жасау, есте сақтау мақсатында жүргізілген іс-шараларды зерделеу. *Нәтижелер.* Қазақстан мен Ресей мұрағаттарынан алынған құжаттардың тұтас жиынтығы ғылыми айналымға енгізілді. Оларды талдау Ж.Тілеулиннің тұлғасын жаңаша зерттеуге, оның қайраткерінің Қазақстан тарихы үшін маңызы мен Алаш қозғалысындағы орнын анықтауға көмектесті. *Қорытынды.* Ж.Тілеулин Алаш қозғалысының қалыптасуында маңызды рөл атқарып, Қазақстан тарихында елеулі із қалдырды. Оның өмірі мен қызметі барынша егжей-тегжейлі ғылыми қамтуға және ұрпақ жадында мәңгілікке қалдыруға лайық.

Түйін сөздер: Жұмағали Тілеулин, Алаш Орда, Алаш, ағартушы, Солтүстік Қазақстан, «Айқап» журналы, «Қазақ» газеті, қуғын-сүргін, тарихи сана, жады саясаты.

НОВЫЕ ДАННЫЕ О ЖИЗНИ И ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЯ АЛАШ ИНТЕЛЛИГЕНЦИИ ЖУМАГАЛИ ТЛЕУЛИНА

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Аннотация: *Введение.* В истории Казахстана определенное место занимает история национальных движений, участники которых стремились к улучшению жизни своей нации, к свободе и независимости своей страны. Наиболее значимым из них являлось движение Алаш, одним из ярких представителей которого являлся Жумағали Тлеулин. *Цели и задачи исследования.* На основе введения в научный оборот ранее не исследованных архивных документов, выявить новые данные по истории движения Алаш и в особенности по деятельности Ж. Тлеулина, проанализировать его наиболее значимые работы. *Результаты.* В научный оборот вводится целый массив документов из архивов Казахстана и России. Их анализ помог по-новому изучить личность Жумағали Тлеулина, определить значимость его личности и научного наследия для истории Казахстана, равно как его место в движении Алаш. *Выводы.* Жумағали Тлеулин сыграл важную роль в процессах становления движения Алаш и оставил значимый след в истории казахского общества и государства. Его жизнь и деятельность заслуживают детального научного освещения и увековечивания в памяти потомков.

Ключевые слова: Жумағали Тлеулин, Алаш Орда, просветитель, Северный Казахстан, журнал «Айқап», газета «Қазақ», репрессии, историческое сознание.



1. Introduction. The history of the Kazakh people shows that the struggle for the freedom and independence of the country has never stopped. The Alash period is an important period in the history of Kazakhstan. The emergence of the movement and the first political party Alash, national autonomy and the government of Alash Orda testified to the increased civic maturity and great potential of the Kazakh political elite, capable of solving the crucial issues of the future development of their native nation.

The leaders of the Alash movement sought to transform the economic foundations of the life of the Kazakhs, their traditional economy, as well as to fully implement the especially necessary needs in the field of religious freedom, individual and citizen rights, and national equality. Among the tasks that they set in their political program were the following: raising the level of literacy of the indigenous population, developing the national school, forming the foundations of political and legal culture through the participation of its representatives in the activities of government and self-government bodies, including the elite and the masses in the real political process.

It should be noted that the well-educated leaders of the movement, creatively using the best theoretical and ideological developments that were in the arsenal of socio-political thought of that time, were able to offer the most adequate system of measures. D.A. Amanzholova notes in monograph “At the break: Alash in the ethno-political history of Kazakhstan”: “The merit of the Alash leaders lies in the prompt and adequate restructuring of the ideological and organizational foundations and the pursuit of a consistent course to protect the interests of their people” (Amanzholova, 2008: 400).

Many leaders of the Alash movement were not only talented human rights activists, political and public figures, but also the major educators, publicists, publishers of newspapers and magazines, thinkers, poets, teachers, doctors, scientists, authors of books and textbooks. Many of them graduated from the leading educational institutions of Russia, and some of them from abroad (Germany, Poland, Turkey, etc.) They had world-class political culture, absorbed the best moral and ethical values of the Great Steppe.

The doctor of historical sciences Zh. Kydyralina notes that today, without knowing it, we live in that state, the borders of which in the early 1920s were roughly outlined by members of the Alash Orda. Alash leaders took an active part in the process of national-territorial delimitation of Central Asia and the reunification of Kazakh lands. The representatives of the Alash intelligentsia A. Bukeikhanov, A. Baitursynov, M. Dulatov, A. Beremzhanov, M. Shokai, Zh. Akpaev, M. Tynyshpaev, A. Ermekov, M. Zhumabaev and others made every effort to ensure the integrity of the Kazakh lands (Kydyralina, 2013).

The North-Kazakhstan region is rightfully famous for its outstanding personalities: scientists, poets, statesmen, writers, including the figures of the Alash movement. One of the representatives of Alash Orda is Zhumagali Tleulin, a close associate and like-minded person of Magzhan Zhumabaev, the first Kazakh specialist in the region with a medical education, the head of the department of provincial health and public education, the director of the Petropavlovsk Kazakh Pedagogical College, the chairman of the regional branch of the society for the study of the history and ethnography of Kazakhstan, one of the organizers of the local history museum. Zh. Tleulin's contribution to the formation and development of culture and education in Northern Kazakhstan is invaluable.

2. Materials and methods. The documents of the North-Kazakhstan State Archive are used as the main material of the authors of the article.

The methodological basis of the study was the principles of objectivity, historicism, consistency and scientific character, as well as such methods as historical-comparative and historical-typological. A qualitative systematization of archival data on the problem under study has been carried out. Employees of the North Kazakhstan State Archive, using these methods, did a great job of clarifying the biographical data of Zh. Tleulin in their own archive, the special state archive of the Police Department of the North Kazakhstan Region and the Historical Archive of the Omsk Region. As a result of fruitful work with funds 2, 1074, 1185, 1232, the archive workers found new data on the life and work of Zhumagali Tleulin, a representative of the Alash intelligentsia, especially for the period 1922-1927 – about his fruitful work in the first special educational institution in the region – the Petropavlovsk Kazakh Pedagogical College.



3. Discussion. One of the most important scientific research areas for the scientific community is the history of Alash, a characteristic feature of which is its versatility and scale both in historical-descriptive and chronological terms. At the present stage of its history, many scientific works have been devoted; new collections of identified and declassified archival documents have been published.

The personalized nature of most publications made it possible, through the coverage of unknown pages in the life and work of A. Bukeikhanov, A. Baitursynov, M. Dulatov, Zh. Akpaev, A. Ermekov, M. Tynyshpaev, M. Shokay and many other Alash figures, to reveal the social nature of the Alash movement political orientations and opportunities.

Scientific articles written by K. Nurpeisov, M. Koygeldiev, T. Omarbekov, T. Grigoriev, T. Kakishev, S. Akkulyuly, A. Sarmurzin, M. Kul-Mukhammed, Zh. Kydyralina, D. Makhat and others covered various aspects of history Alash.

The creation of monographic studies testifies to a qualitatively new stage in the historiography of this problem. They mark new approaches to the history of the national liberation movement, the role and place of the Kazakh intelligentsia at the turning points in the development of society.

The creation of monographic studies led to a qualitatively new level in the historiography of this problem. They mark new approaches to the history of the national liberation movement, the role and place of the Kazakh intelligentsia at critical stages in the development of society. These works include monographs written by D.A. Amanzholova “Kazakh autonomism and Russia. The history of the Alash movement”; “On the break. Alash in the ethnopolitical history of Kazakhstan”; “Alash: the historical meaning of democratic choice”; K.N. Nurpeisov “Alash and Alashorda”; M. Koygeldiev “Alash kozgalysy” (Amanzholova, 1994; Amanzholova, 2008; Amanzholova, 2013; Nurpeisov, 1995, Koygeldiev 1996).

An important role in the development of the historiography of the Alash and Alash Orda problem was played the events related to the proclamation of 1997 as the Year of National Harmony and Memory of Victims of Political Repression, as well as the proclamation of 1998 as the Year of National Unity and National History.

This was a kind of impulse in the study of this problem. New works have appeared, highlighting various aspects of the history of Alash and the Alash Horde. Undoubtedly, it is necessary to highlight the academic works prepared by the scientific research Institute of history and ethnology named after Sh. Valikhanov, Institute of literature and art named after M. Auezov, Institute of linguistics named after A. Baitursynov. These are 2-volume documentary collection «Terrible 1916 years» by H. Dosmukhamedov, works by A. Baitursynov «Research on Kazakh linguistics»; 5-volume collection of works by Zh. Aimautov; book «Kazakh literature at the beginning of the XX century: the work of repressed writers».

As part of the activities of the State Commission for the full rehabilitation of victims of political repressions (20-50s of the XX century), collections of archival materials were published only in 2022 under the general editorship of the chairman of the State Commission of E.T. Karin “The State persecution and political repression of participants in the national liberation movement “Alash”; “Northern Kazakhstan and Alash”. Collection of documents and materials. In 2023, work in this direction will be continued. Work is already underway throughout the republic to identify new archival materials, and it is planned to publish a collection in 10 volumes on the activities of the national liberation movement "Alash", the Alash party and the Government of the Alash Horde.

For the first time, we learnt of Zhumagali Tleulin from publications in the national and regional mass media. Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Mambet Koigeldiev, Kokshetau publicist Sarbas Aktayev, Professor Zarkyn Taishybay, local historian Kairolla Mukanov, poet B. Kanapyanov and others wrote about him as a close associate of Magzhan Zhumabayev, a Kazakh intellectual.

Scientific staff of the North Kazakhstan State Archive conducted extensive work on the clarification of biographical data of Zh. Tleulin in a number of archival institutions of Kazakhstan and Russia: in the special state archive of the Police Department of the North Kazakhstan Region and the Historical Archive of the Omsk Region. As part of the work of the State Commission for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Political Repression, the book "Zhumagali Tleulin" was prepared and published by the team of the North Kazakhstan State Archive. It was based on new documents discovered in special archives of the region and in foreign archival institutions (Malikova, 2021; 20).



4. Results. Thanks to the documents found in funds 2, 9, 1185, 1074 archives of the North-Kazakhstan region and In Omsk, new details about the life and activities of Zh. Tleulin. He was born in 1890 in village No. 4 (Zhamanshubar, Karashok) of Airtau Volost, Kokchetav District, now it is the North Kazakhstan Region. Originally from the Middle zhuz, he was a descendant of Aitbai-Batyr from the Basentin family, who led the army of Abylai Khan. There were five brothers in the family. Like all children of that period, Zhumagali's first step toward education began with literacy training from the village mullah. In 1910 he entered the Omsk military medical school, in 1913 successfully graduated, working in his speciality he took an active part in public life, was engaged in literary and educator activities (Nurakhmet, 2021: 92).

After graduation, Zhumagali worked briefly in the village of Karatal. Here he married the daughter of his teacher Kusain – Raikhan. In 1913, the married couple Zhumagali and Raikhan came to Kyzylzhar and worked as paramedics in the city hospital until their arrest in 1918 (Nurakhmet, 2021: 93).

Mirzhakyp Dulatov at the end of the article «Oyan, Kazakh» in Issue 239 of the newspaper «Kazakh» indicated Zhumagali's address: Petropavlovsk, Akmola region, district hospital, paramedic Zhumagaly Tleulin. These documents testify that he served as a paramedic in Petropavlovsk (Nurakhmet, 2021: 93)

From 1913 to 1918, Zh. Tleulin worked in a hospital in the city of Petropavlovsk. A bright period of his life passed in this city. There he met with M. Zhumabayev, M. Dulatov. From the memory of Gulnar Dulatova, M. Dulatov's sister, in 1908 Zhumagali met her brother upon his arrival in Petropavlovsk. This is what he wrote about it in a letter to his sister: «I met many people in Kyzylzhar. Among them, I quickly got along with a doctor named Zhumagali Tiluleuuly. We were brought closer by the fact that we were close to the writing environment. I often go to his house. I have a talented student Magzhan Zhumabayev, he is a poet. Magzhan is younger than me; he has excellent poems, strong poetry, and he is a very talented guy. I can say that there is no difference in our attitude to life. We have become close friends with him» (Mirzhakipkyzy, 1990).

Since 1913 he published articles in the “Aiqap” magazine and the “Kazakh” newspaper. So, his poems “Zhas tugandarymyzga” appeared in the magazine “Aiqap” for 1911 (No. 13). In the story “At ustinde korgen tus” (“A dream on horseback”) he raised the current problems of Kazakh people. The newspaper “Kazakh” for 1917 (No. 235) published an article “About the doctor Tleulin Zhumagali” (Malikova, 2021, 20).

Since 1917, Zhumagali Tleulin takes an active part in social and political work. He headed the Petropavlovsk district organization of the Alash party. Zhumagali was elected a deputy of the all-Russian Constituent Assembly as a member of the Alash Orda government at the second all-Kazakh Congress.

In 1918 a bloody civil war broke out throughout Russia, and the front of its military operations also passed through the territory of modern Kazakhstan. In most cases Kazakh villages were left defenseless, were often robbed and abused by both Whites and Reds forces. In this plan, the units formed by the government of the Alash Horde from among the Kazakhs were supposed to protect the Kazakh civilian population from attacks by armed detachments from both sides.

With coming to power of the Bolsheviks in 1918, a number of members of the Alash party, including Zh. Tleulin, were arrested. On February 12, 1918, the doctor Tleulin was arrested for being a member of the Alash party. In prison he was with the advanced intelligentsia of the Kazakh people, in particular M. Zhumabayev. In his prison cell Magzhan wrote a poem in honor of Zh. Tleulin.

«Ardaqti er! Umitilmas etken isin,
Kuni erten aybindi alas jinap esin,
Koksegen kop zamannan tilegindi,
Jariqqa sigarwga jumsar kusin».
Honorable man! What you did was unforgettable.
Let's gather a magnificent alash tomorrow.
Wish you a long time ago,
Soft power to bring to the light, he concludes (Nurakhmet, 2021: 95)

After liberation from June 1918, Zh. Tleulin is actively involved in pedagogical and educational activities.



Based on archival documents it was established that in 1918-1919, when the Soviet government ruled in other regions of the country, the policy of the Alash Horde government was carried out in the Kyzylzhar region. The historical venue for the meeting of Alash figures was established in the summer of 1918. That important historical event took place on the site of Alti kazhy's zhailau in Akkusak volost, now in Zhambyl district of the North Kazakhstan region, where his son Saduakas was a volost manager at that time. Here, the leaders of the Alash Horde organized a large-scale meeting in which representatives of 22 volosts of Petropavlovsk and Kokshetau counties of Akmola region participated. The agenda of the meeting included the creation of the Alash militia, the involvement of Kazakh horsemen in its ranks. Mirzhakip Dulatov, Yerezhep Itbaev, Aidarkhan Turlybaev, Zhumagali Tleulin, Salmakbay Kusemisov, Yerkosai Mukishev and others took part in the meeting (Mukanov, 1965: 245).

In 1921 Zhumagali Tleulin worked as a medical assistant in the Kokshetau district health department, and on September 16, Petropavlovsk hosted the 1st Congress of Soviets of the Akmola province, where the congress delegates elected him in absentia as a member of the first executive committee of the Akmola provincial council of workers, peasants and Red Army deputies. Being one of the founders-volunteers of the first special educational institution in the region – the Petropavlovsk Kazakh Pedagogical College, Zh. Tleulin had been also its director until 1927 (NKSA. F. 1074. In. 1. C.9. P. 9-10).

Due to the post-civil war devastation, hunger, lack of premises, fuel, Kazakh pedagogical courses in Akmola and Atbasar were closed, and in Petropavlovsk, on October 1, 1922 Kazakh pedagogical courses were organized. In such a difficult period Zhumagali Tleulin, appointed head of the courses, had to organize three-year pedagogical courses for teachers of Kazakh schools in Akmola province.

Soon in order to strengthen educational institutions it was decided to transform the pedagogical courses into a pedagogical college. On November 3, 1922, at the meeting of the collegium of the Akmola provincial department of public education, based on Kirikov's report, they decided: «To transform the three-year courses into a pedagogical college. The development of the reorganization plan is entrusted to T. Kirikov, head of vocational education. Chairman of the board N.G. Lobov, Secretary K.G. Ivanov» (NKSA. F. 2. In. 1. C. 1. P. 55).

On November 6, 1922, the Russian pedagogical technical school was solemnly opened in the building of the real school of the city of Petropavlovsk. Although the Kazakh pedagogical courses initially changed to Kazakh in parallel with the Russian pedagogical Technical School, a little later they were transformed into an independent Kazakh pedagogical technical school. The head of the Russian pedagogical technical school was V. Strizhov, Kazakh – Zh. Tleulin (NKSA. F.2. In. 1. C. 1. P. 58).

Petropavlovsk Kyrgyz pedagogical college was formed on December 15, 1922, it was under the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Education of the Kirghiz SSR (NKSA. F. 1074. In. 1. C. 41. P.58). The pedagogical college served the entire territory of Akmola province, since 03.09.1928 – Petropavlovsk district (NKSA. F.40. In.1. C.165. P.5). On December 17, 1930 the Kazakh ASSR was formed. Petropavlovsk Kirghiz pedagogical college was renamed to Kazakh pedagogical college. It was subordinate to the People's Commissariat of Education of the Kazakh ASSR. Since October 9, 1941 Petropavlovsk and Kokchetav Kazakh pedagogical colleges were merged into one with a location in Kokchetav. The Petropavlovsk Kazakh pedagogical college was liquidated (NKSA. F.1232. In.1. C. 241. P. 29). For the first time the documents of the college were received for state storage in 1943.

Fond № 1074 “Petropavlovsk Kazakh pedagogical college of the People's Commissariat of Education of KazASSR” (1923-1933) of the North Kazakhstan State Archive includes: the regulations on the technical school, minutes of general meetings of workers and employees, minutes of pedagogical councils, certificates of graduation from the technical school, plans, annual reports of the technical school, information and lists of students, cost estimates, personal files of students for 1923-1929, lists of students and teachers, a list with a brief description of graduates of Kazakh pedagogical technical school (NKSA. F. 1074. In. 1. C. 41. P. 11).

Zhumagali Tleulin was engaged in admission of students, accommodation in dormitories, provision of food, selection of teachers, etc. At that time Zhumagali Tleulin, Zhanuzak Zhanibekov, Galauetdin Mamekov, Birmukhamed Aybasov, Mukhamedzhan Beisenov, Gali Kemelev, Sadvakas



Zhandosov, Hayretdin Bolgambayev, Baimbet Yerzhanov, Sabir Aitkhozhin, Muratov worked in the Kazakh Department. Zh. Tleulin taught history, natural science and pedagogy (Nurakhmet, 2021: 97).

The number of students increased every year. Thus, at the beginning of the 1923-1924 school years, there were 152 students in the Russian department, and 77 students in the Kazakh department. As of January 1, 1924, 127 students were enrolled in the Kazakh technical school, 115 of them Kazakhs and 12 Tatars (NKSA. F. 1074. In. 1. C. 41. P.19).

In 1924 by order of the provincial executive committee, the best building in the city, the 1st House of Soviets (formerly the Romanov school), was transferred to the pedagogical technical school. It housed Russian and Kazakh departments. The new building was equipped with physic and chemical offices. The conditions for classes were radically improved, and this served to improve the entire educational process. Although the hostel accommodated 143 people from two departments, it was not well equipped. There was a shortage of furniture; beds were provided only by 50%. The scholarship was awarded to students in the amount of 8 rubles; 6 rubles were given for food, 2 rubles for other expenses. In the early years the financial situation of students, despite government assistance, was very difficult. The situation was especially difficult for Kazakh students from distant villages. Thanks to the persistent request of Zh. Tleulin, on December 3, 1924, by the decree of the provincial executive committee, about 1000 rubles of gold were allocated to help the Kazakh Department. This was announced in the provincial newspaper «Mir Truda» in December 1924 (The newspaper «Mir Truda», 1924, P. 3).

In 1925 the first early graduation ceremony of the Petropavlovsk pedagogical school took place. 8 people graduated from the Kazakh department (NKSA. F. 1074. In.1, C.9. P.45). During Zh. Tleulin's work dozens of brilliant intellectuals came out of the Kazakh pedagogical college for Kazakh schools. Among the graduates are playwright Shahmet Khusainov, poet Zhumagali Sain, literary critic Esmaganbet Smailov, prominent public figure, famous singer Zagpi Tnalina (Mukanov, 2005: 50).

During those years Tleulin wrote several popular science books and textbooks on health, hygiene and infectious diseases. At the same time Zhumagali organized and managed provincial and volost health authorities.

Since August 1927, he worked in the Akmola provincial department, then until 1930 in the Petropavlovsk county health department. In early January 1931, he was appointed a teacher of the Kazakh language at the Petropavlovsk medical technical school (NKSA. F.17. In.2. C. 19. P. 5).

In 1927-1928 Zhumagali participated 15 times at the meetings of the heads of subdivisions of the Akmola provincial health department, as evidenced by the preserved minutes of those meetings. In addition he took part in meetings of inspectors of the health department and doctors. Thus, in the minutes of those meetings, 12 entries were recorded at Akmolgubzdrav and 38 at the Petropavlovsk district health department. Moreover, he chaired all those meetings as deputy head of the provincial and district health departments (NKSA. F. 1185. In.1-L. C.1. P. 377).

From archival documents it became known that Zh. Tleulin, while working in the provincial health department, opened a course for teaching the Kazakh language to employees of the Department (NKSA. F. 1185, In. 1-L. C. 1. P.3). He tried to maintain the health of the local population through the provincial press. He offered his readers articles and useful advice on maintaining health. So, for example, being a paramedic by education, Zhumagali Tleulin in 1913-1914 published a number of articles on health and hygiene in the "Aiqap" magazine and in the "Kazakh" newspaper. And in 1924, already working as the director of the Petropavlovsk Kazakh pedagogical college, he prepared and published the book «Hygiene» in Orenburg. He is the author of such books as «Densaulyq» («Health») Orenburg 1923, «Zhuqpaly nauqastar» («Contagious diseases») and «Qotyr nauqasy» («Scabies»), Moscow 1926, «Hygiene» for schools of the 2nd stage, Kyzylorda 1927. (Kyzylorda, Kazmembaspa, 1927). Zh. Tleulin was also engaged in the translation of medical books from Russian into Kazakh. In this regard, he published voluminous articles on the physiological formation and development of a person. Although the author himself is a doctor, in his articles the functioning and development of the human body are explained not in an academic, scientific style, but in a clear and simple language.

Zh. Tleulin wrote: «There are two ways to treat a patient. One way: to find out the cause of diseases, and the use of drugs to eliminate the causes of diseases. The second way: the greatest treatment that destroys the strength of the patient is to keep the body and the whole organism in order.



They will give strength to every cell of the body and will be a great help in the fight against the disease» (Chakenova, Kalybekova, 2018: 97). In addition, the author of the article stressed that the most effective way to treat any disease was to use the drug correctly, the need to use it only after determining its chemical composition. Thus, Zh. Tleulin provided his readers with detailed information necessary for proper treatment of a sick person. In addition, he paid great attention to the health of women in his materials. Zh. Tleulin notes that there are very few sources of information on the topic of women's health before and after childbirth. In the article «Health: caring for a new mother», Tleulin described the condition of a woman before and after childbirth and gave much-needed advice on how to protect her from things that could harm her health. At the same time criticizing the living conditions of Kazakh summer yurts and winter huts in harsh climate, he classified the benefits of wooden winter houses for human health and advised the Kazakhs to build their winter houses from wood. Having studied the causes of diseases, he analyzed and presented to his readers measures and methods of treating the patient. Each issue of the newspaper in the Kazakh language was devoted to individual human organs, for example, liver, kidneys, lungs (helminth infections), skin diseases, as well as cleanliness and proper nutrition, clean air and clean drinking water (Chakenova, Kalybekova, 2018: 102)

In addition to the enormous workload, where the main work was the director of the pedagogical school or the deputy head of the district health department, he still diligently, conscientiously performed public works and was engaged in literary activities. By the way, in 1924, Magzhan Zhumabayev sent Zhumagali Tleulinu to Petropavlovsk and Mukhtaru Auezov to Semipalatinsk for the project program of the Kazakh writers' organization "Tabaldyrik". "Tabaldyrik" or the platform for the further activity of the Kazakh intelligentsia, united in the Alku (union), should not reject yesterday's and today's Kazakh literature, but go forward dictated by the vital and historical factors of the national literature (Archive of the NSC of the RK. F.9. In. 1. C. 81. P. 43).

Since 1930 the investigation of Zh. Tleulin as a former member of the Alash party began again. On June 5, 1930, he was arrested and imprisoned in Petropavlovsk, and on August 2, 1930, he was released. In 1931 he was arrested again. In 1932 Zh. Tleulin was exiled for 5 years to the Voronezh region. During the period of exile 1932-1935 he worked in the Beloozersk district hospital. After the end of the exile Zh. Tleulin was sent to Kyrgyzstan, where he got a job at the Kaganovich district hospital of the city of Frunze (Bishkek).

In 1936-1937 he worked as the head of a district hospital in the village of Novotroitskoye in Kyrgyzstan, where on January 17, 1938 he was arrested again, and on February 15, 1938, by a decree of the troika UNKVD of the Almaty region, he was sentenced to capital punishment. On February 17, 1938 Zhumagali Tleulin was shot. On March 20, 1958, by the decision of the Military Tribunal of the Turkestan Military District, he was rehabilitated due to the lack of evidence of a crime (Qiziljardinskerli ..., 2021: 133).

Zhumagali Tleulin and his wife Raihan, whom the local population called the family doctors, had three sons, Erik, Serik and Aziz. It should be mentioned that after Zh. Tleulin was declared an "enemy of the people", his family was also persecuted and experienced many deprivations. His wife Raihan could not endure the many years of suffering from a hellish life; she was exiled and died in 1955. The senior son Eric served in the labor army. He died of illness in 1945. The second child, Aziz, was drafted into the penal battalion during the Second World War and disappeared without a trace. Only son Serik remained alive. Later he became a doctor of biological sciences.

In May 2014 on the initiative of the Assembly of people of Kazakhstan, the International Forum «Memory for the future» was held in Semey, dedicated to the day of remembrance of victims of political repression. On the days of the forum, educational institutions and labor collectives of East Kazakhstan held a presentation of the documentary film «The lesson of history», «Long life» about the fate of repressed children, excursions and rallies to historical and memorable places, and events in memory of victims of political repression. At the same time, at the exhibition organized by the library of Semey, among the rare books, Zh. Tleulin's book «Hygiene» with Arabic graphics was presented. This book was translated into Cyrillic by the staff of the North Kazakhstan State Archive for the use of researchers (Tleulin, 1927).

The first part of the book "Hygiene" consists of sections "Blood", "Respiratory organs", "Motor organs", "Sensory organs". In the second part the author talks about the need for air in human life, about what the air consists of, what the air is released from, about the distribution of heat by air,



about the movement of air, about airiness and microbes in the air. The third part talks about the need for a permanent place of residence of a person, about the construction of housing, in which a children's room and a kitchen should be provided, about cleanliness in the house. The fourth part tells about the condition of the skin, nails, the need for a person to observe the cleanliness of clothes, skin care, hair care. The fifth part tells about walking, running, exercises, breathing and sleep. The sixth part is devoted to healthy eating, the harm of alcohol and tobacco. The seventh part is devoted to caring for a newborn, rocking, holding him in arms, taking him outside, maintaining cleanliness. The eighth part talks about cleanliness in school (Tleulin, 1927).

5. Conclusion.

The political experience of Alash and Alash Orda is directly connected with the unique history of the Kazakh statehood. What does this experience teach us? Ethnopolitical goals and means should be directed to serving the basic interests of the Kazakh people, striving to establish democratic principles and legal norms.

Scientific publications, analytical materials dedicated to Alash are designed to contribute to the formation of Kazakhstani historical consciousness, patriotism and the Kazakhstani idea of unity of the nation, the consolidation of the population. Thus, summing up the above, it should be noted that Alash and the government of Alash Orda as a historical memory are of interest and will be of interest in the future to researchers of various profiles – historians, jurists, philologists, turkologists, etc.

One of the most important issues in Kazakhstan today is the formation of national historical self-awareness among the population, especially among the youth. The task of the modern generation is not only to rehabilitate the Alash intelligentsia and other victims of repression, but it is also important to widely promote their activities as an example of service to the native nation.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Zhomart Tokayev dated November 24, 2020 «On the State Commission for the full rehabilitation of victims of political repression», in order to study and promote the problem of repression from the history of the North Kazakhstan region in 2021 the book «Zhumagali Tleulin» based on documents identified in special archives of Kazakhstan and foreign archives was prepared and published by the North Kazakhstan State Archive (Malikova, 2021: 20). Scientists, public figures, students took part in the presentation of the book «Zhumagali Tleulin». The participants of the event expressed their gratitude to everyone who worked on the publication of the book, which should become an interesting and useful source for studying the personality of Zh. Tleulin for the widest circle of readers.

Zhumagali Tleulin left his bright mark in the history of his hometown and region. At the suggestion of the regional onomastic Commission, the medical college in Petropavlovsk was named after Zhumagali Tleulin.

We express hope that the young generation will not forget prominent representatives of the Kazakh intelligentsia, fighters for the bright future of the Kazakh people in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century, one of whom was Zhumagali Tleulin. The memory of the participants of the Alash movement is an important activity for the development of national consciousness and historical memory. In this regard, we believe that it is necessary for representatives of the authorities at the state and regional levels to hold regular events to perpetuate the memory of Alash figures.

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Мазмұны 2023 № 26 (1)

**ӘДІСНАМА
бөлімі**

1. Байгунаков Д.С., Сабденова Г.Е.
АРХЕОЛОГ В.Ф. ЗАЙБЕРТ ЖӘНЕ БОТАЙ МӘДЕНИЕТІ.....5

ТАРИХ бөлімі

2. Муминов А.Қ., Утепбергенова Ұ.А.
СӘДУАҚАС ҒЫЛМАНИ ТАРИХШЫ РЕТІНДЕ.....15

3. Айдарбаева Р.Қ.
1930 ЖЖ. ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАН АУМАҒЫНДАҒЫ БОСҚЫНШЫЛЫҚ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ.....30

4. Оралова А.А., Қара Ә.
ҚОЖАБЕРГЕН БАТЫР ЖӘНІБЕКҰЛЫНЫҢ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАРДАҒЫ
ТҰЛҒАЛЫҚ КЕЛБЕТІ (XVIII ғ. 2-ші жарт.)43

5. Турлыбекова А.М., Мусагажимова А.А., Жакупов М.О.
ПАВЛОДАР ОБЛЫСЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК МҰРАҒАТЫНЫҢ ҚҰЖАТТАРЫНДАҒЫ
АРНАЙЫ ҚОНЫС АУДАРУШЫЛАРДЫҢ ТРАГЕДИЯСЫ.....58

6. Сақтаганова З.Ғ., Қарсақова Г.Б.
1921-1923 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ АҚМОЛА ГУБЕРНИЯСЫНДАҒЫ АШАРШЫЛЫҚТЫҢ
ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ САЛДАРЫНЫҢ
АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ.....72

7. Маликова С.З., Шериязданов Б.Р.
АЛАШ ЗИЯЛЫЛАРЫНЫҢ ӨКІЛІ ЖҰМАҒАЛИ ТІЛЕУЛИННІҢ
ӨМІРІ МЕН ҚЫЗМЕТІ ТУРАЛЫ ТЫҢ ДЕРЕКТЕР.....83

8. Жуманбаев Д.Н., Жуманбай Р.Н.
ТӘУЕЛСІЗ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ҚОҒАМДЫҚ-САЯСИ БІРЛЕСТІКТЕРІНІҢ
ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ МЕН ДАМУ ТАРИХНАМАСЫ.....93

9. Кайруллина А.К., Батталов К.К., Жуматай С.
БАЯНАУЫЛ СЫРТҚЫ ОКРУГІ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫНЫҢ ТАРИХИ ШАРТТАРЫ
МЕН ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....108

10. Ильясова Г.С., Садықов Т.С.
ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ СОЛТҮСТІК АЙМАҒЫНДАҒЫ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ
ҮДЕРІСТЕР: 1999-2009 ЖЖ. МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ.....120

11. Ким Г.Н.
ПОЛИВАРИАНТТЫ ЗЕРТТЕУ КӨЗІ РЕТІНДЕ ЖЕР АУДАРЫЛҒАН
КӨРІСТЕРДІҢ ВАГОНДЫҚ (ОТБАСЫЛЫҚ) ТІЗІМДЕРІ.....132

**АРХЕОЛОГИЯ. ЭТНОЛОГИЯ. АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ
бөлімі**

12. Гурсой М., Сиздиқов Б., Сералиев А.
МЫҢТӨБЕ НАУСЫ ХАҚЫНДА.....144



13. *Мионг С.О., Чан Б.С.*
КЕҢЕСТІК КӘРІСТІК БАҚ-ТАҒЫ МӘДЕНИ РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯЛАУ ПРОБЛЕМАСЫ:
ДОМИНАНТТЫ НАРРАТИВ ЖӘНЕ ТАРИХИ ЖАДЫНЫ ЖАСЫРУ.....163
14. *Ақымбек Е.Ш., Талеев Д.Ә. Шагирбаев М.С.*
ТЕРІС-АСА АЛҚАПТАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚАҢЛЫ
ЖӘНЕ ТҮРКІ ДӘУІРІ ЕСКЕРТКІШТЕРІНІҢ ЗЕРТТЕЛУ ТАРИХЫ.....173
15. *Нозайбаева Д.Т. Ибадуллаева З.Ө.*
ТУЫСТЫҚ АНТРОПОЛОГИЯДАҒЫ НЕГІЗГІ КОНЦЕПТІЛЕРДІҢ ДҮНИЕТАНЫМДЫҚ
КОМПОНЕНТІ: ОТАНДЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ШЕТЕЛДІК ТӘЖІРИБЕ.....190



СОДЕРЖАНИЕ 2023 № 26 (1)

Раздел МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ

1. Байгунаков Д.С., Сабденова Г.Е. АРХЕОЛОГ В.Ф. ЗАЙБЕРТ ЖӘНЕ БОТАЙ МӘДЕНИЕТІ.....	5
---	---

Раздел ИСТОРИЯ

2. Муминов А.К., Утепбергенова У.А. САДУАҚАС ГЫЛМАНИ КАК ИСТОРИК.....	15
3. Айдарбаева Р.К. 1930 жж. ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАН АУМАҒЫНДАҒЫ БОСҚЫНШЫЛЫҚ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ.....	30
4. Оралова А.А., Қара А. ҚОЖАБЕРГЕН БАТЫР ЖӨНІБЕКҰЛЫНЫҢ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАРДАҒЫ ТҰЛҒАЛЫҚ КЕЛБЕТІ (XVIII ғ. 2-ші жарт.).....	43
5. Турлыбекова А.М., Мусагажсинова А.А., Жакупов М.О. ПАВЛОДАР ОБЛЫСЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК МҰРАҒАТЫНЫҢ ҚҰЖАТТАРЫНДАҒЫ АРНАЙЫ ҚОНЫС АУДАРУШЫЛАРДЫҢ ТРАГЕДИЯСЫ.....	58
6. Saktaganova Z.G., Karsakova G.B. SOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONSEQUENCES OF FAMINE IN NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN IN 1921-1923 (ON THE EXAMPLE OF AKMOLA PROVINCE).....	72
7. Malikova S. Z., Sheriyazdanov B.B. NEW SOURCES ON THE LIFE COURSE OF THE ALASH INTELLIGENTSIA REPRESENTATIVE ZHUMAGALI TLEULIN.....	83
8. Zhumanbayev D.N., Zhumanbay R.N. HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC AND POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF INDEPENDENT KAZAKHSTAN.....	93
9. Кайруллина А.К., Батталов К.К., Жуматай С. БАЯНАУЫЛ СЫРТҚЫ ОКРУГІ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫНЫҢ ТАРИХИ ШАРТТАРЫ МЕН ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....	108
10. Ilyasova G.S., Sadykov T.S. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF KAZAKHSTAN: BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF 1999-2009.....	120
11. Ким Г.Н. ПОВАГОННЫЕ (ПОСЕМЕЙНЫЕ) СПИСКИ ДЕПОРТИРОВАННЫХ КОРЕЙЦЕВ КАК ПОЛИВАРИАНТНЫЙ ИСТОЧНИК ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ.....	132



Раздел
АРХЕОЛОГИЯ. ЭТНОЛОГИЯ. АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

<i>12. Гурсой М., Сиздиқов Б., Сералиев А.</i> МЫҢТӨБЕ НАУСЫ ХАҚЫНДА.....	144
<i>13. Мионг С.О., Чан Б.С.</i> ПРОБЛЕМА КУЛЬТУРНОЙ РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИИ В СОВЕТСКИХ КОРЕЙСКИХ СМИ: ДОМИНАНТНЫЙ НАРРАТИВ И СОКРЫТИЕ ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЙ ПАМЯТИ.....	163
<i>14. Акымбек Е.Ш., Талеев Д.А. Шағирбаев М.С.</i> ТЕРІС-АСА АЛҚАПТАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚАҢЛЫ ЖӘНЕ ТҮРКІ ДӘУІРІ ЕСКЕРТКІШТЕРІНІҢ ЗЕРТТЕЛУ ТАРИХЫ.....	173
<i>15. Ноғайбаева Д. Т. Ибадуллаева З.О.</i> МИРОВОЗЗРЕНЧЕСКИЙ КОМПОНЕНТ ОСНОВНЫХ КОНЦЕПТОВ В АНТРОПОЛОГИИ РОДСТВА: ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННЫЙ И ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ.....	190



CONTENT 2023 № 26 (1)

Section METHODOLOGY

1. *Baigunakov D.S., Sabdenova G.E.*
ARCHAEOLOGIST V.F. ZAIBERT AND BOTAI CULTURE.....5

Section HISTORY

2. *Muminov A.K., Utepbergenova U.A.*
SADUAQAS GHILMANI AS A HISTORIAN.....15
3. *Aydarbayeva R.K.*
1930 REFUGEE PROBLEMS IN THE TERRITORY OF EAST
KAZAKHSTAN IN THE 1930s.....30
4. *Oralova A.A., Kara A.*
PERSONALITY OF BATYR KOZHABERGEN ZHANIBEKULY IN THE CONTEXT OF
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (SECOND HALF OF THE 18TH CENTURY).....43
5. *Turlybekova A.M., Musagazhinova A.A.,*
THE TRAGEDY OF THE SPECIAL SETTLERS IN THE DOCUMENTS
OF THE STATE ARCHIVE OF THE PAVLODAR REGION.....58
6. *Saktaganova Z.G., Karsakova G.B.*
SOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONSEQUENCES
OF FAMINE IN AKMOLA PROVINCE IN 1921-1923.....72
7. *Malikova S.Z., Sheriyazdanov B.R.*
NEW SOURCES ON THE LIFE COURSE OF THE ALASH INTELLIGENTSIA
REPRESENTATIVE ZHUMAGALI TLEULIN.....83
8. *Zhumanbayev D.N., Zhumanbay R.N.*
HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC
AND POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF INDEPENDENT KAZAKHSTAN.....93
9. *Kairullina A.K., Battalov K.K., Zhumatay S.*
HISTORICAL CONDITIONS AND FEATURES OF BAYANAUL
OUTER DISTRICT'S FORMATION.....108
10. *Ilyassova G.S., Sadykov T.S.*
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF KAZAKHSTAN:
BASED ON THE MATERIALS OF 1999-2009.....120
11. *Kim G.N.*
CARRIAGE (FAMILY) LISTS OF DEPORTED KOREANS
AS A POLYVERSION SOURCE OF RESEARCH.....132



Section
ARCHAEOLOGY. ETHNOLOGY. ANTHROPOLOGY

12. *Gursoy M., Sizdikov B., Seraliyev A.*
ON THE SAGANA IN THE MYNTOBE.....144
13. *Soon-ok Myong, Byong-soon Chun.*
THE PROBLEM OF CULTURAL REPRESENTATION IN SOVIET KOREAN MEDIA:
DOMINANT NARRATIVE AND CONCEALMENT OF HISTORICAL MEMORY163
14. *Akymbek Y.Sh., Taleev D.A., Shagirbayev M.S.*
HISTORY OF STUDY OF SITES OF KANGUY
AND TURKIC EPOCHS IN TERIS-ASA VALLEYS.....173
15. *Nogaibayeva D.T. Ibadullayeva Z.O.*
IDEOLOGICAL COMPONENT OF THE MAIN CONCEPTS
IN THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF KINSHIP: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE.....190



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