

## ZH.ZHANIBEKOV IS JOURNALIST, EDITOR

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Dzungarians were enemies of nomadic Kazakh people in the beginning of 18th century. Kazakhs offered international resistance to Dzungarians and won in 1730. However, the reign of Galdan Tseren in Dzungaria khanate wasn't safe for peaceful life of Kazakhs. Besides the pressure from China, the relationship with Edil Kalmyks, Bashkirs and Cossacks of Zhayk, Siberia was intricate. Foreign complicated situation made Kazakh people to enter into an alliance with Russian empire. Since 1731 Kazakh people started to join Russian empire which was ruled by Anna Ioannovna.

Russian authority considered kazakh land from economical side, but after a while they started open colonization policy. There were about 400 big and small national-empiratory fights against Russian colonization before the 1917 revolution.

Political elite has formed from great representatives of depressed Kazakh nation. After falling of tsarist authority in 1917 Kazakh intelligentsia has established "Alashorda" government in order to create national country.

"Kazakh" newspaper was the publishing organ of Alashorda. Alash citizens who worked for "Kazakh" suffered enough both from tsarist authority and totalitarianism system. Three editor of "Kazakh" A.Baitursynov, M.Dulatov and Editor in bolshevism period Zh.Zhanibekov got under Stalin's repression.

Systematical research of the heritage of Alash figures started after reaching the independence. The government has provided support in investigation of finding unknown works of Alashs. N.A.Nazarbayev wrote the importance of heritage of Alash figures in his "On the wave of history" book, chapter "Alash heritage and nowadays": "The forming of national political organization hasn't deeply researched in our home history. Many theories suggested by leaders of "Alash" party still have the biggest importance nowadays" [1].

The historical facts of last century's "Alash" party and "Alashorda" government have been researched in international level. The legacies of A.Baitursynov and M.Dulatov who managed "Kazakh" were systematized and published as volumes.

After waiting a long time to be studied, the legacy of the last editor of "Kazakh" newspaper Zhanuzak Zhanibekov has finally started to research. His religious-educational work "Aina" miscellany that was published in Kazan in 1908 has translated from Arabic character for the first time. As the result of scientific-research methodology it was included in domestic scientific turn. Only couple articles were known to be published in "Kazakh" newspaper for now. As the result of scientific research unknown articles of Alash activists were translated. Their scientific value was researched.

Zhanuzak Zhanibekov is one of the educated persons who have taken part in social and public life from the early ages. Zh.Zhanibekov cared very much about Kazakh land and the destiny of Kazakh nation who was under the Russian empire. King's authority started to bring Russians from far Russia to Kazakh land with the policy of "two Russians for one Kazakh". Beautiful places were taken by Russians, while Kazakhs got steppe. They gave up being Muslim, because only Christians could take good land. Such kind of situation made him grow up faster. That's how anticolonial position of Zhanuzak Zhanibekov was formed.

However, that time hasn't been for open battles. Out of its own authority Kazakh nation has gone through tough times.

Zh.Zhanibekov realized that the weapon against colonial regime is in education and knowledge. He agitated studying a science and mastering an art. He's never been tired to work in this direction.

“Foreign news” section of “Kazakh” newspaper published articles social and political of Muslim Turkey. Especially, reports before and after Balkan war, they covered internal situation of Turkish friends.

We tried to analyze articles and its ideological purposes of Zh.Zhanibekov’s publications; On the 26<sup>th</sup> number (August 15<sup>th</sup>) of “Kazakh” newspaper of 1913 published Zh.Zhanibekov’s article named “Osmanli Turks”.

The article starts like that: “Our Kazakhs call osmanli Turks in Istanbul as “turk”, some calls them nation of halife. Actually, they should be called osmanli Turks. We have articles about them in our newspaper; these Turks are really our brothers” [2].

Author wrote that ancestry of osmanli Turks moved from Ystyk kol in Turkistan in fluctuating times to west going through many lands and nations, and finally established great Turkish empire. However, he told about defeat from four small empires on Balkan half-island, and how they had to give their land to those who used to graze cattle on the meadows 30-40 years ago. Educated citizens of Anadoly have been looking for answers of failure and have come to following conclusion. The language of Turkish intelligentsia synchronized with Arabic, Persian, French languages, therefore the clarity of Turkish language has vanished. This is a reason why Turkish readers and ordinary people have lost the connection. This simple situation led to decrease for the love to homeland. The intelligentsia of Anadoly nation in order to fix the mistakes opened schools with only Turkish language.

The question of the language is always important in any period to any nation.

The reason of failure of Turkish nation in great battle is connected with poor condition of Turkish language. The status of national language is the unity, togetherness and strength of that nation.

In the beginning of XX century there was also a threat to Kazakh nation, it was a danger of Kazakh language. In №2 number of “Kazakh” of 1913 A.Baitursynov concluded about invaluable importance of language: “Language is the key for saving and losing the nation. The nation that lost his language is lost itself.”[3]. Author in article named “Osmanli Turks” pays attention to language purity in development of nation. It is known that language problem was very relevant for Kazakh nation in the beginning of XX century. The books that were published before adaptation of “Baitursynov writing” in educational system had unsteady orthography. There was inordinacy of Iranian, Arabic, Tartar, Shagatay, old Turkish languages in writings. Certainly, it was very hard for ordinary people.

Author shows that formation of patriotic mind in every citizen depends on native language.

He wrote following: “...Now I understand what means “Turkish people can beat the strongest”. As long as our ordinary people stay in ignorance, we would never be able to rule. They are building new schools where ordinary people live, precisely in Anadoly and other places, and making their language easier in books, so people can read and write. They used to say that they are “osmanli”, but now they are “Turk ogly”. In any war and world policy every nation should put first the love to nation and motherland. If this love grows in children among school-desks, prospers through literature written in native language, then it will bring a lot of profit”[2:3].

Zhanuzak Zhanibekov in the article “Osmanli Turks” narrated inner situation of brotherhood Turkish nation after the war, adducing the importance of education and knowledge: “In this time the power of one empire is weighed by the amount of education and art. The empire that has educated nation has everything” [2:3].

We can see that author exhorts Kazakh nation who still couldn’t put off feudalism to art and studying knowledge and education.

Author worked hard to agitate education and knowledge. He thought about the future of his country, dreamt about equality with others and works on the way of education.

One more article of Turkish nation by Zhanuzak Zhanibekov called “Internal affairs of Turkey”. It was published in №48 number (January 31<sup>st</sup>) of “Kazakh” newspaper in 1914. This

article was about internal situation of Turkey after Balkan war. He wrote about new temporary reforms and how the condition of social life of Turkey has prospered.

During the article Zh.Zhanibekov said following: "...Turkish people deeply on the way of education and art"[4]. Anadoly people adverted to education and knowledge; they are glad that Turkish youth goes to Europe to study.

«Last year on the December celebratory named "Reminiscence of Osman sultan as the king" was held. The nation that doesn't know itself has lack of determination and power"[4:3], - concluded the author showing that Turkish nation remembers how great they are and they hold such meetings to reminisce their ancestry and raise the spirit of nation.

Thereby, the entity of people enriched, and the author shows happiness for social and public condition of our brothers Turks, and he dots the article saying that "reputation will be predominated".

Zhanuzak Zhanibekov is the person who connected the authority and achievement of any nation with knowledge, education and art.

One of the interesting articles is "The death of Turkish pilots". It was published in "Kazakh" newspaper in №53 (9<sup>th</sup> of March) 1914.

Author talks about the development of education in civilized Europe countries and human's achievements on the way of science in the article.

He tells how consumer engineering like invented automobile, train, ship was being developed, and now piloting is being preceded. The job of making a plain started in Europe and America, and nowadays Turks are ready to apperceive this profession.

The author of article says: "There is a pilot school in one of the abutting strongholds in Istanbul, where Turkish officers learn to fly and grind their skills"[5].

Famous pilot officers Fakhtibek and Nuribek are the first ones to test these plains. They start with Anadoly half-island then flew through Old Shehir, Konya, Adana, Aleppo cities. He also fled through the top of Toros Mountain with three and a half meters height between Konya and Adana cities. After alighting they owned all respect and gratitude of Turkish people.

Fakhtibek flew from Beirut to Sham, his plane crashed when he was going to Hudys from Sham. The bones of officer Fakhtibek were buried next to the Turkish sultan Sultan Salahaddin Ayub. Zh.Zhanibekov said following about the death of pilot-officer Fakhtibek who has died during the Turkish-Bulgarian war: "He died when he'd opened sky road to Turkish nation. His death is respected" [5: 2].

Pilot-officer Nuribek also reached Sham, and then Beirut, but succumbed to the sea near Yaffa, according to telegram.

"Anuar pasha said following to his officers servants "Our task is to learn how to fly in the sky. No matter how many sacrifices we will have to go through, we won't stop until we reach Iskandariyah" [5: 2], - author ended article named "The death of Turkish pilots".

This is the conclusion of the article. Author divulgates strong determination and desperate spirit of Turkish people who tried to master progressive knowledge and modern technology.

The reason of failure in Balkan battle of our congenial Turkish nation is drawback of education amongst people. Even Zhanuzak Zhanibekov told about loss in the war with grief or their aspiration to master flying skills with happiness, undertone reveals agitation of progressive knowledge.

One more article about Turkish people is called "Kazan" [6] This work was written in informational direction. Publishing date is 13<sup>th</sup> of September 1915, №149.

It was written about Professor Katanov, who stayed in Kazan city, has sold his 7000 bound books "Turkey's charitable foundation" for 6000 som to library in Stambul. Also there was said that in order to see this book 2 Turks were sent to Kazan, and there were different books about science, substantive books in the library.

Zh.Zhanibekov: "The are going to put it into 100 abdyras. Turks are going to open big library in Istanbul. All books about Turks and Turkish nation will be bought into this library from all over the cities. They are going to copy them. This is the sign of deep deliberation of

Turkish nation. The nation that won't know the language, genesis and valor of ancestors will be lost. People with no nation have no heart and base. Thus we are going to prepare brave, strong, tolerant citizens for the future, sowing the Turkish seeds, amplifying national appealingness" [6: 4], - concluded author.

Zh. Zhanibekov's articles were written with an instructive direction. Because of cruelty of the king's reign he couldn't tell the truth, which tormented his mind and soul. Although he was writing about Turkey's internal political difficulties, about their development, actually he wanted to show all advantages of studying to his own nation. Through mastering progressive knowledge and education there would be power to fight against colonial regime. He knew that the more educated people will appear, the closer we will come to our independence. He's never been tired writing about agitation of power of education and advantage of science.

It was hard time for Zhanibekov as a social activist when the authority of Bolshevism started to rule. When Alash figures A.Bokeikhanov and A.Baitursynov had to leave Orenburg, all duties of editing "Kazakh" newspaper went with trust to Zh.Zhanibekov.

He was really disappointed when his nation suffered from tsarist time, raising his anticolonial point of view. When he was put down, Alashorda government was established. When everyone thought that time for independence finally has come, people heard clatter of bolshevism.

He published agitation article "Go ahead, Alash man!" in "Kazakh's" №262, 1918.

"... You all know that Germans were ex-enemies of Russia, since last October we have an enemy within. It's Bolshevik" [7], - said author.

"Hey, Alash! Who are you? You are the son that has come to the place of brave Turkish warriors, your ancestors fought and died for you with the sword. They had Istanbul, wrecked the walls of Carpathian Mountains.

Brave sons of Turkish men, shake it out, be happy, and be ready to fight against your enemy!

Who is your enemy? Enemy is Bolshevik. Until you destroy the seed of bolshevism, Russia will have no peace. And if there is no peace you won't be able to raise your voice" [7:2], - said author explaining the meaning of political period and social-public direction.

He reminds that we are warrior heirs of Turks: "This time is about existence and death of nations.

...It is duty for Alash citizen to fight against mutual enemy - Bolshevik" [7: 2].

We can see that the author of article couldn't accept new type of authority through these sentences.

In the same number of "Kazakh" newspaper the article "Alash victims" [8] was published. It is not possible to read this article with no sympathy. It is dominated by literary arts. The head of Alashorda militia Kazy Nurmuhameduly was innocently killed by Bolsheviks. Friends of the dead gathered for prayer the following day. They took two pictures of the first victim on the way of Alash in order not to forget him: in bloodstained position and in coffin. Alash activists swore on oath always remember 22-years old Alash victim Kazy Nurmuhameduly who died from the hands of Bolsheviks.

"After putting his body to the grave and reading Koran Alash elder Sh. Kudaiberdiev said following bringing tears to everyone who was there:

"Society! Do you know who lies there? This is the first one of Alash citizens who sacrificed his soul for nation. Today and later citizens that live for "community" showed their nationalism by actions, not words.

... Dear, Kazy, don't regret about death! You have no dream! You have special place in front of God and people.

Educated and young people! Don't dare to forget your friend. His family now is on you! There is a son left after him. It is all our duty to raise, bring up and make him a man. Don't be upset by this situation. I curtiained that God gave true Alash son. I didn't expect to see this

happening at sixty. I have seen and now I don't need any dream to come true. Dear, Kazyzhan, forgive us if we showed not enough respect for you. Farewell, rest in peace!"[8:2].

It seems that it wasn't easy to write it for author. He is angry to roughness of Bolsheviks.

Also he wrote about tormenting death of 28-years old officer Nugman Sarybopeuly caused by Bolsheviks:

"They whipped undressed Nugman, hit with the trimmings of the gun, and at the end they hit him with six guns and thought that he was dead. But Nugman was alive back then. After that tormentors went to his wife Ziyanatta Ramzanova and got all golden jewelry, money, except her underwear. On their way back they saw Nugman who was barely walking to his village. They got their swords and knifed his stomach, cut off the head, took eyes showing disgraced cruelty"[8: 3].

Author is upset and cries for disgraced death of Alash member.

"We don't need the third one in a row to join them" [8:3], - concluded author.

All Kazakh intelligentsia was caught innocently. Of course, Alash activist Zh.Zhanibekov himself didn't feel this coming for him.

During the Soviet government Zhanibekov worked in "Kedey", "Bostandyk tuyu" newspapers.

In 28<sup>th</sup> of July 1937 he was accused for "being a member of counter revolutionary organization, doing harmful actions in Stepnyak mine and agitation against soviet government". He got arrested according to order by the administration of North Kazakhstan regional NCIF (National Commissariat of Internal Affairs). He was condemned by order of 13.09.1937 (protocol №6), articles 58-10, 58-11 and was sentenced to fusillade.

There is no information about the realization of judgment and about the place where he was buried.

According to the articles 4 and 5 in the "Law about exoneration of the victims of general political repression" of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated by 14<sup>th</sup> April 1993, Zhanuzak Zhanibekov exonerated as the victim of general political repression.

Alash activists who craved for independence, equality and freedom held to viable direction when they established Alasorda government.

The direction of Alashorda government and political idea of alash activists to create independent country in XX century didn't lose the importance in XXI century. The national problems and the ways of their solution published in "Kazakh" newspaper still have topicality nowadays.

It shows potential and scientific-historical value of last century's "Kazakh" newspaper. All filings of "Kazakh" newspaper published during 1913-1928 years were delivered from Russia to our country. Some insufficient numbers are being researched in archives of St.Petersburg and Istanbul.

Also the legacy of editor of "Kazakh" newspaper, translator, journalist, alash activist Zhanuzak Zhanibekov is being researched.

The information about Zh. Zhanibelov's being editor of "Kedey" newspaper published in Aktobe during 1926-1929 was scientifically proved. We believe that we can find plenty of his articles in "Kedey" newspaper. We are looking for filings of "Kedey" newspaper in domestic and Russian archives.

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