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LIFE LONG

*Feat*



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The story of incredible courage of the heroine of Kazakh people Aliya Nurmuhambetkyzy Moldagulova has passed from generation to generation like a legend. Her life and heroic deeds became a symbol of friendship between the nations of Kazakhstan and Russia. Her short, like a shot, life is a model for generations living in today's independent state. In this book the authors chronicle the historical fate of the girl, and consider that contributed to the formation of a strong character.

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## **THE GLORY OF THE HEROES WILL NOT FADE**

At the time when our country gained independence, when people began to comprehend what is happening from different point of view, when a century was replaced by another, and at the junction of the times there was soul-searching, the revival of some historical figures and dive into oblivion of the others, which is a natural phenomenon. But one thing is impregnable. It is the memory of the deed. Courage raises the morale of the people, exalts them. Probably therefore at various times at the historic arena there were extraordinary people representing millions of ordinary people.

Among people who had lived through many milestones the heroes of his time were born.

And one of them, who hit the world with her heroism, was Aliya.

Fearless girl lived in this world only 19 years. In her short life, she was able to demonstrate a high sense of patriotism and to remain in the memory of her fellows as a legend. Whatever you may say, struggle of Aliya in hand combat, her bravery had

called her to the front, the courage with which she raised her soldiers into battle with the Nazis is a heroic feat, which one can not fail to admire. In some military situations, a special category of riflemen were not supposed to engage in open battle, but in that memorable battle, when the very air was saturated with hatred for the enemy, the retreat was perceived by Soviet soldiers like death. Voice of Aliya calling ahead made the soldiers forget about death, the fire courage and honor flared up in their hearts. The image of a strong-willed and beautiful in her outburst Aliya forever imprinted and settled in our hearts. Aliya lived only 19 years. Her front-line biography is short. Flashing like a bright star she vanished quickly. People say the hero's life is short, but the glory is long. What did a young soul dream about? After all she loved life so much!

... Heroism does not occur by itself. The time, native land, surrounding people promotes it. Aliya's homeland is well-known known historic place. Nobody has still solved the mystery of the tomb Abat-Baytak, built in the junction of rivers Karakobda and Sarykobda. According to legend, in the very area where Great Kobda flows into Kiyil, closer to Elek river ashes of Koblandy were burned. Homeland of Aliya is a birthplace of the heroes. Warriors led by Makhambet and Isatai where combating somewhere in the vicinity of the river Kiyil.

Many of those who went to the front in the first days of the war, remained on the battlefield. Thousands of soldiers were awarded orders and medals. Among the honored title of Hero of the Soviet Union there are the names of our countrymen from Kobda - Aliya Moldagulova, Mikhail Petrovich Kolesnikov, Nikolai Vladimirovich Tereshenko, Imangali Biltabanov, Oraz Zhanzakov, Ivan Maksimovich Pyatkovsky, Mikhail Semenovitch Prokhorov and Mikhail Koshelev.

Among them a special place belongs to Aliya.

Residents of Aliya village honor the memory of their countrywoman. In the center of the farm named Aliya the sculpture made of marble towers above everything; the memorial plaque is set in the place of the house. The name of Aliya is given to the farms, schools, streets and museums.

Start for creating today's museum at Aliya's home was put by a group of students of the Leningrad school number 140, headed by the Pricipal V. Sinitsky, who arrived in Kobdinsky district in 1965. They brought with them a copy of the classroom magazine, newspaper «For the Motherland», photographs of Aliya and other documents, which were the first exhibits of the museum. The guests from Leningrad together with the workers of the farm named Aliya Moldagulova, her sisters and Alipov Tazhigul made a tour of Aliya's birthplace. At the time the head of kolkhoz was Utepov Sagyntaev, who supported innovation in all spheres of life. He started the active preparation for the 20th anniversary of the Great Victory. Famous Orenburg sculptor Chernikova, made two marble monuments of Aliya and sent them to the countrymen of the heroine. Funds for the construction of these monuments were sought by the head of the farm U. Sagyntaev. When creating the image of Aliya they addressed to the pupil of Bulak elementary school, Bagila Koshkimbaeva, who is presently director of the Kazakh school, because many people had found a portrait likeness with Aliya. On the eve of building the monument to the 30th anniversary of the Great Victory, Malik Zhekeyev, the first secretary Kobda Region Komsomol Committee at the time, organized a number of works for setting the pedestal. Director of sovkhoz, Sabyr Canaliev, and Party Committee Secretary, Galymzhan Bayderbes made great contribution to the organization works to perpetuate the memory of Aliya. Since 1980, when the museum opened, Pariza Sharipovna

Bayderbesova had worked for 18 years as the first head, then scientist Bagdash Tupenova took the baton from her, at the present time Aliya Esmuhambetova works as a head of the museum.

Zhaksylyk Tungatarov actively helped to improve the external appearance of the village, the birthplace of Aliya. He took part in building nine houses for village workers and paving the tourist route.

N.M. Uralskiy, Commander of 54th Rifle Brigade played an important role in completing the documentary information about Aliya. He arrived in Kobda region in the years 1965-71s. According to the headmaster T. Mukhanbetalina, secretary of the Komsomol organization N. Baitasov, many items were transferred to the Regional History Museum. In 1971 at the Village House of Culture a corner opened, where some materials were collected by Sagieva M., T. Taubatyrov.

On the eve of 30th anniversary of the Victory, Aliya's village seemed to get younger. Since that time it has been attached great importance. Every year the flow of people wishing to visit the homeland Aliya began to increase. The next ten years finally determined the fate of the village: on the basis of the collected materials it was decided to create a museum. However, to operate the museum on a scientific basis, it was required no less than four hundred exhibits. The duty of following such requirements had fallen on me, the author of these lines, on the roads of battle glory - Aktobe - Moscow - Leningrad - Novosokolniki (Pskov region) - Kazachiha, Monakovo (where the remains of Aliya were reburied) in 1979. I met with front-line friends, commanders, with people who knew Aliya, S. Toytanbaev - one of the founders of the museum at the school No 891, with teaching staff, students. Thus, in 1980, even under the Soviets, Aliya museum was opened - in her native village,

as a branch of the Aktobe regional museum, and in 1984 the museum was opened in Aktobe. Speaking of museums, it is impossible not to mention those who contributed to the protection of historical monuments, preservation of the name Aliya in people's memory. It is Sabyr Kanaliyev, director of economic, who is late now, and E. Zhantemirov, the accountant, a veteran of World War II, Sara Imanbaevna Elamanova, Utemisov Akimov head of regional management of culture in those years, deputy chairman of the executive committee. Their involvement and support made it possible to travel to places of Aliya's heroic feat: Moscow-St Petersburg-Novosokolniki-Kazachiha-Monakovo. With each trip the museum was completed with new materials. At their last visit the delegation had the good fortune to participate in the shooting of the film «Song about Aliya».

On the trip the delegation met with former colleagues, front-line friends of Aliya, visited the spot where she died, brought out a handful of Russia's land ...

Aktobe people witnessed a deep love and great respect for the heroine of the Kazakh people. Sufficient materials was gathered for the museum. They met with the former head of the Political Department E.N. Nikiforova, author of the book «Sniper», collected memories of wartime friends I.O. Malikova, Nadezhda Matveeva, Artamonova-Danilovtseva (St. Petersburg), N.D. Buturovoy (Moscow), Z. Polyakova (Altai region), E.F. Loginova. The contact with the school No 891 located in Aliya Moldagulova avenue in Moscow has not been broken so far. In 1998, by decision of the City Mayor, the name of Aliya Moldagulova was given to the school. The school has a museum, in the establishment of which much work was embedded by Sagyn Toytanbaev, correspondent of «Sotsialistik Kazakhstan» paper. There are also some of our materials.



Among the valuable exhibits in Aliya museum at homeland there are the letters of O. Imaniyazov, commander of “Aliya Moldagulova” motor vessel. Here stored Koblandy sword, a wooden bowl of Aklak biy (the nineteenth century, the average Horde, Omba), the saddle decorated with silver, Sh Aushahmetov, saber of Koblandy times (1987), materials about Aliya collected by Seilkhan Askarov, the poem «Heart of Aliya» by Yacov Khelemsky autographed by the author.

The letters, written by front-line friends, shells, helmets and other war trophies brought by searchers group, «Hermes» from the hill, where in these parts fought Aliya, are also exhibits of the museum.

Since February, 2007 in Aktobe State Pedagogical Institute (Rector, G. Nuryshev). a special course on «Aliyavedeniyyu» has been introduced for the students. Not only in the Victory Day, but in other ordinary days, distinguished guests from all over Kazakhstan, stop in Aliya village, to pay homage to her spirit.

During the difficult 1970s on the farm named Aliya Moldagulova by the efforts of the Chairman, Executive Committee Region Sagidolla Kubashev, the secretary K.N. Nokin eight years school was built at home of the heroine.

By decision of the first Regional Secretary, V.A. Liventsova a new house of culture in the village was built, and the former one was given to the museum. The House of Culture today is the center for patriotic education.

Many noble people have left their autographs in the museum Aliya. Among them, a particularly valued record, was left by Dinmukhamed Kunaev and Nursultan Nazarbayev on August 15, 1984: «We were deeply moved by visiting the Museum of the glorious daughters of Kazakh people, the Hero of the Soviet Union Aliya Moldagulova that was lovingly created by her

countrymen. A colorful life Aliya, the heroism shown by her in the Great Patriotic War, the great love for her land is an example for the people, for future generations. It teaches young people the courage; helps cultivate their sense of patriotism. We wish the employees of the museum fruitful work on the eve of celebrating 40 years of the Great Victory». These lines still have not lost their importance. On the eve of the 60th anniversary, they recalled that all the successes came from the unity and ethnic harmony among peoples. The last 15 years residents of Aliya village has actively participated in all the changes taking place in the country. Upgrading and flourishing village is the more praise for the name of the heroine. The former first secretaries of Kobda Regional Party Committee A. Akimzhanov, I.K. Lutsenko, who later became the head of the region Ersain Azhibayev never left the household named A. Moldagulova unattended. It will not be a mistake if we say that a sense of pride for the famous countrywoman played a role to achieve high results in the production. But Aliya is the pride of not only Kobda, Aktobe, but the whole Kazakh people. Light of the heroine's glory reflected on the revival of village. Having experienced the difficult times, the farm survived, became a collective enterprise. By the 55-th anniversary of the Victory marble sculpture of Aliya was installed in the center of the village. The replaced bust of Aliya remained a historical exhibit as a proof of connection time.

For the 70 anniversary of Aliya regional akimat undertook various activities. Anniversary of the heroine was carried out at a high level. This was aided by organizational work led by deputies of the Supreme Council A. Zhaganova, I. Kobenov, M. Ospanov, A. Yermaganbetova, M. Itegulov, R. Abashevo, J. Kuanyshalin, V. Shirayev and others.

The arrival of Abish Kekilbaev, Kuanysh Sultanov, Fariza

Ongarsynova, Aziza Nurmahanova, Roza Rymbaeva, Seydolla Bayterekov, the delegations from Moscow and Leningrad, Pskov and Novosokolniki, Orenburg and Orsk for celebration of the anniversary, we believe, was a testament of a great tribute to heroine's countrymen.

In the hard times due to lack of funds and because of the distance from the city museum in the country Aliya was closed. Due to concern of the chairman of Territorial Committee on State Property Management of Aktobe Oblast Izbak Kuanyshevich Umirzakov, Deputy Akim E. Doshbaev «from May 1997 the museum in Kobda moved to asset management, it was difficult days - recalls G. Bayderbes. - I could not leave the work, for which I have devoted twenty-five years of my life.

“It continued to provide services to the public at my own expense. Of course, the museum is not a shop, not a market, not a gas station, which brings the «real» money.

Nothing shall be sold or bought in this cultural institution, but it is a place where the priceless historical materials have been collected. This field will not grow rich, but rather stay in at a loss, but I knew that the work begun in the glory of our heroic country-woman, is necessary for education of youth. I hoped that the spirit of Aliya should help”.

But the world is not without good people - for the continuation of the museum life financial support was provided by V.A. Maytekov, A. Mantayev, A. Ermaganbetov, O. Utepbergenov, J. Kaldygulov and his son Zharkyn, I. Sagiev, N. Kurmanalin (POSH Director), T. Ibragimov, A. Zhusibaliyev, E. Uderbaev, K. Merkashev, Sarbaev, S. Kusainov, R.Kuzdenbayeva, S.M. Kaldygulova, S. Shyntasova, M. Tuyakova, M.Sh. Izbasov from Atyrau Oblast and many other patriots.

My expectations have been realized: - continues Bayderbes G, - of course, we faced difficulties. In 2001 the museum acquired the status of State Museum”.

In a number of independent countries, in the cities of Kazakhstan there are museums of Aliya. But the special role belongs, of course, to the museum at her home.

Statesmen arriving on the various businesses in our region are very interested in the birth place of Aliya. They want to know from the local sources about the heroin, probably, to hear from the residents the continuation of the legend.

Work on patriotic education has not been stopped. A lot of events dedicated to Aliya, has been carried out in recent years. Full support in this area was provided by Akim of Kobda region Zhumagazy Mukhtar, Deputy Akim Lyubov Ismaganbetova, Deputy Regional Akim A. Amirgaliyev, Village Akim Mazhit Akzhigit, principal of the school Nurbibi Baitasova, and the others coming from this region Y. Sagindikov, M. Zhekeyev, E. Yesenbayev, J. Kaldygulov, T. Tanatarov, S. Kusainov, J. Utarbaev.

In order not to drop the glory of the village, where the heroine was born, there was a necessity of governmental support. We want to keep the museum Aliya for future generations. To realize the dream of Aliya - to see her land blooming, we, her survived countrymen must not lose traces of her heroism in the sands of the history.

The Great Patriotic War remains a great historical event of the twentieth century. In order to perpetuate the memory of the heroine it has become a tradition to conduct the Republican contest on June 15 every year.



## FROM BULAK TO PSKOV

Preparation for the 80th anniversary of Aliya Moldagulova by decision of Aktobe Oblast Akim, Yeleusin Nauryzbayevich Sagindikov started in advance, in 2004.

It was planned to perform major repair works in the incomplete secondary school named Aliya, in Bulak, acquire modern equipment. It was also scheduled to repair the local House of Culture, with subsequent conversion of it into the center of patriotic education of youth. Guests having travelled a long way could first go to the new museum Aliya and have a rest, and only then travel to historical places of the region: the archaeological complex of Abat-Baytak, to the graves of Koblandy and Isatay. Within preparation for the anniversary of the heroine it was scheduled to pave the rural roads and upgrade the territory of the village.

The paramedical centers and hospitals will be updated. With increasing prosperity the requirements for the provision of medical services has been increased. Nowadays guests from other regions of the republic, foreign delegations will begin their tour with a visit to this particular place - a small country

Aliya. Therefore the streets of Bulak should look respectively, to be worth to represent the nest from which once flew Aliya.

Throughout the year dedicated to the memory of Aliya, various competitions, aytysy, mushayra, competitions took place in the area. In September 2005, all the actions held in honor of the heroine's were summarized. Aliya's memorial has ascended in the square.

The purpose of preparation for the anniversary was not so much holding toy as an opportunity to show an example of the worship to heroic spirit. Independence is the road first of all to the patriots of their country, as well as the country where these patriots were born. The world learns Kazakhstan by its outstanding people. A country that gave a birth to the heroine like Aliya can be proud of her. Anniversary of the heroine brings unity, solidarity and harmony to the people of Kazakhstan. Oblast people in unison responded to the call to contribute to the anniversary celebrations in the country, which was the dream of Aliya, a country with a great and happy future. The glory of Aliya moved far beyond her homeland. Countrymen of Aliya decided to interpret a new image of Aliya. One such event was the organization of the expedition to the school, where the young heroine had studied and educated, in the place where she had fought and died heroically. Such an expedition «from Bulak to Pskov» was ready for a travel on April 20. It's a hard thing - to make eight-days trip on the Neoplan bus from Kazakhstan to the north-west Russia, crossing the regions bordering with Finland, Latvia. Nevertheless, the expedition of 27 people on the bus, headed by the crew of Christina LLP, drove away from the Aliya memorial April 20 at 8 am.

Even before the collapse of the Soviet Union Aktobe people five times organized trips to places of Aliya's military

glory. After the visit of N. Uralsky, Commander 54th Rifle Brigade, in which Aliya had fought, to the homeland of the heroine, Aliya's countrymen first travelled to Russia in 1979. The last visit took place in 1990. Current trip was the first official one after gaining our independence. During these fifteen years, when a huge empire had collapsed and the country embarked on an independent path of development, there have been many changes in life and economy; there was a special look at the historical past. How the Russians will treat us? Maybe they will think what brought us in the cold spring time? Or they will open their arms for us, as longtime friends who have arrived from far away?

We had to overpass Orenburg, Samara, Ulyanovsk (Simbirsk), Vladimir, and not stopping on the international highway, within 48 hours to get to St. Petersburg. Long road ahead. Memories of our heroic country-woman do not leave us...



## PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF ALIYA

*Till these days some biographical information about Aliya has not been systematized yet. No matter how many books and articles were written about Aliya, some moments of her life we would like to introduce into our story.*

*Not everyone knows that Aliya Nurmukhanbetovna Moldagulova was to be Sarkulova.*

*Many of those who went to the front in the first days of the war, remained on the battlefield. Tens of thousands of soldiers were awarded orders and medals. Among those who were honored title of Hero of the Soviet Union there are names of our countrymen from Aktobe.*

*How was Nurmuhabet left without his daughter? It should be recalled that 1932-1933 were the years of the Red Terror. Nurmuhabet was one of the objectionable people for that time – offspring of Bektleu bay.*

*From Baigazy, son of horseherder Barys, Sarmantak, Kedeygul, Malgara, Ebes were born. From the second of four: Kedeygul (from Matai family) Nurmuhabet Sarkulov was born. Eyewitnesses give him a verbal portrait: «He was tall, with*



*straight nose, with a black beard, wit. Kept horses and loved to hunt». Now there are great-brothers Zhaksylyk Shaikenov, Rayym Kasymov, Abdraman Rabayev, Myrzagali Shalmuhanbetov. From the second wife Aksulu he had two daughters: Alip and Tazhen. Nurmuhanbet was subjected to persecution. In 1950, a resident of the farm Bulak village Koksal Abu Abashev saw him alive. March 8, 1951 he had to be at the funeral of Sarkulov.*

*Second white spot in the biography of the heroine is the birthplace of Aliya. In historical documents only the word Kobda indicated. For clarification: Aliya was born in the vicinity of Kobda, kolkhoz Koksal, at Bulak point. And it has dozens of confirmations. One of the witnesses - Balapash Aymisheva, from Kedeygul family, sister of Aliya, recalls: «When Aliya was born, I was about 15-16. The child was delivered by Ulseker Muhangaliyeva. When in 1980 the film about Aliya «From Almaty to Pskov» involving Sagyn Toytanbaev has been shot, Ulseker-apai told: «In 1925, when Aliya was born, it was hard for all time. We lived with the Sarkulovs in the neighborhood - very close. At that moment, when Marzhan delivered the burden, I wrapped the baby in her lap, and from my dress sewed «itkoylek» (the first shirt, for a baby at birth). So I became the godmother of the girl. Forty days later, I held «shildehana» and got a present - a cup of millet. Village veterans confirmed the story of an elderly woman.*



## WHAT KIND OF PERSON WAS ALIYA?

*The wave of controversial time did not spare Aliya. The Sarkulovs, considered a Bay family, was subjected to persecution. The relatives of the Aliya's mother - Marzhan, were in town Altykarasu (presently Temir region). By the time uncle Abubakir Moldagulov, sister Sapura and her mother Tazhiken moved to Aktobe station. Abubakir worked in the operation department of № 4 Turkestan-Siberian railway.*

*In the famine years of 1932-33 Marzhan and her daughter Aliya and her son Bagdad got to the Kurayli station. Walking at night near the potato field, she was a victim of a shot of the guard. Nurmuhambet, who had left with two children, led them to his sister Kanzhan living in Temir region. The trouble does not come alone: small Bagdat died from some infection. Nurmuhambetu had to give the girl to her mother's uncle Abubakir, as he was forced to flee from persecution. This is the memories of Aliya's kin J.Mukhambetova. He dwells on the certain moments of Aliya's life at her uncle's, in particular, he drew attention to the fact that the girls: Aliya and Sapura*

*(daughter of Abubakir) were almost of the same age and resembled each other. Abubakir rewrites Aliya on his name. So Aliya joined the Moldagulovs. Uncle Abubakir was the best man of his time and gave an excellent education to both daughters.*

*In 1935, in connection with the receipt Abubakir Moldagulova at the Military-Transport Academy the Moldagulovs moved to Moscow, and later, before the war - to Leningrad (presently St. Petersburg), where the academy had moved. They began to live in Smolensk region on the street Slutsky, house No 2. For family reasons in autumn of 1939, uncle gave Aliya to an orphanage No 46, that was in Gurdin street of Krasnogvardeyskoe district. All the inmates of this children's home studied at school No 9 (presently No 140), located nearby, at Bolsheokhtinsky Avenue.*

*Aliya loved Leningrad with all her heart. It became her second home, and the people of this city had largely determined her fate.*

*The war had found them there. In March 1942 students of the Children's Nouse No 46 were evacuated to Vyatskoe village Nekrasovsky region Yaroslavsky oblast on the Ladoga «road of life». After completing here 7 classes, Aliya among the best students enrolled in Rybinsk Aviation College.*

*After studying for three months, she enters the All-Union school of sniper training for girls.*

*Five students, who were graduated early and demonstrated excellent results (Aliya was among them) Komsomol Central Committee gave nominal «SW-40» rifles. Number of Aliya's weapon was 956.*

*... In July 1943, Aliya was already on the front. She first came to Leningrad, then - Kalinin Front, where she was sent to the 4th Battalion of the 54th Rifle Brigade. How many German officers and soldiers destroyed a fighter Moldagulova - the exact*

*number is unknown. In some reports it is indicated as 78, but according to the former commander of Guards Brigade N. Uralsky, this figure was twice much - around two hundred. The last battle of Aliya - hand to hand with the enemy - has become a demonstration of unprecedented heroism of the girl.*

*»I met with Liya, when she returned to the location of the command post (CP) of the Battalion 54th Rifle Brigade at nightfall after she had spent all day lying in the snow - recalls a former political officer of the fourth battalion of separate rifle brigade Gregory Veniaminovich Varshavsky. - Her face shone with a certain inner pride and joy. But she looked just as ever smart, calm and silent. She «hit» day fascists that day. The command of the battalion built a small house in the woods near the battalion command post, for female snipers, to create more or less favorable conditions for them. And she slept in the house only one night, then went to the location of one of the platoons, closer to the enemy. I asked her: «Why do you refuse to sleep in the house? After all, it is warmer, there is a furnace. There's even a pillow stuffed with straw. - «I'm a soldier; - said Liya - and do not want to be different from my comrades". Our battalion commander was Major Moiseyev, a political officer was a man of athletic build, of Adygei nationality, Major Salayev. We had the soldiers of different nationalities: Russians, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, and Ukrainians. All treated the sniper girls with tremendous respect.*

*After all, they have brought peculiar warmth in our harsh life. And we tried to repay them in kind.*

*In early January, we moved marching along the front to Novosokolniki. Heavy were the days ...After breaking through the enemy's defenses, our team pulled ahead north of the city Novosokolniki. We moved to a railroad track near Nasva station. The enemy met us with heavy fire.*

*Under cover of the night 54th unit Rifle Brigade occupied the starting positions for the attack. At dawn the attack started. Battalion, which was accompanied by the snipers was to cut the Novosokolniki-Dno in the vicinity of the Nasva station and capture Kazachiha village.*

*The first line of defense had been successfully breached. But soon the enemy unleashed a fierce fire, and our riflemen lay down. Attack was breaking down. Here in this critical moment Aliya Moldagulova stood up and shouted:*

*- Brothers - soldiers! Follow me!*

*And at the call of the girl the fighters went in to the attack." ... January 14, 1944 a memorable battle took place near Kazachiha village. As soon as the fearless girl was able to raise soldiers, who were lost at the moment of the death of their commander, the soldiers broke into the trench. At that very moment the bloody fight began! Suddenly a German officer grabbed Aliya's his tunic, Aliya was able to dodge and grab her submachine gun. But the fascist managed to shoot first ... The frontage friends N.M. Matveeva, Z. Polyakova and her husband Polyakov carried wounded Aliya from the battlefield and brought into the barn that housed the wounded soldiers. But the death as a bomb falling on the roof caught up with the girl here as well ... (From a letter front girlfriend Zinaida Poliakova).*

*In this battle, Aliya raised the fighters six times and one destroyed more than 35 fascists. The political officer, Lieutenant Colonel Ephremov in his letter of gratitude of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Komsomol Central Committee, wrote: «Dear comrades, on behalf of the political department of our army, we express our gratitude to you for having brought up and raised such an honest and brave soldier» ...*

*Aliya's heroism gave great impetus to the thousands of soldiers at the front. The rifle after the death of Aliya was*

*awarded to the Secretary of the Komsomol organization Battalion Aysary Kurmanova. Female-hero was buried on the high bank of the river Maliy Udrai, and in 1965 reburied in Monakovo.*

*June 14, 1944 Presidium of Supreme Soviet of the USSR awarded Aliya Moldagulova Hero of the Soviet Union posthumously. The document on this was sent to the village Bulak, Kobda region, Nurmuhambet Sarkulov. Aliya immensely loved her Kazakhstan. Her homeland replied the same. At Aliya's motherland there is a museum dedicated to the heroine. But one visit is not sufficient to learn about Aliya's life, about the origins of her heroism. Therefore, the boundary of the museum expanded from the place where she was born, to the memorial complex. Avenues, streets, schools, houses of culture - named in her honor. Recently, we hear talk about the necessity of establishing large and small Aliya museums. In our opinion, we must not lose the connection between Kobda, where Aliya was born and Aktobe, as it is - the only heroine of the West and deserves to be talked on various levels: regional, national, international ...*

*The Russians' recognition and love to Aliya is touching: in memory of her dozens of museums have been established, streets and schools have been named. Personality of Aliya will forever remain a symbol of courage and heroism.*

*Aliya immensely loved Kazakhstan. Homeland also has not forgotten his heroine. In home village of Aliya her museum opened. In her home village patriotic education center opened. The village named Aliya, Aliya street, avenue, school - all turned into a single monument to Aliya.*

## The Road

... From the moment of departure from Aktobe members of the expedition plunged into silence. Someone was struggling with his luggage, someone just sitting deep in reveries. Some anxiety did not leave people until they passed customs in Zhaysan. And with the arrival in Russia's land a concern became stronger. For any citizen crossing the border is connected with a sense of special responsibility. Different thoughts were gripping the members of the expedition ...

Sisters Alip and Tazhen-apai, who were sitting on the front seats of the bus appeared to be open by nature. They were pleased that the beginning of our trip was going well. The vehicle of German production was driving at high speed, devouring the miles of smooth Russia highway.

The brainchild of German engineers of the country that lost the war, but has reached real heights in production technology, easily matched the road system of our republic as well. Therefore, we, calmly entrusted our fate to Christina LLP drivers Pavel Petrovich Bondarenko and Vladimir Ivanovich Dulger, for whom it has become customary to travel between Aktobe and Moscow.

Relaxed passengers, dropping the initial sense of stiffness, began to communicate. The road there and back was almost six thousand miles. The long road brightens up by an interesting conversation. Also in the near future different meetings were waiting for us. Initially, I talked with Alip. Tazhen joined her. And though I knew them before, I have not lived with them in one village, like Galeke (Galymzhan Bayderbes). So everything was interesting for me. And the time ahead was like an abyss. The sisters shared their memories of the family of their father and Aliya's father - Nurmuhabet.

## THE STORY OF ALIP AND TAZHEN

*The origin of our father Sarkulov Nurmuhanbet develops from Tarakty Zhetiru Tabyn. From Satybaldy there were four brothers: Matai, Kazybay, Bortebay, Temirbay. The son of Matay, Kulymberdy had two sons - Yeskender and Bektley. Yeskender - Sarkul, Eleusiz. Sarkul had one son Moldabek and daughters. Moldabek had three children: Kanzhan, Nurmuhanbet, Tanzhan. Nurmuhanbet was the only son of our grandfather Moldabek and grandmother Sheker. Sarkul's brother Eleusiz also had three children: Sheket, Shayeken, Agila. Shayeken had three kids - Kanshayim, Dariga, Zhaksylyk. Now the eldest son of Shayeken, Zhaksylyk with his wife Maryam lives in the village of Aliya. Grandfather Moldabek Sarkulov had three herds of horses, four flocks of sheep, hundreds of cows. Brothers Eleusiz, Koptley, Kupzhan, Yerzhan, Alman, Kusayyn helped him handle the economy. The parents of our father Nurmuhanbet taught children the Arab-Muslim literacy.*

*According to his father, after the revolution in 1918-1919,*