

G.B. Tastekova ^{*1}, M.A. Alpysbes ²

¹*Kostanay Regional University named after Akhmet Baitursynuly, Kostanay, Kazakhstan;*

²*L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan
(E-mail: tastekova.guldana@gmail.com, alpysbes@gmail.com)*

A study of the life and work of Myrzagazy Espolov

In Soviet historiography, there was a one-sided position regarding the Alash intelligentsia, who entered the historical arena at the beginning of the twentieth century and served national interests, and their work was considered from a narrow class perspective. Only after the collapse of the Soviet Union and our country's independence did a comprehensive study of the life and work of the Alash intelligentsia begin. However, the history of the Turgai wing of the Alash movement and the activities of the figures involved in it have not yet been fully studied. Based on new historical sources, the article analyzes some aspects of the socio-political activities of the Turgai leader of the Alash movement, Myrzagazy Espolov. Based on a wide range of archival sources and rich factual material, the article examines the main stages of the life and work of a prominent representative of the Kazakh national intelligentsia, a major socio-political and statesman Myrzagazy Espolov. A historiographical review of the main works written on this topic has been made. The historiographical analysis allowed us to fully study the personality of M. Espolov, to determine his significance and role in the history of Kazakhstan. Based on archival sources, the period of Espolov's activity as chairman of the military council of the Alash Horde and one of the organizers of the Alash army is revealed. An assessment of his activities as a member of the Turkestan Central Executive Committee is given, and his activities in the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the Turkestan ASSR are also investigated.

Keywords: Myrzagazy Espolov, Kazakh intelligentsia, Alash movement, congress, military council, repression, historiography, memoirs.

Introduction

Only after Kazakhstan gained independence, the population was gradually able to remember all the events of the twentieth century, including those associated with the Alash movement. In the article of our president Kassym-Jomart Tokayev "Independence is more precious than anything", published on January 5, 2021, it is said about the need to learn from Alash figures who once showed the best example of serving the country, and that at the beginning of the last century they did a great job to popularize the ideas of independence among the people and sacrificed themselves in the name of freedom [1; 2]. The issue of mastering the noble heritage of the Alash aryls was raised. This is due to the fact that the figures of the Alash movement and representatives of the Kazakh ruling elite, scientific and creative intelligentsia laid the foundation for the Kazakh statehood. For many years, it was forbidden to conduct research and talk on these topics. So far, all documents have not been disclosed, a complete list of participants has not been compiled, their names have not been named.

Among the names that have not been fully studied is our compatriot Myrzagazy Espolov. The history of M. Espolov's life shows that he is one of the people who worked hard for the bright future of our country, who went all his life on this path. But the life path of M. Espolov was full of tragedy, as well as fruitful work. For many years he remained unknown to his nation, although he consciously did not deviate from the path he chose and sacrificed for the future of the country. Therefore, the historical study of the life and socio-political and educational activities of Myrzagazy Espolov is an urgent problem that requires modern requirements.

Materials and Research Methods

The data base of the issue under consideration was analyzed using the Society for the study of Kazakhstan fund 693 of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the R-95 Fund, which includes the personal file of Myrzagazy Espolov from the Orenburg School of teachers, and documentary data from funds 667, 1701 and other archival funds of the State Archive of the Russian Federation. Also, the documents covering the period of Myrzagazy Espolov in the land people's commissariat, the Turkestan

* Corresponding author's e-mail: tastekova.guldana@gmail.com

Central Executive Committee are stored in the funds 1169, 1170 of the Turkestan Regional State Archive. These documents are from the funds of the Central State Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

And in the analysis of historiography there are a number of historiographic data, including The Memoirs of S. Seifullin (Seifullin, 1927), G. Dulatova (Zhuldyz, 1994), the older generation of historical sciences that formed the field of Alash Studies K. Nurpeis (Nurpeis, 1995), M. Koigeldiev (Koigeldiev, 2008), D. Amanzholova (Amanzholova, 1993). In addition, only scientific articles by such scientists as D. Kamzabekuly (Kamzabekuly, 1998), A. Absadyk (Absadyk, 2019) contain fragmentary information on this person. But a special study on M. Espolov, which we are considering, has not been written yet. His name appears only indirectly in small articles, brief encyclopedic information, monographs related to Alash.

During the writing of this article, such principles of scientific knowledge as objectivity, historicity, consistency, relativity and analysis and accumulation, development were used. Topical historical themes in historical science were taken as a basis, including new concepts and ideas developed in the study of the life and activities of prominent historical figures of the National Liberation Movement. In the article, the activities of the person under study, the events and data of the period of his life were considered in a complex way in connection with that time, analyzed in accordance with the historical knowledge of an independent country with a priority to national values. On the basis of this, the place of the person under consideration in history, selfless work in the service of the nation and the example shown, its importance in the socio-political, socio-spiritual life of the people are determined.

Discussion and Results

Myrzagazy Espolov is one of the prominent figures of the Alash autonomy, who restored the statehood of the Kazakh people at the beginning of the XXth century. He was born in 1891 in the village of Zholdybay (village № 4), in the Amankaragai volost of Kostanay County, the former Turgay Region [2; 178]. This place is along the Troitsk — Turgai caravan route, which was called the “Nogai road” among the Kazakhs. At the end of the XIX century, after the declaration of the Kazakh steppe as a Treasury in 1891, pereselens massively settled on the territory of the Amankaragai volost, and by the command of the Tsarist government, volost structures were formed, first “Semiozer”, and then “Novy Semiozer”. Zholdybay settlement, which was named village № 4 on the basis of the land allocation policy of the Tsarist government, is now a suburb of Lavrentevka settlement of Auliekol district. Before that, there was no consensus among the authors about the birth year of Myrzagazy Espolov. We conducted research and specified the year of birth of the activist Alash [3; 819-820].

If we trace the lineage of M. Espolov through the Kazakh Chronicle, his ancestors belong to the Otei clan of the Argyn tribe. Today, the rest of the brothers mark the seven paternal genealogies of Myrzagazy as follows: Esbol — Turgai — Maten — Shagyrsha — Sultankeldy — Otey — Akymbet. Dosmagambet, Shayakhmet, our hero Myrzagazy, Myrzakhmet, Kazybay, and Urkiya are the five sons born to Esbol. Among Esbol’s six children, Myrzagazy is noted for his perseverance [4; 14].

Mirzagazy Espolov received his primary education at the two-class Kazakh-Russian school in Auliekol. After completing his studies with good results, his thirst for knowledge did not stop there, and in 1910 he entered the Russian-Kazakh teacher’s school in Orenburg [5; 2]. Since August 1, 1914, by the decree of the inspector of Public Schools, graduate Myrzagazy Espolov was appointed to the position of teacher at the Zabelovsky 2nd grade school of Kostanay County [5; 9]. This is how the teaching career began and continued until 1916. During this time, he not only worked as a teacher, but also participated in public political situations in the life of the country.

In November 1916, Myrzagazy Espolov left the service and, according to the newspaper “Kazakh”, came to Orenburg to help the Kazakhs in the rear work at the front. On the instructions of Akhmet Baitursynov from Orenburg, he met Alikhan Bukeikhanov in Moscow. Mirzagazy, together with the citizens of the country, took black work, dug trenches on the Western Front between bullets and Fire, walked in the company of black workers, created an organization and made every effort to alleviate their living conditions through the government. Myrzagazy Espolov, together with Alikhan Bukeikhanov, from December 23, 1916 to January 12, 1917, visited the Kazakhs in the rear work under Zemgor on the Western Front near Minsk, got acquainted with their conditions and monitored the implementation of government benefits.

At the same time, Mirzagazy Espolov, together with activists, in order to increase the political awareness and activity of the guys at the front, created a political organization called “Erkin Dala”. After the organization “Erkin Dala” appeared among young people at the front, but it was not necessary to organize there, when he returned to the country, in the first half of July he opened his center in Orenburg under the

newspaper "Kazakh". The founders of the organization are Asfendiyar Kenzhin, Nazir Torekulov, Myrzagazy Espolov, Tel Zhamanmurinov, Musa Seidalin, Khairtdin Bolganbayev and Akhmet Baigurin. In addition, members of the organization were A. Bukeikhanov, A. Baitursynov, M. Dulatov [6; 206].

After the February Revolution, Mirzagazy Espolov also did a significant job in repatriating the guys recruited for Home Front Work. The decree of the Provisional Government on the return of black recruits was a great joyful news. When the front-line workers returned to the country, the work of the Department of Foreigner's did not stop. After Alikhan Bukeikhanov was appointed commissioner of the Turgai region, Mirzagazy Espolov took over all the work as one of the heads of the Department.

When everything is over, Mirzagazy returns to Orenburg. As one of the first actions taken upon arrival in the native country, the political changes that took place in Kazakh society, as well as throughout Russia, were the question of promoting the interests of the nation and gaining autonomy. Myrzagazy Espolov, together with the leading Kazakh intelligentsia, took an active part in the preparation for a new political change. Alikhan Bukeikhan did not forget his duty to the active youth who followed him, especially in the front-line Department of Foreigner's. For example, by his order, Mirzagazy Espolov, the former head of the Department of Foreigner's in Kiev, is appointed as a Deputy District Commissioner of Boguruslan, and Eldes Omarov, the former Secretary of the Department of Foreigner's in Minsk, is appointed acting head of the peasants of Section 2 of the Turgai District [6; 242-243].

In order to make the most of the political changes that have developed in the country, constituent meetings were convened on the ground and preparatory work began for the future national autonomy. The spring and summer months of 1917 were a time of active social and political life of the Kazakh people. It was at this time that the Kazakh intelligentsia, striving for political power, united their country, which was shocked by the central oppression, fought with all their might for a common goal and interests, and one of these struggles was the organization of the all — Kazakh Congress, which was caused by the demands of the Kazakh community, aimed at the future interests of the Kazakh society. Myrzagazy took an active part in the Kazakh congresses without leaving his peers in Espolov.

Myrzagazy Espolov was the chairman of the second congress of Kazakhs of the Turgai region and contributed to the resolution of political changes within the country. The second congress of Kazakhs of the turgai region was held in Aktobe from 20 to 25 August 1917. The Congress was attended by 150 delegates from Aktobe, Kostanay, Irgiz and Turgai counties. Myrzagazy Espolov (chairman), Sagyndyk Doszhanov, Akhmet Tunganshin (associates), Tel Zhamanmurinov, Abdulhamid Zhadybayev (secretaries) were elected to the Presidium of the Congress. The meeting of the Congress will be opened by S. Doszhanov with an opening speech. Among the citizens who congratulated the Congress were the chairman of the Aktobe County Land Administration Nemets, Aktobe County Commissioner Myzo, the head of Aktobe Gambashidze, representatives of the Tatar people in Aktobe and Muslim organizations Alyukov and Yumakayev. The issues considered at the Congress were not less than the resolution of the general Kazakh Congress. 15 most relevant issues: the type of government, autonomy of the Kazakh people, land issues, judicial issues are accepted without change [7; 45-46].

In conclusion, at the Turgai regional Kazakh congresses, which took place in April and August 1917, topical issues of the time were discussed, and in its launch, along with achievements, there were also shortcomings. Nevertheless, to a certain extent, specific actions were achieved. Dozens and hundreds of representatives of the Kazakh intelligentsia, such as Mirzagazy Espolov, have passed a certain School of experience in political struggle by convening these congresses and actively participating in their work.

Myrzagazy Espolov, in his prison answers, said: "I could not attend the last Alashorda kurultai in 1917 due to my illness. The people who were present as representatives of Kostanay said that they appointed me as a Permanent Court of Kostanay County" [8; 332]. We can see from this that this is the reason why Espolov did not participate in the second all-Kazakh Congress and, accordingly, did not meet in the list of Deputies.

In 1917, the result of the above works was the formation of the Alash party and the government of Alashorda. The creation of a new government on the Kazakh land was the result of many years of hard work of the Kazakh intelligentsia. He sought to create a state system capable of self-government, protecting the national interests of the Kazakh country, to set limits for resettlement to the Kazakh land from internal Russia. The party tried to fulfill the long-awaited dream of the people. The newly formed government proposed and began to implement its program. One of the main problems was the formation of the Alash Army. Myrzagazy Espolov served in this direction.

In accordance with the resolution of Alashorda dated June 11, 1918 “On the creation of a military council”, regional and county military councils were created in the regions, “they were instructed to enlist the guys to fight the Bolsheviks”. The regional councils of Alashorda authorized “to enlist the guys to form the Alash army” [9; 109]. From now on, the recruitment of guys into the declared Kazakh militia is carried out by special order.

In the summer of 1918, the Turgai Department of the Alash-Orda government was formed in Orenburg, later renamed the “Regional Military Council”. The head of the department was Myrzagazy Espolov, and the members were Akhmet Baitursynov, Mirzhakyp Dulatov and Seidazim Kadyrbaev. The council first “began to collect guys and finances in the region of Aktobe County, then in Kostanay County, weapons and clothing were taken from the Constituent Assembly of the Samara Committee through its government. And the command staff — called from the Orenburg military leadership” [10; 52-53]. Since that time, the regional military council began to play an important role.

In general, a significant event in the history of Alashorda was the formation of the Government of the Constituent Assembly in Samara. The government of this meeting proposed the creation of a single federal Russia, opposed to both the Bolsheviks and the Siberian (Kolchak) government. The main force was the Cossacks, commander-in-chief Ataman Dutov. He recognized the autonomy of nations, including Bashkortostan and Alash [8; 332]. On August 13, 1918, Myrzagazy Espolov, during his time as head of the Turgai division of the Alash Horde, represented Alashorda at the Constituent Assembly in Samara [11; 14–18].

The government of Samar does not even hesitate to provide weapons to the army of the Alash Horde [12; 74]. And this weapon, which was agreed for the militia of the Turgai region, was brought by Myrzagazy Espolov [13; 5]. At the end of October, the commissioner of Komuch of the Turgai region S. Kadyrbayev visited the city of or on behalf of Dutov. It was here that the Military Council of Alashorda, led by Espolov, was based. He was instructed to provide the Alash groups with weapons. The weapons received from Dutov and collected from individuals were sent by Kadyrbayev to the moat. It had 600 rifles and several machine guns [14; 243].

After the cessation of the Alash movement under Bolshevik pressure, taking advantage of the “apology” of the Soviet authorities in April 1919, Myrzagazy began to work on the economic management of the new society in 1920. Knowing that it was impossible to stop in Orenburg, as early as the beginning of the 20s he moved to Tashkent, the center of the less repressed Turkestan Autonomous Republic. Here he held responsible positions in the land and water commissariat [15], the Turkestan Central Executive Committee [16; 23-24], the Department of education of Kyrgyz (Kazakh) Schools.

With the main work M. Espolov was also engaged in creative work: he was a sympathizer of the newspaper “Ak Zhol”, was a member of the board of the Association of cultural beautifiers “Talap”, born in 1922. With the assistance of the “Talap” organization, lectures about I. Altynsarin, the fate and work of the educator were delivered to the city's students, and lessons of exchange of opinions were held. Thanks to his ability to translate, Myrzagazy Espolov translated the book of Cognitive Research of the Russian professor D. Kudryavsky “How people live in Old Age” under the title “Ancient culture”. He also translates the scientific work of the famous scientist Yu. Wagner “Stories about water”. These books were published in Tashkent by the Turkestan state publishing house in 1924 [17].

M. Espolov fell into Stalinist persecution in 1929. On the false charges against him, he said: “I am investigating the case of the Central Asian Agricultural Bank. Only two members of the board were involved in the investigation. In accordance with the Charter of the bank, the collective is responsible for detention”. From this it follows that the NKVD somehow came up with some kind of jelly to capture Mirzagazy. So he joined the “group that planned to assassinate Goloshchekin” (one of the cases that he cut out). In the last “criminal case” 44 citizens were arrested. Among them are A. Baitursynuly, M. Zhumabayuly, Zh. Aimaulyuly, M. Dulatuly and others citizens. On August 16, 1929, they were exiled from the Almaty prison to the Moscow Butyrka prison. On April 4, 1930, the board of the United Political General Directorate (collegium) sentenced 13 people to death. Among the well-known citizens who received this punishment, we see the name of Myrzagazy after Ahmet, Mirzhakyp. But on January 13, 1931, the above-mentioned verdict of the collegium was violated for some citizens, and they were deported for a period of 10 years. Myrzagazy and Mirzhakyp were driven to the Sosnovets station along the White Sea — Baltic Canal, the famous Solovki. M. Espolov walks here and takes paramedic courses. At first, he becomes an assistant paramedic, and later the head of the camp infirmary. In 1934, during one political campaign, a photo with many people has been preserved. Mirzhakyp dies in October 1935 from a patient in the infirmary of the camp. Myrzagazy

Espolov will remain here after the expiration of his term. In 1937, he was arrested again under the fire of repression. In 1938, he was shot in Leningrad by the decision of the "Special Troika". Only in 1960 was acquitted by the decree of the Presidium of the Leningrad City Court [4; 96].

Mirzagazy Espolov, one of the representative of the previous wave of intelligentsia, who worked hard for the interests and future of the Kazakh people, stood at the origins of the Alash movement. Nevertheless, he is one of the few who has not taken his place in the history of Kazakhstan. Under the Soviet government, the life and work of M. Espolov, his scientific heritage were not studied at all. Only in the works of S. Seifullin and N. Martynenko, published in the first years of the Soviet era, the name of M. Espolov is found. At that time, the socio-political activity and creative heritage of the nation's intelligentsia was carried out in a communist direction, and since 1937-1938, due to the dominance of totalitarian ideology, research on the Alash intelligentsia has not been conducted. Historical figures, Kazakh intellectuals were limited only to indirect consideration in fundamental works. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, when most of the Soviet Union was criticized, the crimes of the totalitarian system were exposed, the Alash intelligentsia was massively rehabilitated, research on the life and socio-political activities of individuals, scientific and creative heritage began to be published in large numbers. However, among such works there were few that were written in relation to M. Espolov. Therefore, we will review the works in chronological order that reveal the time period and the secrets of the Times related to the topic.

The study of the life path and activities of M. Espolov, some of his scientific works began in the 1990s. And, in general, in periodicals before the revolution of 1917, information about the articles and public activities of M. Espolov is found, albeit rarely. In the Memoirs Of S. Seifullin "Narrow road, slippery road", written in 1922 and published in 1927 as a separate book, the name of M. Espolov is found [18]. In the work, Myrzagazy mentioned Espolov as one of the leaders of the Turgai Alash Horde. The work covers the events of 1916–1919. The novel-essay consists of historical, literary facts and a literary text, therefore, when reading, you should take into account the period of time. In this work, which requires an internal critical analysis, information about the socio-political activities of M. Espolov is given. This work, which was published during the life of M. Espolov, was a tribute to him. But then, when the Alash figures began to be accused, the study on them was stopped. In subsequent studies on the establishment of the Soviet government and the history of the revolution, the name of M. Espolov was met only once.

In the work "Alash-Orda: Collection of documents", compiled by N. Martynenko, the minutes of the meeting of the II Congress of Kazakhs of the Turgai region in Aktobe dated August 20–25, 1917 state that M. Espolov served as chairman [9; 54]. In the next document, the name of Myrzagazy Espolov appears in the list of representatives of the Alash Horde [9; 85].

The life path of the Kazakh intelligentsia was studied in Soviet times. Most of them were devoted to revolutionary movements, figures who were involved in Soviet construction. However, such selective research did not go beyond the scope of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. In that era, an objective disclosure of the life path and activities of the Kazakh intelligentsia was prevented by the ideology of Soviet historical science. Although he was acquitted by the decision of the Leningrad Supreme Court in 1960, no one took up the study of Espolov. One of the reasons for this was the difficulty of writing a work that opposed the ideology and politics of that time, and publishing a work about a figure who fought against the Soviet government. At the same time, panic still prevailed in the population. The second reason is that there is no direct offspring left behind, who collect and store their father's labor.

Research on Mirzagazy Espolov was modernized in the early nineties. During these years, articles were published in the press. In particular, the article of the Doctor of historical sciences Mirzhakistologist Marat Absembetov 'Is it soft to lie on the ground', published on August 10, 1990 in the newspaper "Kazakh literature". The author wrote this article based on the memoirs of eyewitnesses who visited the Karelian lands where Myrzagazy Espolov and Mirzhakyp Dulatov were in exile and saw them with their own eyes. The work provides fresh information about Myrzagazy Espolov. He said that he had seen off M. Dulatovich for the final trip. At least a little of this data gives information about the period of Exile [19].

The work of the writer Dukenbay Doszhan, published in 1992, is called "Abakty". The history of the case of the Kazakh intelligentsia, which was repressed by this work, is told through the archival data of the state security agencies. The writer has worked hard to find the way to documents that have been kept secret for 60 years and reveal the key to the truth. Here, in the section on the case of Mirzhakyp Dulatov, there is information about Mirzagazy Espolov. But there are no such materials in the work as to fully reveal the personality of the figure. At the same time, the first work written through archival documents was a separate work [20].

Among the first in domestic historiography, one can single out the fundamental research works of Alash scientists D. Amanzholova, K. Nurpeisov, M. Koigeldiev, who brought the Alash problem to the askaraly milestone, established the personal, active activity of the Kazakh intelligentsia, methodology for their formation.

D. Amanzholova, who was one of the first to study the history of the Alash movement, tells it on the basis of valuable archival data. In the study “Alash: the historical meaning of the Democratic War” M. Espolov is mentioned as the head of the Alash-Orda Military Council. The next part tells about the council, which took place on August 26, 1918. The meeting was attended by Special Envoy of the committee of members of the Constituent Assembly Tukhvatullin, representative of the Samara committee of the Constituent Assembly Bogdanovich, member of the Constituent Assembly Fakhretdinov, representative of the Orenburg Cossack Army, military Ataman of the same Army Major General Dutov and representatives: provincial zemstvo Pravdukhin, Krangachev from the city self-government, Lavanov from the Turgai region, Validov from Bashkortostan and Espolov from the Kazakhs. Espolov familiarized the audience with the decisions of the all-Kazakh congresses of 1917. He tried to convince them of the loyalty of the Alash-Horde to Komuch [14].

In the study of the history of the Alash movement, K. Nurpeisov’s book focuses on the origins of the Alash movement, changes in the socio-political situation in Kazakhstan after the overthrow of the monarchy, the formation of the Alash party, the relationship between Alash Orda and the Soviet authorities. This book will focus on the background of the history of Alash and Alashorda, which was banned for more than 60 years during the Soviet era, the birth of the National Democratic Alash party, its program goals and objectives, and the activities of Alash autonomy. In addition, through archival documents, Myrzagazy Espolov dwells on his activities in Alashorda. But the work does not consider much about personality, as it is devoted to Alashorda as a whole [21].

We mean M. Koigeldiev, who studied the history of the Alash national liberation movement, defended his doctoral work on this topic, made fresh and bold conclusions. M. Koigeldiev’s monograph covers a wide range of problems related to the historical development of Kazakhstan in the late XIX — early XX centuries. The main issue of the entire book is devoted to the movement “Alash”. In the book “The Kazakh Democratic intelligentsia among the workers at the front”, it is stated that Myrzagazy Espolov was the head of the department that first intervened in issues of State importance and later opened there. At the same time, he is assessed that the work on this sunny Western Front has reached a new Level [6].

Another scientist who wrote about the life and work of the Alash activist M. Espolov, doctor of philology Dikhan Kamzabekuly, makes a biographical review in the scientific article “Alash’s Myrzagazysy”, published on July 7, 1998 in the Journal Zhuldyz. The article mentions for the first time the articles published by the figure in the periodical press. In the work, Espolov’s unknown scientific works, in particular, the book “The problem of land in the areas where aliens settled in Turkestan”. For the first time, he introduces this work into scientific circulation and analyzes it. But Labor still does not get its price. He also writes that the scientist showed the side of translation and translated the book of cognitive research “How people live in Old Age” by Professor D. Kudryavsky under the title “Ancient culture”. This article will fully dwell on the periods of Espolov’s life and give a scientific assessment of his works [2].

Myrzagazy Espolov’s service in the Alash army is reflected in the study of Berik Abdigaliuly. The title of the work is “Alash Army. 1918–1920”. This work reflects the movement and position of the Alash Army during the Civil War. It was written on the basis of Labor archival documents, as well as memoirs and scientific and literary works reflecting the Alash Army. In the context of the Alash army, it is distinguished by the introduction into scientific circulation of previously unknown or poorly studied documents. However, the work does not fully cover the role of Espolov in the Alash army, his service in the Turgai department [10].

In Volume 4 of the multi-volume “Kazakh National Liberation Movement”, the topic we are studying is well considered. The collection includes documents and materials that reveal in detail the need to convene Kazakh congresses from 1917 to 1919, topical issues on the agenda, the positions of the Kazakh intelligentsia in their solution and the work on reforming Kazakh society, as well as relations with representatives of other nationalities. The collection contains decrees and resolutions of Kazakh congresses held at different levels, laws of the government of Alashorda in Kazakh and Russian languages. The work assesses Myrzagazy Espolov’s participation in Kazakh congresses, constituent meetings, and his activities as a statesman. At the same time, negotiations with the Siberian and Kolchak governments, that is, participation in the kurultai held in Samara, indicate that he is the highest statesman [7].

Myrzagazy Espolov's activities in Turkestan after 1920 are described in the monograph of the scientist Hazretali Tursun "Alash and Turkestan". The monograph summarizes the history of the Turkestan national liberation movement from an elite point of view with extensive use of archival documents. The purpose of the work is built on the analysis of events and phenomena of the late XIX — first quarter of XX centuries through the history of the formation and activity of the national elite. The activities of the Turkestan national elite at the origins of the formation of an independent national state are considered as the activities of the southern wing of the Alash movement, which worked in semi-secret, semi-public conditions until 1924. The work describes the socio-political activities of Myrzagazy from 1920 to 1929. Also in the monograph "Talap", Kosshi organizations are considered separately. Espolov actively participated in the work of these organizations and held leadership positions [22].

Tleshov E. and Kamzabekuly D. The encyclopedic reference book "Alash movement" contains the biography of the Alash figure Espolov, concepts and names related to the Alash Movement, party, information that reflects the historical, social, cultural, literary development of that period. A documentary list of people who participated in the Alash movement was compiled and presented. Also, information was given about scientists studying the Alash movement, the life and work of its figures. The reference book, albeit briefly, lists the main stages of the life and activity of Myrzagazy Espolov [23].

The three-volume work of T. Zhurtbay "Slogan Alash" was written on the basis of an investigation conducted in 1927–1932 and 1937–1938. On the basis of the archive of the National Security Committee, the author makes a new vision of Alash figures. In a fundamental study that complements the history of the Alash movement, the name of M. Espolov is mentioned. The answer given by Myrzagazy Espolov in the investigation case is analyzed by comparing the data of the investigation and letters and documents seized during the search, historical events that were previously unknown or incorrect conclusions. However, this work does not reveal the full figure [8].

As for the next data group, which consists of the commemorative works, we are considering the first piece of literature: Gulnar Mirzhakipkyzy Dulatov's work "Alash's Immortal Stars", which tells about Espolov. The work described the events that Gulnara Dulatova saw through her eyes about Alash figures. In the book "Who is Urkia Esbolova-Oralova?" in his memoirs on the topic called "Myrzagazy Espolov, a man who is directly related to Mirzhakyp, has the same destinies, views of opinions, and also shared the mourning days spent together in the Karelian camp". I saw Myrzagazy uncle in 1925 at our home in Kyzylorda, and he said that he knew that he had left for Tashkent and served there. Gulnara Dulatova met with Urkiya Espolova, the sister of Myrzagazy, and wrote an interview that took place in this work [24].

The work of Gulnar Dulatova "The light of Truth" also tells about Espolov. In 1934, in the Solovki camp, a photo was published with Mirzhakyp. However, there is little information about Espolov in these works. In this regard, "how can you know who is who when you are a child? As the saying goes, "a lid on a closed mouth", so why should you question or search for people who have disappeared (arrested)? I wrote down the information about Myrzagazy uncle with the intention of giving people some information. I sincerely hope that more researchers of this person will be found and we will have access to full information," – she expressed her wish [25].

Among foreign authors, our compatriots A. Kara and U. Tomohiko contain valuable reflections on the Kazakh intelligentsia in the Alash movement.

Speaking specifically to foreign researchers, the name M. Espolov is mentioned in the works of Turkish Abduakap Kara and Japanese Tomohiko Uyama. These are two researchers, one of whom studied Mustafa Shokai and the other Mirzhakip Dulatov. This work of our Turkish compatriot A. Kara is a study dedicated to Mustafa Shokay in the biographical genre, which he first wrote using Turkish, French, Russian, Kazakh, English literature and data from foreign archival funds. This work describes the life of a national intellectual who went abroad and survived the repressions of 1937–1938. Since the author's work is dedicated to M. Shokay, the name M. Espolov is mentioned along with other Kazakh intellectuals. The author's voluminous book, published on the basis of his doctoral dissertation on the individual — M. Shokay, makes an undoubted contribution to the historiography of Kazakhstan [26].

In his extensive article "The Geography of Civilizations: a Spatial Analysis of the Kazakh Intelligentsia's Activities, from the mid-nineteen to the Early Twentieth Century", T. Uyama examines the formation of Kazakh intelligentsia through geographical factors that influenced them. The climate of the territory of Kazakhstan, the landscape, the three zhuz and the review of the Kazakh intelligentsia. After analyzing the biography of the Kazakh intelligentsia, he adds a list of 65 people to the appendix. He lists only those who stood out by his actions until 1917. In his research, the scientist calculated the importance of the tribal

composition of the Kazakh intelligentsia, the place of birth, the education received, the city and the steppe. Here, among the 65 people in the appendix to this work, gives a brief biography of M. Espolov [27].

So, from the historiographic review, analysis, we can conclude that, regardless of the number of published studies and works, some aspects related to the history of the study require deep study. Although the above works provide a lot of information about the person, no complete work on him has been published.

Conclusions

M. Espolov is a prominent representative of the Kazakh intelligentsia at the beginning of the XX century, a major figure, educator, a person with a fiery heart who raised the slogan of national progress and democratic development of the Kazakh people. Alashordashi Myrzagazy Espolov from the turgai region was at the forefront of representatives of the national political elite of the Alash movement in terms of his professional qualifications.

It is no secret that for nearly seventy years, M. Espolov was labeled as the “enemy of the people” and was denied his rightful place in history. However, for today’s generation, it is only now becoming clear the significant historical contributions that M. Espolov made. The historical research and data shown above clearly show that Mirzagazy Espolov had a special place in the Alash movement and actively worked on the creation of Alash autonomy, contributing to the idea of creating his own independent state, being a free country that our ancestors longed for. However, in domestic historical science, there is a clear need for a deep study of the life and work of the Alash figure Myrzagazy Espolov.

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Г.Б. Тастекова, М.А. Алпысбес

Мырзағазы Есполовтың өмірі мен қызметінің зерттелуі

XX ғасырдың басында тарих сахнасына шығып ұлт мүддесіне қызмет жасаған алаштық зиялыларға байланысты кеңестік тарихнамада біржақты ұстаным болып, олардың еңбегі тар таптық тұрғыдан қарастырылып келді. Кеңес Одағы ыдырап, еліміз егемендік алғаннан кейін ғана Алаш зиялыларының өмірі мен қызметі жөнінде жан-жақты зерттеулер жүргізіліп, ақиқат айтыла бастады. Алайда, Алаш қозғалысының торғайлық қанатының тарихы мен оған атсалысқан қайраткерлердің қызметі әлі де болса толық зерттеле қойған жоқ. Мақалада тың архив деректерінің және бай фактологиялық материалдың негізінде ірі қоғам және мемлекет қайраткері, көрнекті қазақ ұлттық зиялы қауымының өкілі Мырзағазы Есполовтың өмірі мен қызметінің негізгі кезеңдері қарастырылған. Аталмыш мәселе бойынша жазылған негізгі еңбектерге тарихнамалық тұрғыда шолу жасалынды. Тарихнамалық талдау М. Есполовтың тұлғасын толыққанды зерттеуге, оның тарихи тұлға ретіндегі Қазақстан тарихы үшін маңызын анықтауға көмектесті. Архив деректері және ғылыми еңбектер негізінде оның Алаш Орда әскери кеңесінің төрағасы және Алаш әскерін ұйымдастырушылардың бірі ретіндегі қызметі ашылған. Оның Түркістан Орталық Атқару комитетінің мүшесі ретінде қызметіне баға берілген, сондай-ақ Түркістан АССР жер халық комиссариатындағы қызметі зерттелген.

Кілт сөздер: Мырзағазы Есполов, қазақ интеллигенциясы, «Алаш» қозғалысы, съезд, әскери кеңес, репрессия, тарихнама, мемуарлар.

Г.Б. Тастекова, М.А. Алпысбес

Исследование жизни и деятельности Мырзагазы Есполова

В советской историографии существовала односторонняя позиция в отношении алашской интеллигенции, которая вышла на историческую арену в начале XX века и служила национальным интересам. Их деятельность рассматривалась с узкоклассовой точки зрения. Только после распада Советского Союза и обретения независимости Казахстаном началось всестороннее изучение жизни и деятельности алашской интеллигенции. Однако история тургайского крыла движения «Алаш» и причастных к нему деятелей до сих пор изучены не полностью. В данной статье на основе новых исторических источников анализируются отдельные аспекты общественно-политической одного из тургайских деятелей движения «Алаш» – Мырзагазы Есполова. Используя широкий круг архивных источников и богатый фактологический материал, авторы рассматривают основные этапы жизни и деятельности видного представителя казахской национальной интеллигенции, крупного общественно-политического и государственного деятеля. Произведен историографический обзор основных работ, посвященных данной теме. Историографический анализ позволил полноценно изучить личность М. Есполова, определить его значение и роль в истории Казахстана. На основании архивных источников раскрывается период его деятельности в качестве председателя военного совета Алаш-Орды и одного из организаторов Алашского войска. Также дается оценка его работы в качестве члена Туркестанского Центрального исполнительного комитета и исследуется его деятельность в народном комиссариате земледелия Туркестанской АССР.

Ключевые слова: Мырзагазы Есполов, казахская интеллигенция, движение «Алаш», съезд, военный совет, репрессия, историография, мемуары.

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Information about the authors

Tastekova Guldana — PhD Student, Akhmet Baitursynuly Kostanay Regional University, Kostanay, Kazakhstan, <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-9403-7611>

Alpysbes Mahsat — Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5670-251X>