THE TRUTH ABOUT LIFE OF THE PEOPLE OF KAZAKHSTAN IN 20-40 YEARS OF THE XX CENTURY

Abstract

Objective: to analyze the history of political repressions in the 1920 - 1940 in Kazakhstan, and to identify their incidence.

Design / methodology / approach: Research methodology is based on modern ideas and concepts provided by historians, political scientists and other social researchers. The research is based on the principles of objectivity and historicism. The authors used dialectical method in studying historical events along with the combination of dynamic, statistical, quantitative and qualitative methods. The study was carried out in conformity with the general principles of historical science as well as historical and systematic, historical and logical methods, which provided the possibility to reveal specific features of the studied reality.

Conclusions: The paper disclosed the origins and causes of the emerged totalitarian system, which has become the main factor of political repressions in those years, showed the mechanism of initiated social rejection of a significant number of citizens. The study revealed the mechanism of repressions, determined the place of camps for political prisoners in a totalitarian system, and analyzed the nature of mass repressions, which occurred during 1937 – 1938 in Kazakhstan and explored the history of their victims; considered the process of political repressions during 1920 - 1940s among doctors and pharmacists of the Republic.

Practical significance: The study predetermined further studies related to the tragic fate of the repressed part of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the process of conducting general research works, Research results can be used in educational work with the younger generation.

Originality/ value: The actual materials used in this study, provide an opportunity to rethink and to provide political
assessments of the events that took place in the studied period. Therefore, the main value of the work consists in the synthesis of materials related to the history of political repression, in the analysis of mechanisms and nature of mass repressions and terror in the territory of Kazakhstan. The original approach to this problem is reflected in defining the causes of political repressions and methods of their organization.

**Key words**: history, totalitarianism, command and management system, victims of repression, public and politicians: doctors and druggists.

**Introduction**

Actuality of theme is consists that long period the truth about destiny of our people, at first during the colonial Russian period, then during political repressions of the totalitarian Stalin regime were hid, we didn't know and we don't know still historical truth about the outstanding figures of the Kazakh people who were lost for freedom and happiness of the people. For us they were in the status of "enemies of the people".

"The XX century called an eyelid of "anthropological crisis" presented us cruel lessons. Our country didn't pass this dashing time of big and small accidents: wars, hunger, genocide, epidemic, hatred and pain. Thousands of anonymous victims completely disappeared in the meat grinder of totalitarian systems, cruel executioners did everything to erase unfortunate in camp dust, but the people not to deceive, and it remembers everything. Green shots of the Truth still shy make the way on light, but not to stop them". These words belong to the doctor of jurisprudence, professor, the corresponding member of National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.O. Dulatbekov, the head of the unique Karlag project, which presentations constantly pass worldwide: Russia, Germany, Japan, Austria, Turkey, Hungary, etc. In Bolashak Academy within Scientific-Research and Historical-Educational center for studying of history of Karlag this project is successfully realized. The research center cooperates many years with the Russian International historical-educational and human rights society "Memorial", the State archive of the Russian Federation, the Russian state military archive, returning to mankind names of each prisoner of Karlag [1].

On the basis of archival documents merits of the prominent, innocently repressed public figures, on restoration of historical justice are reflected in the relation and the Kazakh people.

Now a ban is withdrawn and affairs with a signature stamp "Confidentially" from which is learned the Truth, that force of the Truthful word, which value was proved by Kasymkhan Truthful, who revived the Kazakh state in 1456 and strengthened it as the powerful open. Approving by the own will "Bes zhurga" ("Five truth"), "Five bases" of the common steppe law of Kazakh state, he enjoined to begin the first line of "Zhyrgi" with the words which became
since then in the steppe winged: "It is possible to cut the head, but it is impossible to cut off language!", meaning thus not simply the word force, and force of the Truthful word.

Stories are expensive are roads of people, and the tests which fell to lot of people for a share of the people as in a drop, are reflected in destinies of his best sons, 20-40 years fully reflect facts of life of the people of the former Soviet Union, including Central Asia and Kazakhstan [2].

**Methodology**

Searching work on collection of information, generalization of collected materials and the analysis of data, recovery of pages of the distorted history of the people living in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Literature Review**

That really to understand sense of acts of such people as Moustapha Shokay, the outstanding political and public figure, the Head of the Kokand Autonomy and the founder of "Yash Turkestan", who laid down life for freedom of the people, it is necessary to know history of the people especially as this history is almost not known to our generation, although it would be property of our children and grandsons [2].

And the Truth about tragic destiny of the Kazakh people is that after voluntary accession to Russia and signing of the parity contract, our ancestors hoped for the equal, joint movement on roads of time. Especially as kipchaks and polovzev more than once, throughout centuries-old history, came to the rescue of Russia, protecting its eastern borders, promoting its strengthening and growth of power.

However, the imperial government started carrying out the grandiose plan for exile and destruction of Kazakhs and violently moved Russians and Cossacks from Russia, dooming indigenous people to hunger and death.

So, the most sophisticated, the most severe form genocide in relation to the Kazakh people began. The XX century (1904-1905) began with even more strengthened destruction of the people and its exile from the territory of the historical homeland. The Kazakh language was forced out from all spheres of business communication. Seventy-verst strips on banks of the rivers, lakes, the best haying grounds and pastures, colonialists "lawfully assigned" to immigrants and the Cossacks, and aboriginals moved to deserts, sand and a taiga. Under the certificate of newspaper “Pravda” (№ 111 from May, 20, 1922) "in 1917, 1918, 1919 years Kyrgyz (Kazakhs) people burned alive to seize their earth!!!" … on them hunted. They were doomed to extinction…". Many land plots were taken to prevent run of cattle. Only for 1919 year one million hundred fourteen thousands of aborigine people were destroyed” [2].

From 1929 till 1933 years, as a result of hunger and genocide in relation to indigenous people, 2/3 remained
population were lost.

To the list of the scientists executed and repressed in 1937, writers, public figures – the best sons and daughters, outstanding leaders of the Kazakh nation it is great, this list doesn't have the end: AhmetBaytursynov, AlikhanBukeykhanov, MiryakubaDulatov, Khalil and ZhanshyDosmukhambetova, ZhusupbekAymautov, MakzhanZhumabayev, MukhamedzhanTynyshpayev, Ismail Sadvakasov, TurarRyskulov, Kemenger-uly, SakenSeyfullin, IlyasZhansugurov, BeimbetMaylin, A. Rozybakiyev, M. Masanchy, I. Zhansugurov, and many others [2].

Not only the heads, but also language of the people, its culture, literature, are dissected away, are mocked at its ancient traditions, replaced the alphabet on which the people created the ancient books, made everything forever to deprive of it historical memory. About all this things in detail are stated in works of the outstanding political and public figure, head of the Kokand Autonomy and the founder of "Yash Turkestan" MoustaphaShokay [2].

In our country, for obvious reasons, Moustapha's works weren't published, the lie built in the state degree dominated. The expert on the Russian literature, admirer of A.S. Pushkin and F.M. Dostoyevsky, the deep admirer of humanity and democratic character of the advanced intellectuals of Russia, MoustaphaShokay never identified imperial chasteners and post-October executioners with the Russian people. He was able to separate grains from a ryegrass [2].

Relevance of a subject is that very much time from us hid the truth about destiny of our people, at first, during the colonial Russian period, after - during political repressions of the totalitarian Stalin regime, we didn't know and we don't know still historical truth about the outstanding figures of the Kazakh people, who were lost for freedom and happiness of the people. For us they were in the status of "enemies of the people".

Against the general tragedy of the people, the destiny of doctors looks especially tragic, they owing to the professional activity, keep health and life of people, honestly and adequately carry out a Hippocratic Oath "Don't kill!", and whether as a result got to millstones of totalitarian regime and innocently perished. Therefore the judgment of the above is especially actually in the conditions of modern globalization of democracy.

Results

The research objective consists in opening for all and especially for the younger generation suppressed and secret facts, which materials are available now, that they, knew the truth about the tragedy which was endured by their grandfathers and great-grandfathers, will not to allow repetition of the past in the future.

Tasks are:
1) Search and collection of information about formation and development of domestic medicine and pharmacy of XIX-XX centuries;

2) Systematization and analysis of collected materials and documents.

Discussion

The rigid command management system, established in the Soviet Union to the middle of the 20th years, reached the apogee in the 30-40th - the beginning of the 50th, including Kazakhstan. Such negative phenomena as suppression of a freedom of the person, ignoring of his rights, alienation of people from means of production, formation of policy of influence on the power governance by the state were fully inherent in it. In the country I.V. Stalin's cult dominated. All any progress was attributed to his ability to direct, and large shortcomings and failures - to "enemies of the people" or in every possible way were suppressed. All this negatively influenced a public political development of the republic and turned back serious consequences. Under various slogans with use of loud political labels legality violations were made, continued an abuse of power [3].

Mass political repressions were one of the gloomiest pages in the history of the Soviet people and the people of Kazakhstan. "The Soviet power practically turned the Kazakh republic into a prison and camp torture chamber for all people of the USSR, having placed in its territory the largest corrective and prison camp - KARLAG (Karaganda), STEPLAG (Steppe), ACWTH (Akmolinsk Camp of Wives of Traitors of the Homeland) and other structures of GULAG - Head department of camps of the USSR.

According to historians, from 1929 to 1953 years in the USSR 40 million people of different nationalities were repressed. Only in Kazakhstan 103 thousand people became the victims of political repressions, 25 thousand people are shot. The existing mode of camps was calculated on full suppression and destruction of the person in a mass order and on discrimination of the human as persons.

During this period was lost and left Kazakhstan nearly a half of indigenous people, the part them in large quantities moved to Mongolia, China, Afghanistan, Germany, France and other countries. These years the best representatives of the Kazakhstan political, scientific and cultural elite among whom there were also first Kazakh doctors were physically destroyed: A. Aldiyarov, S. Asfendiyarov, M. Chumbalov, H. Dosmukhambetov, B. Bisenov, D. Ermekov, A. Seitov, we would like to stop on their destinies.

DosmukhamedovHalel (1883-1939) was born in the Western Kazakhstan in a large family. It was one of bright representatives of the Kazakh intellectuals of the beginning of XX century, scientific encyclopedic mentality, one of
the first organizers of health care, the higher school and publishing in Kazakhstan, was visible political and the
statesman. He studied in madrasah, then - in Uralsk real army school, which finished with honors Imperial war-
medical academy in St. Petersburg.

From a working career it is known that within several years he worked in Perm and Uralsk garrisons as the medical
officer, and since 1914 he passed to civil service. He took active part in elimination of the centers of defeat by plague
in 1912-1915. Professor Dosmukhamedov H. was image of the versatile educated scientist-philologist, in perfection
knew several languages, became the first linguist, investigated the Law of a singormonizm in the Kazakh language,
collected and systematized folklore. He enclosed lot of forces and energy in scientific and pedagogical activity, he
worked as professor of Asian State University in Tashkent, he was one of organizers and the first vice rector (1928-
1930) present Almaty State Universities named after Abay, the organizer of publishing, the manager of Kostanay
office of Kazgosizdat, the vice-chairman of Kirgiz (Kazakh) scientific and publishing commission, the editor of the
Sana's magazine.

Scientific work of Dosmukhametov H. "How struggle with plague among the Kyrgyz population" and practical
guidance for workers with plague epidemic is still studied and used. Its feather possesses textbooks in the Kazakh
language, the translations of works of the German scientist Yu. Wagner into the Kazakh language "Stories About Life
and Health of the Person" and "Stories about Life of Plants". In the works the scientist introduced a set of medical
terms in the Kazakh language for the first time.

Professor Dosmukhamedov H. was visible political and the statesman of Kazakhstan and together with other
representatives of the Kazakh national-democratic intellectuals stood at the origins of formation of national party
"Alash", there were member of "Alash-Orda" governments. In the spring of 1918 from behalf of the "Alash-Orda"
government he conducted negotiations with V.I. Lenin and I.V. Stalin concerning relationship of "Alash-Orda" with
the Soviet authorities.

In the 30th Dosmukhamedov H. was repressed and more than 7 years spent in the exile in Russia (Voronezh). Under
sentence of a military court of People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan (April, 23, 1939), he, being
already seriously ill, was sentenced, as the enemy of the people, to a capital punishment - execution. The verdict
wasn't succeeded to carry out a sentence, because he died in prison hospital of lungs tuberculosis. He is rehabilitated
in 11.02.1958. His name is appropriated to Atyrau State University, the street in the city of Almaty, to state farm,
school and the street in the native city. On the house, where lived H. Dosmukhamedov in the city of Almaty, the

AsfendiyarovSanzhарZhafarovich (1889-1937) is the eminent state and public figure, the famous scientist-teacher and the large organizer of health care in Kazakhstan.

After the graduation of the Tashkent real school in 1907 he came to the St. Petersburg army medical college which graduated from 1912. At early beginning of World War I he, as young doctor, left on the front inside part of the Turkestan regiment. After returning from the front in 1917, he left to Tashkent.

From 1924 to 1927 he was engaged scientific-research work. Polylingual education (knowledge of Russian, English, French and Arab) gave him the chance, using primary sources, to prepare numerous fundamental scientific works. The Central Executive Committee appointed S.Zh. Asfendiyarov by the rector of the Moscow scientific research institute of oriental studies of N.N. Narimanov. In the same years he gives lectures at Moscow State University where he was entitled professor. In 1928, having responded on an appeal of the government of Kazakhstan, he moved to work to the city of Almaty and actively engaged the Soviet Socialist Republic deals with issues of the organization of science, the higher education and health care in Kazakh Soviet Socialististic Republic.

From 1928 to 1931 years he have hold a post of the first director of the Kazakh state teacher training college named after Abay. He founded the Kazakh state medical institute (in 1931 in Almaty).

In 1937 AsfendiyarovS.Zh. illegally repressed, and only in 1956, the decision of judicial board of the Supreme Court of the USSR, he is completely rehabilitated.


S.Zh. Asfendiyarov was highly erudite researcher, the talented doctor, the teacher, the skillful organizer and the charming person. Almaty State Medical University (KazSMU) and one of streets of Almaty are appropriated his name. On the house, where he lived in 1928-19937, the memorial board is established [5].

AbubakirAldiyarov (1881-1938) was born in quite well-founded and cultural family, he was one of pupils of the famous Kazakh scientist-educator IbrayAltynsarin, he graduated from Turgay craft school for the Kazakh children. In 1891 he comes to the Orenburg male gymnasium. Even before receipt in a gymnasium he knew Russian well. The father designated him career of the lawyer, but Abubakir, contrary to will of the father, chose medicine, arrived on
medical faculty of the Kazan University. Already these period teachers of faculty and classmates noted his rare inquisitiveness, desire to learn as much as possible in excess of necessary according to the program. Abubakir was detained in dissecting rooms, in university library which was the richest not only in Kazan, but also in Russia. He prepared for a profession carefully, accumulated knowledge thoroughly. After the graduation from university in 1904, he worked in Aktyubinsk in the beginning, and then in Kostanay. Three years (1908) later, Aldiyarov moved to Russia, Troitsk. He worked not only in the field of the general surgery and therapy, but also ophthalmology where to him popularity came. So, the Kazakh writer DikhanAbilev in the novel about SultanmakhmutToraygyrov wrote: "The surgeon BakirAldiyarov, famous in the city, and the therapist NikolayIvanovichPonomarev carefully examined the patient, studied his illness and after that Bakiraldiyarov performed operation on eye of Sultanmakhmut. Operation took place successfully – "BakirAldiyarovich this time surpassed itself", - NikolayIvanovich told. And Sultanmakhmut, embracing Aldiyarov, told: - "I didn't believe in God, but it appeared, he is you, Bakir".

He was always ready to come to the rescue of people, at any time, in any weather. He dreamed about opening of own clinic and drugstore. He read much special literature concerning medicine and pharmacy, was interested in folk remedies of treatment.

In 1916, during World War I, Aldiyarov voluntary leaved on the front. In Pinsky bogs of Belarus he served recruits – Kazakhs, in the hardest military and climatic conditions operated directly in dugouts, tied up wounds in entrenchments, on himself took out soldiers from fire of the German batteries.

In 1917 after returning from army, AbubakirAldiyarov adjoined the movement "Alash". He participated in work of the First and Second congresses. He was head the Kustanay district committee and elected the member of Turgay regional party committee "Alash", without leaving the main work.

In 1928 he continued medical practice already in Ust-Kamenogorsk. He managed children and therapeutic hospitals, worked as the doctor in infectious diseases hospital. As always, he introduced the advanced methods of treatment of various diseases in practice and propagated a healthy lifestyle.

Further life of AbubakirAldiyarov (1931-1938) was connected at the beginning with Kyrgyzstan, the city of Karakol (Przhevalsk) in which he worked short time, got seriously ill, and then with city of Zhambyl (Taraz), where he worked as the doctor of railway hospital.

In 1938 active work of A. Aldiyarov was interrupted. As many best sons of the Kazakh people, AbubakirAldiyarov was arrested and was lost in Stalin torture chambers. It is posthumously rehabilitated by Presidium of Almaty
regional court 28 years later, in 1956. In the reference which came to Aldiyarov's son, it is told that on January 27, 1938 Abubakir Aldiyarov was condemned by the resolution of "three" of UNKVD of Almaty area to a capital punishment – execution, allegedly for carrying out counterrevolutionary activity. The sentence is carried out on March 20, 1938. Places of execution and burial, unfortunately, were not known, as in archival materials of these data were not available [6].

Bisenov Baha Bisenovich (1890-1938) was born in the village of the Western Kazakhstan. His grandfather worshipped him and once, having caressed-having fondled, told: "Here you will grow up big, you will graduate from school, you will become the doctor". For some reason these words sank down in soul of the boy, and everything he did farther, step by step approached him to the treasured purpose. In 11 years he graduated from the Russian-Kazakh school and decided to arrive on medical faculty of Imperial Saratov University. He sent to Uralsk, to school. There he has to pass examinations for language skills. The certificate on a stamped paper: "this is given to the son of the Kyrgyz of village N 5 of the Kyzylzharvolost of the Lbishchensk district of the Ural area Bakhtygaly Biysenov, Mohammedan religion, who was born in the Kyrgyz steppe that having entered the Ural army real school in August, 1901, at excellent behavior was trained till June 6, 1909 and terminated a full course on the main office". And in this course the physics, history, mathematics, geography, natural sciences and languages - Russian, German, and French appeared. About Latin it is told especially - in the certificate of the Orenburg educational district where he specially went at the end of 1907 and he was plunged to test on Latin in volume of 8 classes of a male gymnasium. That there was the main and last argument - Ultima ratio, which decided his destiny at revenues to medical faculty of Imperial Nikolaev University in Saratov. In 1914 Bisenov finished the ninth semester. World War I began. And, as Nikolay Pirogov, he went from a student's bench as medical officer to field army.

Bisenov passed of final examinations without attending lectures three years later. From the archival reference it is known that in 1921-1924 he was the doctor of the Baygutdinov medical site of the Kalmykov district. In 1921 he took a report in District Medical Care Committee about state of health of the population and about medical assistance, but such report could be charged only to the real expert. In 1925 he became the health officer of District Medical Care Committee of the Dzhambeytin district, and a year later - the manager of Dzhambeytin hospital. Obviously, he managed to raise the level of medical care here on the due height because in August, 1928 he is directed to manage Taypak district hospital. However, in January of the next year he becomes the doctor of the Soviet party school of Uralsk, and a year later, he is appointed as medical profession inspector of Medical Care Committee of the province.
Bisenov was "thrown" on the most difficult sites, and everywhere he appeared at situation height. It is known also that in the native land in the times of troubles of civil war he constructed hospital for Kazakh people. In 1934 he studied on advanced training courses of doctors in Moscow. Though Bisenov was the practicing doctor, he remained a person inquisitive; the researcher at heart, in everything "reached the essence".

September, 10, 1937 Bisenov was arrested. On the date of arrest he worked as the doctor of Dzhambeytin regional hospital, lived in the settlement of Dzhambeyta. He was given ten years of labor camps, he waited for sending on a stage, but the butcher machine, if the person got to it, worked further. The meeting of the three decided: To shoot Bisenov B., to confiscate the property belonging to him. Justification was that the being member of Alash-orda party Bisenov B. is accused of belonging to the counterrevolutionary insurgent national organization.

He is condemned by the three of UNKVD across the Western Kazakhstan region on February, 15, 1938. He is shot on February 19, 1938. He is rehabilitated posthumously by the resolution of presidium of the West Kazakhstan regional court of June 14, 1958 because of absence in its actions of corpus delict".

The talented doctor-toiler, Bakhti-GalyBisenov, made much for the fellow countrymen - Ural residents. Being the modest rural doctor, he stood at the origins of medical business of Kazakhstan, in every way souls, heart and sensitive hands approaching that far for him and as he trusted, the happy future which already came and in which we live [7].

SeitovAsylbekDzhumanovich (1894-1937) was born in Russia, in Omsk, in a family of JumanaSeitov, the translator of office of the governor general. He finished the Omsk classical gymnasium, then Tomsk State University, which was famous fine for teaching structure and trained high quality experts. After obtaining the diploma of the doctor, he is sent to the Cossack village Bayanaul where he headed hospital and worked till 1922. AsylbekSeitov with the small collective - the military paramedic Beldeninov, paramedics Gabbas and Shaibai (father and son) Aymanov, some nurses - struggled with typhus, malaria, tuberculosis. The number of patients grew, drugs and food were almost absent, and money lost the value. On ten regions in a radius of two hundred kilometers there was only one hospital.

In 1922 he was transferred to Semipalatinsk to managers of Medical Care Committee of provinces. For years of his work the most skilled specialists doctors of all branches of medicine, such as Popov, Elizaryev, Nigmatullin, Zyuzin, Baygurin, Barlybayev, Portnyagina, Pshenitsyna were invited here. AsylbekSeitov was the initiator of creation of two anti-tubercular sanatoria "Aul" and "Beryozovka". He was elected the delegate of the 1st congress of doctors of Kazakhstan.

Being the student he got acquainted with AlikhanBukeykhanov who became his spiritual mentor. In 1917
Asylbek Seitov entered inside Alash party. Among his friends were Ahmet Baytursynov, Miryakub Dulatov, Halel Dosmukhamedov. The difficult relations connected him with Saken Seyfullin, the close friend, and at times and the irreconcilable opponent. In the book Seyfullin "Thorny road" for Asylbek Seitovu 15 episodes are devoted! And although in the 30th years Seitov realized all futility of efforts of "Alash" and understood that implementation of light ideas of this national movement - a matter of the distant future, but already that he was member of "Alash" party, decided his destiny, and he shared a bitter fate of all members of Alashorda.

There was 1937, there was "Witch-hunt", "bodies" were mad about a spy mania, on indefatigable threat of "restoration of capitalism". He was arrested on December, 3, 1937, and on December, 4, 1937 he was sentenced by the resolution of the three of UNKVD to a capital punishment, and two days later he is shot. And only in 1993, he was completely rehabilitated [8].

Chumbalov Mazhit Mukhamedzhanovich (1873-1941) was born in the territory of the modern West Kazakhstan region. In the autobiography, Mazhit Mukhamedzhanovich specified that his father from simple cattle-farmers - owner of Nogay-Kazakh genus. Chumbalov played a cunning trick: at the time of dictatorship of the proletariat only those who "from a plow", could mean something. Chumbalov hid that his immediate ancestor by Niyaz was the adviser to the khan Bukey, who founded in 1801 to Entre Rios of Volga and the Urals the Bukeev khanate. Before revolution the Bukeev horde was a part of the Astrakhan province.

The son of biy Niyaz Chumbal was not less authoritative genus leader. He was included into council 12 biys at the khan Zhangir, the educated monarch who opened in 1841, for the first time in the history of Kazakhstan in Urda, an administrative center of the Bukeev khanate, the first school, the first hospital, the first drugstore, point for smallpox inoculation. Exactly there were also first doctors. In 1826 in the Bukeev district Sarlybay Dzhanibekov carried out the first smallpox inoculations.

Primary education as his father and the grandfather, Mazhit received at Zhangir's school. He ended the Orenburg gymnasium in spite of the fact that since 1868 to children of "foreigners" access to military school was closed, when for the Kazakh children, the quantity of places in civil educational institutions was cut almost by half. Having achieved a grant "from the Kalmyk people", in 1895 Chumbalov arrived on medical faculty of Imperial Kazan University. Having gained the diploma in 1899, the young doctor Chumbalov is appointed to a position of the manager of hospital in the Internal Bukeev horde. In 1901 and in 1911 he participated in elimination of epidemics of plague as a part of the anti-plague group headed by the famous scientist Ilya Mechnikov. The work done in
Kazakhstan by groups of plague scientists on studying of epidemiology of plague and elimination of its flashes is forever entered in history of medical science.

In 1908 in the settlement of Urda under the leadership of Chumbalov the Kazakhstan's first anti-plague laboratory was created. In fight against plague he paid the main attention to sanitary and educational work among the population. For participation in work of expedition under the leadership of the largest epidemiologist I.I. Mechnikov, MazhitChumbalov was twice awarded by medals of the Astrakhan medical society.

In 1923 MazhitChumbalov was appointed the deputy of the people's commissar of health care in Kazakhstan. That was difficult years for the country. In the radio program signed by the vice-chairman of the Kazakh Central Executive Committee Bukeykhanov and Shamov's Health Care Committee sent to V.I. Lenin it was written: "The population of the republic dies out from syphilis, tuberculosis, general smallpox, scurvy and other infectious diseases. Completely there are no elementary means of personal hygiene, infantile mortality exceeded 80 %. Even in the capital of the republic only two drugstores in which drugs according to recipes can be received only for the fourth day work. In the last fifth anniversary smallpox didn't take root, are completely destroyed existing earlier anti-plague and bacteriological stations. The medical personnel drags miserable existence, the doctor is deprived of elementary human conditions, hungry, often in bast shoes serves the site equal on the area of the Moscow province". These years, difficult for the country, there began the activity in the people's commissar of health care M. Chumbalov.

At the initiative of M. Chumbalov in 1925 in the Republic the Kazgosmedtorg organization was founded. In 1928 it was reorganized in Regional by Kaz drugstore administration. A year later MazhitMukhamemedzhanovich was appointed the chairman of the board and remained on this post till 1937. Under hiss management in the republic supply of villagers with drugs began to be adjusted, the network of drugstores was created. In 1929 in the territory of Kazakhstan, except 33 drugstores attached to medical institutions 47 rural drugstores, 10 specialized shops of sanitation and hygiene, one pharmaceutical warehouse were.

Opening of medical institute in Alma-Ata, the centralized pharmaceutical warehouse at the Almaty drugstore No 1 (1921), pharmaceutical technical school in Semipalatinsk (1931) is connected with a name of M. Chumbalov. In 1934 in Kazakhstan there were already 61 city drugstores and 105 rural, 14 specialized shops of sanitation and hygiene, six pharmaceutical warehouses, 22 pharmaceutical stalls and six laboratories. In pharmacy chain of the republic 261 druggists worked.

However mass repressions of the 30th years didn't avoid also Chumbalov. In 1938 MazhitMukhamedovich was
Svetlana K. Boldysh* et al. International Journal Of Pharmacy & Technology

arrested. He was accused of acquaintance to members of the government of "Alash-Orda", courageous statements against Stalin policy. In two years it was let out from a prison, but then again arrested.

It was in November, 1940 when fabricated loud "business of doctors" on the staff of the Saratov institute "Mikrob" of V.I. Fedorov, N.A. Usatov and others, concerned also MazhitChumbalov. On December, 31, 1940 MazhitChumbalov was transported under guard to Moscow. Wearisome interrogations, moral and physical humiliations lasted till February, 19, 1941. Then interrogations proceeded in the Saratov prison where he also died of intestinal intoxication. The act of death was signed by the doctor Smelnikova and the duty paramedic Aksenova. The place of burial of MazhitChumbalov was not specified, but was reported that case of M.M. Chumbalov's charge stops in connection with his death.

People tell that memory of the person and his affairs are living until remember him. MazhitMukhamedzhanovichChumbalov is remembered by his descendants living nowadays in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan), Saratov (Russia), Amsterdam (Holland). The grown old colleagues, pupils, friends remembered him. In Almaty in memory of the remarkable figure of the Kazakhstan health care expositions are stored in the Museum of medicine and pharmacy. In the 60th years the memorial board on an entrance to the drugstore No 4 located on crossing of streets of Pushkin and Mamedova, which present days unfortunately, is absent. And the drugstore is not present, because the organization which redeemed this building isn't her successor [9].

Among those who were withdrawn "just in case" there was rather small group of people - some tens of thousands which united on an inhuman combination of letters of "MFTH" - members of families of traitors of the homeland. In talk among themselves akmolinsk prisoners half in jest called the island the exotic word "Algeria" - Akmolinsk Camp of Wives of Traitors of the Homeland, the 17th women's camp of special office of the Karaganda ITL, was one of the largest Soviet political women's camps. The contingent of prisoners was made by women - the wives repressed according to the operational order of People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR No. 00486, as members of families of traitors of the Homeland (MFTH). In members of MFTH were among, except wives and the close relatives - sisters, brothers, parents, children [10].

The camp was created on the basis of the order of People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR for No. 00758 of December 3, 1937 and the order on Management of Karlag of People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs No. 43 of December 16, 1937 on the basis of the 26th settlement of work settlement (from here and the name "26 point", nowadays the village Akmol of Akmolinsk region) as ITL "R-17". 26th work settlement started being under
construction in 1932 the special immigrants (dispossessed by "fists") from Belarus, and in 1933 special settlers were sent from the Crimea, Moldova and Ukraine there. In 1936 construction of a children's colony began here, in 1938 on the basis of a colony "the 26th point" is organized.

On January, 10, 1938 the first stages of women came to camp. Prisoners worked on sewing and embroider factories, at agricultural fields, at building. In 1938 are contained about 8 thousand women. The whole families of the Kazakh intellectuals passed through this bloody way. Wives and children of such outstanding persons as T. Ryskulov, S. Seyfullin, M. Dulatov, S. Asfandiyarov, S. Kozhanov, B. Mailing, I. Zhansugurov, A. Ermekev, T. Zhurgenov, became suddenly "enemies of the people" and pined in cold stone prisons. In the most difficult situation among them there were women and children. Mothers having children aged from one till three years went to prisons together with children. On reaching children of their three-year age, violently tearing off from mothers and sent to orphanages with severe conditions for life. Full age children of "enemies of the people" went to children's colonies. Pregnant women gave birth in prisons. It the female fate in camps was also tragic. Some reconciled to the destiny, and many turned into the mentally sick. The majority of them implicitly submitted to a destiny sentence. The children burned in camps were called children of People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs. In GULAG there was a new concept - "Children of People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs". Much of children of People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs died, without having sustained severe conditions and hunger. So-called "Mather cemetery", located on the suburb of the settlement of Dolinka (nearby Karagandy) where not guilty children and mothers are buried, which now testified to trails of blood of those severe times. Children contained in children's combine, Osakarovsky, Dolinsky orphanages, in the house of the baby of sanitary and medical office of Karlag. In May, 1939 by order of GULAG "special regime" and camp was removed passed to the all-camp mode. Prisoners were allowed to be transferred to other camps. Since December, 29, 1939 it is officially included in structure of Karlag (before formally it submitted directly to GULAG of People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR). In 1953 the 17th comp division of Karlag was closed [9].

We would incline the heads before their destiny and we would hold in remembrance those who were almost innocent: about the wives and juvenile children separated from parents, about mothers of "traitors of the homeland". Their destiny can become ours if we agree to unconsciousness. We would incline the heads and before women - doctors, wives of eminent political public figures of Kazakhstan.

Zhurgenova - ErmekovaDameshAmirkhanovna (1905-1990) was wives of the famous statesman TemirbekZhurgenov and the sister of AlikhanErmekev three times condemned under the 58th article. She was born in
the Karkaralinsk area, the Karaganda region. Kazakh woman. In 1929 she graduated from medical faculty. In 1938 she is condemned for 8 years as MFTH and served sentence in Karlag, Sevurallag. In Karlag was contained also her mother. In camp I worked as the doctor. Her husband T. Zhurgenov was the representative of KAZASSR in the Turkestan republic, the rector of Kazakh pedagogical Institute in Tashkent city, the people's commissar of finance in Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic, the people's commissar of education Uzbek the Soviet Socialist Republic and Kazakh the Soviet Socialist Republic (in 1938 he was shot). As the doctor from the early days of war she asked on the front, but her request wasn't granted, though she sent more than 100 letters to different authorities. After release she worked as the doctor, the associate professor of faculty therapy in Alma-Ata State Medical Institute. Honored doctor of Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

Kazbekova Magrifa Myrzagulovna (1903-1982) was born in Aktyubinsk district of Turgay area. Kazakh woman. She graduated from medical faculty of SAGA. In some months after arrest of the husband - Smagul Suleymenovich Kazbekov, she got the message on permission to appointment. When she arrived to prison with the children, the son Erden (10 years) and the daughter Elke (10 months), in July, 21, 1938 she was arrested. She was sentenced to 5 years of corrective labor camp by OSO of People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR as MFTH. Children were sent to orphanages: the son in orphanage of Magnitogorsk city, the daughter to the house of the baby of Chimkent city. She arrived to ALGERIA in October, 1, 1938 from prison of Chimkent city. Five years later she was allowed to live with children in camp. Then she together with children was transferred to Balkhash camp. She is released from Karlag on March 2, 1943. After release she lived in Balkhash city, worked as the chief of infirmary of Balkhash camp No. 37 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. More than 40 years she worked in infectious office of city hospital. She is awarded the order the Labor Red Banner. On July 27, 1956 she was rehabilitated. She died in Balkhash city.

Mayлина Gulzhamal was the wife of the famous writer Beimbet Maylin. She was was born in 1900 in Karabalyk districts. Kazakh woman. In 1938, July, 21 according to the solution of OSO at People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR she was condemned for 5 years as MFTH. From 1938 to 1943 she served sentence in Batyk office of Karlag (she grazed sheep). She had six children. Sons were taken away in army, in a penal battalion since they were children of "enemies of the people". Daughters were sent to different boarding schools. One of daughters, Gallia, got to Osakarovsk orphanage. In winter corpses of small children were put in a barrel. They were buried only in spring. Gallia too appeared in such barrel. The teacher of orphanage Valya, having noticed the half-dead girl,
Svetlana K. Boldysh* et al. International Journal Of Pharmacy & Technology rescued her from death. She learned later that girl was the daughter of Gulzhamal Maylina. After release, the daughter met mother, they went to the city of Karaganda, and then in Almaty, where Gallia graduated from medical institute and became the doctor.

Martingsong Hang Samoylovna was the children doctor, was born in 1894 in the city of Kremenchug, Poltava region, Jew. She is sentenced in 16.03.1938 of OSO at People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR as MFTH to 5 years of camp. In camp she organized children policlinic, day nursery, kindergarten and dairy kitchen. She saved many children's lives. She cured also the son of Rakhil Plisetskaya, mothers of the famous ballerina Maya Plisetskaya. She is released in 19.03.1943.

Nurmakova (AKPAYEVA) Zufunun Ibrayevna (1904-1996) was born in Semipalatinsk city of the Karaganda region, the Kazakh woman. She is sentenced 19.11.1937 of OSO at People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR as MFTH by 8 years of camp. Her brother Zhakyp Akpayev was the famous lawyer, the first Kazakh who graduated from law department of the St. Petersburg University. She was the wife of the famous statesman Nurmakov Nigmet (1895-1937), the deputy secretary of All-Russian executive committee and the managing department of nationalities of Presidium of All-Russian executive committee, the People's commissar of justice and the Prosecutor of the republic, the Chairman of Council of People's Commissars KazSSR (he was repressed and shot in 1937). She lived in Moscow. She was arrested in July, 20, 1937, and on November, 19, 1937 she is sentenced, as MFTH, to 8 years of camp. In 1937-1939 she was in Temnikovsky camps (Mordovia), in 1939-1941 - in Segezhsk camp (Karelia), from the beginning of war she is transferred to the Karaganda camp (ALGERIA). After release in 20.07.1945 more than 10 years she had not right to live in the large cities. Children got to orphanages. After own rehabilitation and rehabilitation of his husband, in 1956 she lived in Moscow, in 1991 I moved to Almaty and in the same place she died.

Ryskulova - Isengulov Aziz Tubekovna (1911-1988) was born in the Southern Kazakhstan (in Zharkent). Kazakh woman. She studied in Almaty veterinary and in Moscow zoo veterinary institutes. She worked in the Moscow veterinary academy as the junior researcher of department of microbiology.

Turar Ryskulov's wife, the prominent state and political figure who was shot in 1938 in torture chambers of Lubyanka. She was condemned in 1938 as MFTH, for a period of 5 years, is banished to ALGERIA with the baby - the younger daughter Rida who was sent to Osakarovsk orphanage subsequently. The oldest daughter was placed in orphanage in Ukraine. In ALGERIA also her mother - Arifa Aziz Tubekovna. She spent in ALGERIA 10 years (1938-1946): 8
years - as MFTH, and the rest of the time - as the civilian. All these years it worked as the veterinarian at a livestock farm. She is rehabilitated in 1955.

**Krestinskaya Natalya Nikolaevna** (1920 year of born) was the honored doctor of Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, cardiologist, candidate of medical sciences, lance sergeant of a health service of a stock.

The father, the ambassador of the USSR in Germany, the Deputy of Foreign Commissar of the USSR N.N. Krestinsky and mother, the chief physician of the Moscow Main Clinical Hospital No. 13 of N.F. Filatov V. M. Krestinskaya were repressed in 1937.

In 1938-1939 she was the student of the 1st MMI NKZ of USSR. She is repressed in 1939. She is sent to Kazakhstan.

In 1940-1942 she worked as signarant and the accountant in a drugstore in Aktyubinsk city, she was trained at school of junior commanders, and after graduated from the school of nurses - as the nurse of surgical office of the Aktyubinsk city hospital, where treated wounded.

In 1942-1943 she was the student of 1st course of the Crimean Main Medical Institute which was evacuated in Kzyl-Orda where at the same time she worked as the nurse of children's office of city hospital. In 1943-1947 she was the student of the Samarkand Main Medical Institute.

In 1960-1994 she was the doctor of cardio logical department of National Center of cardio and vascular surgery named after A.N. Bakulev of Academy of Medical Sciences of USSR, the consultant of vascular department of institute; in 1994-1997 - the doctor of clinic and diagnostic department of NTSSSH of the Russian Academy of Medical Science. From 1997 to 2009 years she was the leading translator of laboratory on providing the international scientific programs and development of scientific bases of cooperation with foreign countries of National Center of cardio and vascular surgery named after A.N. Bakulev of Academy of Medical Sciences of USSR.

**E. Bekmakhanov** was born in 1915, was the original scientist, scientific size of the all-union plan who managed to create a number of the original works which laid the foundation to systematic, strictly documentary promotion of the historical last Kazakh people of an era of accession of Kazakhstan to Russia. E. Bekmakhanov's works contained the rich scientifically reliable material acting as a component of patriotic education of masses in the spirit of the statement of the all-Soviet pride. E. Bekmakhanov groped a thread of interrelation Soviet and national. Far not incidentally it moved forward on the first place among historians of the republic and laid the foundation to registration of national historical school as the professional, as the teacher.

However by 1950 in Kazakhstan there were actually two schools of historians. One was classical type which brightest
representative was E. Bekmakhanov. The second was historians of the narrow direction, whose interests were connected with questions of liberation movement and who owing to this fact easily kept within a framework of postulates of "The short course of All-Union Communist Party (b)". These people in the basic also gave battle to E. Bekmakhanov and his supporters in the late 40-th years. Their opposition proceeded and in 1950, but in it heads of political elite of Kazakhstan were already involved according to activation of Moscow in questions of social science.

Graduate students were taken away from E. Bekmakhanov, he was expelled from party, was subjected to continuous criticism, was compelled to process a number of courses significantly. In December, 1950 the group of the Kazakhstan historians, specialists in problems of liberation movement, acted with severe criticism of works of E. Bekmakhanov, urged all to carry out reorientation in the researches, in understanding of the events.

As a result E.Bekmakhanov was compelled to leave chair and to go to work in school. Some time he taught history at school in Almaty region, then passed into rural school of Zhambyl area. Here he was also arrested on September 5, 1952. Within two months there was an investigation, and on November 3, 1952 on E.Bekmakhanov prepared the indictment in the matter of No. 699.

On the basis of this charge under the decree of board on criminal cases of the Supreme Court of KAZSSR on December 2, 1952 E.Bekmakhanov was condemned for 25 years and banished in one of the remote camps of GULAG.

As a result of his numerous statements from camps in appropriate authorities and thanks to the help of sympathetic people, such as the public figure, the academician Anna Pankratova, after L. Beria's execution, E.Bekmakhanov's case was reconsidered and closed on February 16, 1954, and he was rehabilitated.

E. Bekmakhanov again took a worthy place in society. Returned it the chair organized once by it at the Kazakh State University. In 1964 he was elected the corresponding member of AN KazSSR. In the last 10 years of life he fruitfully worked, wrote deeply substantial scientific works, including the textbook on stories Kazakh to the Soviet Socialist Republic for high schools; he participated in training of young scientists. His pupils, having become doctors of science, continued scientific business of the mentor and left memories of him [12].

Conclusion

Reflecting on the past, we think as it was possible to destroy people for the statement of the opinion, for the truth. Many of them, such as doctors, wives and children of public and politicians were not dissidents, but children of the time: didn't politicize, and were engaged only in the favorite profession. They not completely realized the potential
for advantage to society and the country, but were destroyed physically or morally.

From memoirs of the historian Mr. Arngoldt, those terrible years many thousands and hundreds of thousands deported German people on the territory of Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic are obliged by the rescue and life to millions of simple people in villages, which gave a helping hand, divided with them a shelter and the last piece of bread [11]. Bolsheviks wrote history under themselves and for themselves therefore many historic facts and events were unfairly stuck out, lit from the point of view, subjective, favorable to ruling party, others were on the contrary shaded or in general, at all suppressed. We were as "Ivan who not remembering relationship" we don't know the relatives, history of the country, the people, outstanding persons who didn't spare life for future people.

“But the future doesn't happen without the past” - this ordinary phrase is truth and doesn't raise doubts. We try to understand, "who is who", who remained in the history as the personality, who made a contribution to development of the country, a world civilization, in our future, that future was light and reasonable.

The people which was deprived of language, customs, cultures, traditions, etc. depersonalized as ethnos, is doomed to extinction. Each republic of the former Soviet Union including Kazakhstan, has the history, but as a part of the Soviet Union, our history was reflected as something average, designated by an abbreviation of the USSR.

At the Soviet school we were said that the USSR is a multinational country which basis was the friendship of the people. We did not surprised that there are so much children of a different nationality at school. Our generation, within 60-70 years studied according to the same textbooks where the information world was supplied, Russian and the USSR which were convenient and favorable to ruling party, distorting, or hiding the actual history which we learn just now.

The new generation didn't read information which was published in the 1980th years, in the 1990th years all had no time for newspapers, and now those who was born in 1985 read anything. In school textbooks one paragraph, in higher education institutions speak casually about this subject, historians too badly know about it, or are careful from different reasons. The present generation, also as well as we in due time, is perplexed how it extra judicially the person could be arrested and shoot.

"We were young then, knew nothing about camp, about these all horrors and people who managed to leave camps. They told nothing. Our parents too evaded the direct questions to the asked question: "That was such time", "So that was necessary", etc. And now it became clear that on an exit from camp all men gave the receipt that they won't give interview within 25 years in any mass media. Everything had to remain in secret. For disclosure of information the
new conclusion up to the highest measure threatened”. I have this receipt, I was lucky to find it, and there all possible ways of distribution of information are considered. But then the New World magazine printed "One day Ivan Denisovich" and in the 1960th years it is silence it became difficult to conceal", - Ekaterina Kuznetsova tells (from interview in radio Azattyk).

In conclusion of article, there is a wish to provide fair words of the outstanding Frenchman, friend of MoustaphaChokaya - Pierre Rinodel: “It is better to learn lessons from experience. Than to lull themselves lie which, eventually, will cease to deceive someone? MoustaphaShokay renders us service, reporting set of the data and documents, original and incontestable. For Truth HE deserves gratitude”.

Courage in upholding of the truth, advantage and honor was always read in any country and including in Kazakhstan. Ancient "Zhyrga" claimed in each line that "before the Truth all are equal. The truth isn't punishable, it above all and therefore about it without flattery, without silk it is possible to speak both with the tsar and with the executioner. Especially, if you go on the way of honor and advantage and you defend the Truth for freedom and justice for the people".

The President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev in the performance at opening of the museum and memorial Algeria complex told:

“Thousands and thousands of people of different nationalities were lost in days of the totalitarian Stalin regime. Mass repressions didn't avoid any republic of the former Soviet Union and any people. In total 1 million 500 thousand people were deported for these years. Despite all burdens of severe time, the Kazakh people with warmth I accepted all these disadvantaged, and the deported people”.

Thanking this it was possible to survive and resist after the bloody machine of totalitarianism [12].

References


**Corresponding Author:**

Svetlana K. Boldysh*,

**Email:** sveltana_boldysh@mail.ru