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PHENOMENON OF KASSYM KAISENOV – HISTORICAL PERSONALITY, LITERARY HERITAGE AND NATIONAL MEMORY

Annotation. The article examines the personality of Kassym Kaisenov, a prominent participant in the partisan movement, writer-publicist, and one of the notable figures associated with the history of the Great Patriotic War. The purpose of the study is to analyze the phenomenon of K. Kaisenov through his biography, military service, partisan experience, literary and publicistic legacy, and his place in the historical memory of independent Kazakhstan. The research is based on archival documents, scholarly publications, memoir sources, periodical materials, and official normative documents. The findings demonstrate that the phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov extends beyond military heroism and includes his contribution to preserving historical memory, transmitting the realities of war to future generations, and strengthening patriotic education. Particular attention is paid to the commemorative practices associated with his name, including its incorporation into the toponymic space of Kazakhstan and its use in educational institutions and public sites. The study systematizes the main dimensions of Kaisenov's legacy and highlights his significance within Kazakhstan's historical and cultural heritage.

Keywords: Kassym Kaisenov, Great Patriotic War, partisan movement, historical memory, commemoration, toponymy, military journalism, literary heritage, history of Kazakhstan.

Introduction

In contemporary historical scholarship, the problem of personalizing war memory occupies a special place. The history of the Great Patriotic War is no longer limited to descriptions of military operations, mobilization statistics, or the contribution of the home front. Increasing attention is being paid to studies focused on the fate of individual people through whom broader historical processes can be understood, including war and occupation, the partisan movement, frontline experiences, post-war interpretations of heroism, the formation of public memory, and the incorporation of heroic figures into the cultural landscape. In this regard, the personality of Kassym Kaisenov is of particular scholarly interest because his biography combines several interconnected dimensions: military heroism, partisan experience, literary and publicistic legacy, and the subsequent transformation of his name into a lasting symbol of historical memory.

Over the past decades, attention to the historical memory of the Great Patriotic War has significantly increased in Kazakhstan. A.S. Zhanbosinova considers war memory as a complex field of commemorative practices in which state policy, collective memory, family recollections, archival materials, and public forms of remembrance constitute a unified yet heterogeneous system [1]. Within this context, importance is attached not only to monuments

and official commemorative dates, but also to the names of heroes preserved in the names of settlements, streets, parks, schools, museum exhibitions, and archival collections. The names of war participants become part of the symbolic space of the country, while memory of them moves beyond the personal and family sphere into the public and institutional domains.

At the same time, the problem of incomplete knowledge regarding wartime history remains, particularly concerning the partisan movement and the participation of Kazakhstani citizens in resistance activities beyond the front lines. A.B. Satanov, examining the formation of historical memory about the Great Patriotic War among school students in Kazakhstan, notes that while students are generally familiar with the most prominent war heroes, they possess considerably less knowledge about Kazakhstani partisans and participants in the European Resistance movement [2]. This observation is directly relevant to the study of Kassym Kaisenov's legacy. Although his name is widely known in Kazakhstan, scholarly interpretation of his phenomenon should not be limited to a heroic-biographical narrative. It is equally important to demonstrate how his frontline and partisan experiences became the foundation for literary testimony and subsequently an integral component of the historical memory of independent Kazakhstan.

The partisan movement during the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War represents a distinct and complex field of research. Yu.N. Arzamaskin emphasizes that partisan warfare was not merely a form of armed resistance but also a significant military-strategic factor involving intelligence and sabotage operations, the organization of resistance in occupied territories, and the participation of local populations [3]. This context is essential for understanding the military path of Kassym Kaisenov. His biography is associated not with conventional frontline warfare but with combat behind enemy lines, where personal determination, organizational skills, an understanding of the enemy's psychology, trust among fighters, and cooperation with the civilian population of occupied territories played a decisive role.

An important direction of contemporary historiography concerns the participation of Kazakhs and other Kazakhstanis in the European Resistance movement. Drawing on documents from foreign archives, G.M. Mendikulova demonstrates that Kazakhs and natives of Kazakhstan took part in anti-fascist resistance activities in France, Italy, and other European countries. Many served in partisan formations, participated in military operations, and contributed to the liberation of occupied territories, although their stories remained insufficiently known for a long time [4]. While Kassym Kaisenov's military service was primarily connected with Ukraine and Transcarpathia, these studies make it possible to consider his experience within the broader framework of Kazakhstani participation in the armed struggle against fascism. Such an approach expands the analytical perspective, presenting Kaisenov not only as a national hero but also as a representative of a generation of Kazakhstanis whose wartime experiences extended far beyond their homeland.

Particular scholarly significance is attached to the literary and publicistic legacy of Kassym Kaisenov. In her monograph devoted to Kaisenov's military journalism, K. Mysaeva examines him not only as a participant in the war but also as an author who transformed personal wartime experience into documentary and literary testimony [5]. In this sense, Kaisenov is important both as a bearer of memory and as its creator. His literary and publicistic works do not merely reproduce individual episodes of partisan warfare; they construct an image of war, reveal the moral choices faced by individuals in extreme circumstances, convey the atmosphere of resistance behind enemy lines, preserve the memory of comrades-in-arms, and record specific details of wartime reality. Consequently, his creative legacy may be

regarded as a distinctive type of historical source that combines documentary evidence, personal memory, and publicistic interpretation.

No less important is the question of how the name of Kassym Kaisenov became embedded in public space. T. Waśkiel, analyzing the transformation of urban toponymy in Ust-Kamenogorsk and Wrocław at the turn of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, demonstrates that urban space and street names serve as important mechanisms for shaping historical memory [6]. This proposition has methodological significance for the present study. The renaming of the settlement Molodezhny as the village of Kassym Kaisenov, the naming of a school after him, and the appearance of urban toponyms and commemorative sites associated with his name indicate that memory of the hero acquired not only literary or family-biographical forms but also official public recognition. In this context, Kaisenov's name functions as a symbol of recognition, a source of patriotic education, and an element of the regional identity of East Kazakhstan.

The historiographical review demonstrates that several aspects of the topic have already received scholarly attention. Kassym Kaisenov's military journalism has been examined within the context of Kazakh journalism and literature [5, p. 137]. The problem of historical memory of the Great Patriotic War in Kazakhstan has been analyzed through commemorative practices, state memory discourse, and transformations of public consciousness [7]. The partisan movement has been studied as a military-historical phenomenon [3, pp. 236-241], while the participation of Kazakhs and other Kazakhstanis in the European Resistance movement has been explored through newly available archival documents [4]. At the same time, the personality of Kassym Kaisenov requires a comprehensive approach that integrates military, literary-publicistic, and memorial dimensions. Such an integrated perspective makes it possible to consider the phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov as a multilayered historical and cultural phenomenon.

The aim of this study is to reveal the phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov through the interrelationship between his partisan biography, literary and publicistic legacy, and his place within the historical memory of Kazakhstan. To achieve this aim, the following objectives were formulated: to examine Kassym Kaisenov's military path within the context of the partisan movement; to determine the significance of his publicistic and memoir heritage as a form of preserving wartime memory; to analyze sources reflecting his biography and public recognition; and to demonstrate how the hero's name became embedded in the toponymic, educational, and memorial landscape of Kazakhstan.

The source base of the study includes archival materials, published scholarly works, a monograph on Kassym Kaisenov's military journalism, collections of documents and materials on the Great Patriotic War, studies devoted to historical memory, the partisan movement, and toponymic space, as well as official documents concerning the naming of settlements, educational institutions, and urban sites after Kassym Kaisenov. This range of sources makes it possible to examine Kaisenov not only as a participant in wartime events but also as a figure around whom a stable system of memory has developed, encompassing archival, literary, governmental, and public dimensions.

The scholarly significance of the study lies in its attempt to present Kassym Kaisenov as a historical figure of a synthetic character. His phenomenon cannot be reduced solely to the status of a war hero or to his participation in the partisan movement. It encompasses personal wartime experience, authorial testimony about war, the moral and patriotic content of his writings, and the institutionalization of his memory in Kazakhstan. Such an approach allows

the analysis to move beyond a traditional biographical narrative and toward an examination of how an individual life becomes an integral part of national historical memory.

Materials and Methods

The study is based on a comprehensive analysis of archival, published, scholarly, regulatory, and visual materials that make it possible to examine the phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov through several interconnected dimensions: military biography, partisan activity, literary and publicistic legacy, and the institutionalization of his name within the historical memory of Kazakhstan.

The archival foundation of the research is the file entitled Correspondence Concerning the Local Writer Kassym Kaisenov, which contains a letter from the Kazakh Branch of the USSR Literary Fund dated 16 May 1978 and a biographical record of K. Kaisenov [8, pp. 1-3]. To reconstruct the military and partisan context, materials from the collection Erlikke tagzym. Poklonenie podvigu. Homage to the Feat were used. This collection includes information on Kazakhstani partisans, photographs, award documents, and materials related to K. Kaisenov [9, pp. 104-114]. In addition, the publication History of Almaty was employed to place the participation of Kazakhstanis in the Great Patriotic War and the partisan movement within a broader historical context [10, pp. 236-245].

A separate group of sources consists of official documents reflecting the institutionalization of Kassym Kaisenov's name in public space. These include documents concerning the renaming of a park in the city of Ust-Kamenogorsk, the naming of a secondary school after K. Kaisenov, and the renaming of the settlement Molodezhny as the village of Kassym Kaisenov [11, p. 2; 12, p. 3; 13, p. 1]. These materials make it possible to trace how memory of the hero became embedded in the toponymic, educational, and regional landscape.

The scholarly basis of the study consists of works devoted to historical memory, the partisan movement, the participation of Kazakhs and other Kazakhstanis in the European Resistance movement, and the military journalism of Kassym Kaisenov. Of particular importance is the monograph by K. Mysaeva, which systematically examines Kaisenov's articles, essays, and memoirs as components of his military publicistic legacy [5, p. 135]. The study also draws upon the works of A.S. Zhanbosinova, Yu.N. Arzamaskin, A.B. Satanov, T. Waśkiel, and G.M. Mendikulova, which provide broader perspectives on historical memory, partisan warfare, and the participation of Kazakhstanis in the anti-fascist struggle [1-4; 6].

The research employs historical-biographical, source-critical, historical-contextual, literary-publicistic, and commemorative-toponymic methods. The historical-biographical method was used to systematize information concerning the life and military career of K. Kaisenov. Source-critical analysis was applied to archival files, official documents, newspaper publications, and visual materials. The historical-contextual method enabled the examination of Kaisenov's activities within the broader framework of the partisan movement and the participation of Kazakhstanis in the war. Literary-publicistic analysis was employed to identify the distinctive features of his personal testimony about wartime experiences. The commemorative-toponymic approach made it possible to demonstrate how Kaisenov's name became embedded in public memory through the naming of a settlement, a school, and an urban park.

Visual materials were utilized as an independent component of the source base. These include archival files, published documents, photographs of K. Kaisenov, materials concerning Kazakhstani partisans, official normative acts, and newspaper publications related to the renaming of the settlement. The logic of source analysis and the stages of the research process are presented in Figure 1.

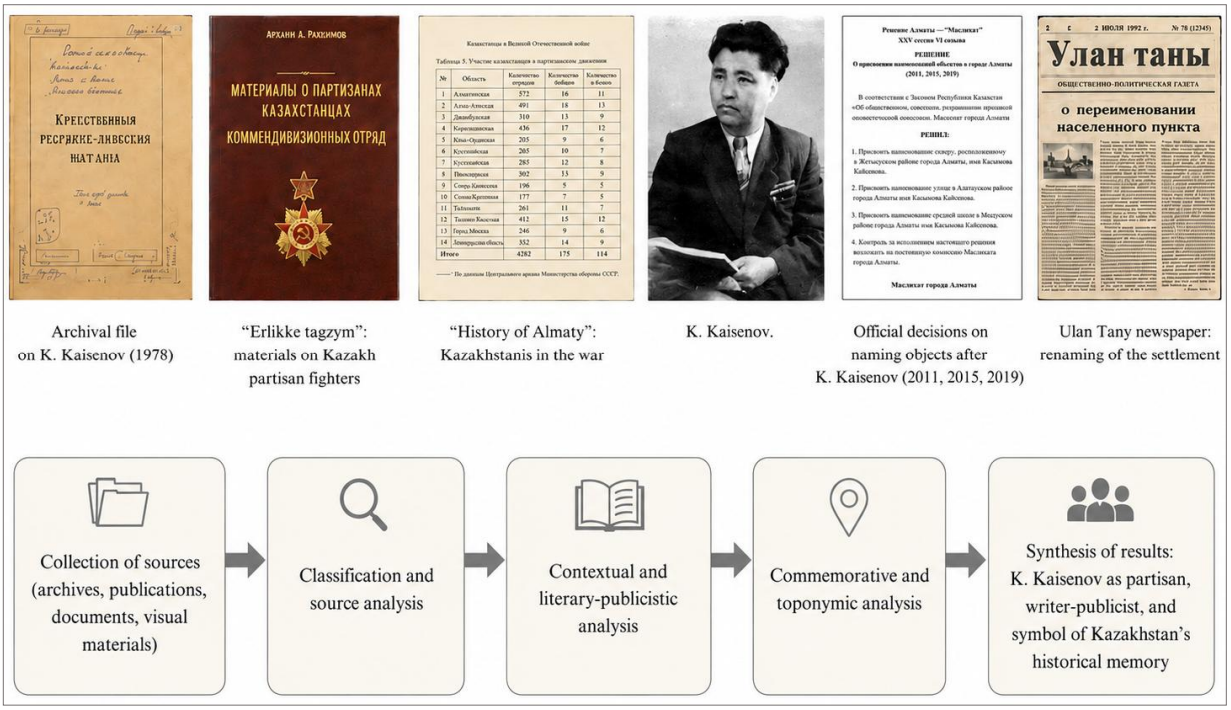


Figure 1 – Sources and analytical stages for studying the phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov

Results

The analysis of the sources demonstrated that the phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov cannot be explained through a single biographical narrative but rather through several interconnected dimensions, including his military career, partisan experience, literary and publicistic legacy, and the subsequent institutionalization of his name within the historical memory of Kazakhstan. For this reason, the research findings are organized into major thematic blocks, each reflecting a particular facet of K. Kaisenov's personality and historical significance (Table 1).

Table 1 – Main analytical dimensions of the phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov

Analytical dimension	Main sources	Significance for the study
Biography and military path	Archival file on K. Kaisenov; F.R. Akhmetzhanova; Erlikke tagzym [9].	Reveals Kaisenov's origin, education, military training, and the main stages of his wartime experience
Partisan experience	Erlikke tagzym; History of Almaty; Yu.N. Arzamaskin; G.M. Mendikulova [3; 4; 9; 10].	Places Kaisenov's activity within the broader context of the partisan movement and anti-fascist struggle

Literary and publicistic legacy	K. Mysayeva; Zh.E. Kenzhebayeva; I. Kapas [5; 14; 15].	Shows how Kaisenov's personal war experience was transformed into publicistic, memoir, and literary testimony
Historical memory	A.S. Zhanbosinova; A.B. Satanov; T. Waśkiel [1; 2; 6].	Interprets Kaisenov as a figure of public memory and as a symbol of patriotic education
Toponymy and official recognition	Official documents of 2011, 2015, and 2019 on the renaming of a settlement, school, park, and urban objects [7; 11; 12].	Confirms the institutional consolidation of Kaisenov's name in Kazakhstan's public space

To provide a clear visual representation of the research results, a general conceptual scheme of the Kassym Kaisenov phenomenon was developed. The scheme reflects the main analytical dimensions identified through the study of archival documents, scholarly literature, and materials related to historical memory.



Figure 1 – Main Components of the Phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov

Figure 2 – Main Components of the Phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov

1. Kassym Kaisenov as a Historical Figure: Biography and Military Path

Kassym Kaisenov belongs to the category of historical figures whose individual fate is closely connected with the major events of the twentieth century. His life path includes several successive stages: his origins in East Kazakhstan, education, early work in the field of public education, military training, participation in the partisan movement, and post-war public and literary activity. It is precisely this combination of biographical, military, and

creative experience that makes it possible to consider K. Kaisenov not only as a participant in the war but also as a figure around whom a stable historical memory was formed.

According to the archival biographical record, Kassym Kaisenov was born on 23 April 1918 in the village of Asu-Bulak, Ulan District, East Kazakhstan Region. After completing incomplete secondary school, he entered the political-educational technical school in Ust-Kamenogorsk, from which he graduated in 1938. He then worked as an inspector in the regional department of public education. In 1939, he was admitted to a military intelligence school, which he completed in the autumn of 1941. In November of the same year, he was sent to the headquarters of the Southwestern Front and was later deployed on a special mission to the territory of Ukraine occupied by the enemy [8, pp. 1–3].

These details are important not only as biographical facts. They show that the future partisan commander followed a path from a rural teenager and education worker to a person trained for intelligence and sabotage operations. This reveals the first dimension of the Kaisenov phenomenon: his military biography was shaped not spontaneously, but through specialized training that required discipline, physical endurance, psychological resilience, and the ability to act under conditions of constant danger.

F.R. Akhmetzhanova, characterizing K. Kaisenov as a native of East Kazakhstan, emphasizes his connection with Ulan District, Asu-Bulak, and the regional memory of eastern Kazakhstan. In her article, he is presented as a legendary commander of a partisan detachment, a colonel, a Halyk Kaharmany, a writer, and a representative of the generation that lived through the war and preserved a personal sense of responsibility before the people [14, pp. 118-121]. Particularly important in this material are the recollections of his military training, his time at the intelligence school, and his understanding of partisan warfare as a special form of struggle in which the “front line” effectively surrounded a person from all sides.

In the published materials of the collection Erlikke tagzym, K. Kaisenov is presented within the broader circle of Kazakhstani partisans. The collection notes that Kazakhstanis fought in partisan formations in Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries; among them were A. Tulegenov, Zh. Sain, A. Sharipov, K. Kaisenov, and other participants in the movement [9, p. 104]. In this context, Kaisenov appears not as an isolated individual hero but as part of a wider generation of Kazakhstanis who found themselves behind enemy lines and became involved in the anti-fascist struggle.

Documents on awards and photographs published in the collection are of particular importance for revealing his military path. One page presents an order of the troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front awarding K. Kaisenov the Order of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, 3rd Class, alongside a photograph of K. Kaisenov taken in Ukraine in 1944 [9, p. 106]. Such visual and documentary material strengthens the source base of the study, as it combines official recognition of military merit with the image of the participant in the events himself.

After the liberation of the territories of Ukraine, Moldavia, and Transcarpathia, K. Kaisenov returned to his homeland at the end of 1944 and worked in the apparatus of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR. He later held positions in the executive committees of the Dzhuvalinsky and Sverdlovsky districts of the Dzhambul Region. Subsequently, he worked as an editor and deputy director of the publishing houses Zhazushy and Kainar [8, fol. 3]. This post-war stage demonstrates that his biography did not end with military service: the experience of war was transferred into the spheres of public, publishing, and literary activity.

K. Kaisenov’s first book, Young Partisans, was published in 1954. Later, his works Ilko Vetryak, Pereyaslav Partisans, From the Claws of Death, A Boy Behind Enemy Lines,

On the Dnieper, Behind Enemy Lines, In Those Years, and other books were published [8, fol. 3]. These works became a continuation of his military biography in another form: as the testimony of an eyewitness, participant, and commander of a partisan detachment. Therefore, in the case of Kaisenov, military experience and literary heritage are inseparable, since what he lived through during the war became the central content of his authorial voice.

An important characteristic of K. Kaisenov's personality is the combination of military determination and moral reflection. In the recollections cited by F.R. Akhmetzhanova, he emphasized that partisan life was extremely dangerous, requiring strict discipline and constant readiness for confrontation with the enemy. At the same time, he spoke about the value of life, memory of his native land, love for his people, and responsibility before future generations [14, pp. 119-121]. This makes it possible to see him not only as a military commander but also as a person who, after the war, sought to interpret his experience as a moral lesson.

Therefore, the biography of Kassym Kaisenov has a multilayered character. The first layer is connected with his origins, education, and formation in East Kazakhstan. The second concerns his military-intelligence training and participation in partisan warfare in occupied territory. The third is related to his post-war literary and public activity. The fourth concerns the transformation of his name into a symbol of courage, memory, and patriotic education. It is the combination of these levels that allows Kassym Kaisenov to be understood as a historical figure whose significance extends beyond an individual biography.

2. Partisan Experience and the Place of K. Kaisenov in the Context of the Anti-Fascist Struggle

The partisan experience of Kassym Kaisenov should be viewed not merely as an episode in his personal biography but as part of a broader military-historical phenomenon. During the Great Patriotic War, the partisan movement became one of the principal forms of armed resistance in occupied territories. Yu.N. Arzamaskin notes that its foundation consisted of NKVD and GRU reconnaissance and sabotage units, encircled Soviet servicemen, detachments formed from the local population, and regular military units operating behind enemy lines [3, pp. 147-148]. Kaisenov's activities belong precisely to this type of warfare, as he underwent specialized military intelligence training and was subsequently deployed into enemy-controlled territory.

Published materials on Kazakhstani partisans demonstrate that the participation of natives of Kazakhstan in the partisan movement extended across a vast geographical area. Kazakhstanis fought in Ukraine, Belarus, the Oryol, Smolensk, Kalinin, Bryansk, and Leningrad regions, as well as in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries. Kassym Kaisenov is explicitly listed among these participants [9, p. 104]. This broader context makes it possible to consider him not only as an individual hero but also as a representative of a generation of Kazakhstanis who found themselves behind enemy lines and became involved in the anti-fascist struggle.

Kaisenov's military fate is particularly significant because his activities were closely connected with occupied Ukraine. According to published materials, after graduating from military intelligence school in November 1941, he was assigned to the headquarters of the Northwestern Front and subsequently deployed behind enemy lines to organize partisan resistance in occupied Ukraine. He later participated in partisan operations in the Carpathians, Moldavia, Romania, and Czechoslovakia [9, p. 106]. These facts demonstrate that his military career was associated not with positional frontline warfare but with mobile, highly risky, and constantly changing combat operations conducted behind enemy lines.

A distinctive feature of partisan warfare was that it required not only physical endurance and personal courage but also strong organizational skills. A partisan commander had to operate under conditions of limited resources, constant danger, the absence of a stable frontline, and the necessity of cooperation with the local population. In this respect, K. Kaisenov emerges as a military leader capable not only of participating in combat operations but also of organizing people, maintaining discipline, and making decisions in extreme circumstances.

Visual and documentary materials published in the collection Erlikke tagzym constitute an important source for understanding Kaisenov's role in the partisan movement. The section devoted to K. Kaisenov includes his 1944 photograph, an order issued by the troops of the 4th Ukrainian Front on 15 December 1944 awarding him the Order of Bohdan Khmelnytsky, Third Class, as well as an image of the decoration itself [9, p. 106]. These materials demonstrate that his contribution to the partisan struggle received official military recognition during the war itself.

Kaisenov's partisan experience should also be considered within the broader framework of the participation of Kazakhs and other Kazakhstanis in anti-fascist resistance beyond the borders of the USSR. Drawing upon documents from foreign archives, G.M. Mendikulova demonstrates that the role of Kazakhs and Kazakhstanis in the European Resistance movement remained insufficiently studied until relatively recently. The author notes that newly discovered documents from archives in France, Italy, and other countries have revealed the participation of Kazakhs in the liberation of Albi, Carmaux, Toulouse, Montauban, and Carcassonne, as well as information about Kazakhstanis who fought and died in Europe [4, pp. 76–81]. Although Kaisenov's military path was primarily associated with Ukraine and neighboring territories, these findings broaden the analytical perspective by showing that Kazakhstani partisans formed part of the wider anti-fascist resistance movement.

The findings of G.M. Mendikulova are important for another reason as well: they illustrate the complexity of reconstructing the biographies of wartime participants. Her study emphasizes that in foreign sources, individuals from Kazakhstan, Central Asia, and the Caucasus were often inaccurately identified, sometimes simply as "Mongols," making the identification of specific individuals difficult [4, p. 77]. This aspect is also relevant to the study of the Kaisenov phenomenon, since preserving the memory of partisans requires continuous archival work, clarification of names, reconstruction of biographies, and the incorporation of lesser-known personal histories into the broader historical narrative.

Contemporary studies of historical memory indicate that the history of the partisan movement remains insufficiently represented in public knowledge. Based on a survey of 500 students from grades 9–11 in Kazakhstan, A.B. Satanov found that schoolchildren generally possess a good knowledge of the most famous heroes of the Great Patriotic War but are considerably less familiar with the biographies of Kazakhstani partisans and participants in resistance movements in European countries [2, pp. 29-35]. At the same time, Kassym Kaisenov, as both a partisan and a writer, remains one of the most recognizable figures, with 86.1% of respondents identifying him among wartime heroes [2, p. 31].

These findings lead to an important conclusion: the figure of K. Kaisenov occupies an intermediate position between academic history, collective memory, and school education. On the one hand, his biography requires rigorous source-based and military-historical analysis. On the other hand, his name has already become part of public memory through which younger generations perceive the history of partisan resistance. Consequently, the study of Kaisenov has not only biographical but also educational significance.

Thus, the partisan experience of Kassym Kaisenov reveals a second important dimension of his phenomenon. He was not merely a participant in the war but a representative of a distinctive form of military experience–warfare behind enemy lines. His activities combined military intelligence training, participation in the organization of the partisan movement, personal courage, command responsibility, and subsequent public recognition. In this context, Kaisenov stands as one of the key figures in Kazakhstan's memory of the partisan movement and the broader anti-fascist struggle.

3. Wartime Literary Heritage and the Literary-Publicistic Activity of Kassym Kaisenov

During the Great Patriotic War, literature became an important means of reflecting the heroism of the people, preserving the memory of frontline soldiers, and fostering patriotic consciousness. Military themes occupied a special place in the works of Kazakhstani writers, many of whom had personally experienced the front lines, the home front, the partisan movement, and the realities of wartime life [8, pp. 1-3].

Kassym Kaisenov occupies a distinctive place within this tradition. As a direct participant in the partisan movement in Ukraine and the Carpathian region, he turned after the war to the literary and publicistic interpretation of his experiences. His works were based on real events, personal memories, portraits of fellow fighters, and dramatic episodes of resistance behind enemy lines. His books Young Partisan, Ilko Vitryak, Partisans, In the Jaws of Death, A Boy Behind Enemy Lines, On the Dnieper, From the Claws of Death, Partisan Trails, and other works became an important part of Kazakhstan's wartime prose tradition [9, pp. 104-107].

The value of Kaisenov's literary work lies in its combination of documentary authenticity, personal testimony, and artistic narrative. He did not limit himself to describing military operations; rather, he explored the moral choices faced by individuals during wartime, the strength of comradeship, a sense of responsibility toward the homeland, and the memory of those who perished. Therefore, the phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov is manifested not only through his military biography but also through his literary mission. He succeeded in transforming personal combat experience into a source of historical memory for future generations [9].

4. Commemoration, Toponymy, and the Memorialization of Kassym Kaisenov

In independent Kazakhstan, the memory of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War has become an important part of the state policy of historical memory. One of the most visible directions of this policy is the naming of settlements, streets, parks, schools, and other public sites after wartime heroes. Through these forms of commemoration, the figure of the hero is incorporated into the everyday space of society and becomes part of collective memory [15].

The memory of Kassym Kaisenov has gained a stable place in the toponymic space of East Kazakhstan. In 2011, the settlement of Molodezhny in Ulan District was renamed the village of Kassym Kaisenov. This decision became an important act of state and regional recognition of his merits. Later, Kaisenov's name was also institutionalized in the urban environment: in Ust-Kamenogorsk, the Zhastar Park was renamed Kassym Kaisenov Park, confirming the continuation of commemorative practice at the level of public space [1, pp. 133-144].

In this case, toponymy functions not only as an administrative act of renaming but also as a means of preserving historical memory. Researchers note that the renaming of urban objects in Kazakhstan is connected with the formation of national identity, the reconsideration of Soviet symbolic heritage, and the actualization of figures significant to the history of the

country [11, p. 4]. In this context, the name of Kassym Kaisenov becomes a symbol of courage, patriotism, and intergenerational continuity.

The naming of educational institutions after Kassym Kaisenov has particular significance. By Resolution No. 360 of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 27 April 2015, the hero's name was included in the list of names assigned to educational organizations. This demonstrates that the image of Kaisenov is used not only in a memorial context but also as an educational reference point, shaping students' respect for history, military heroism, and civic responsibility [12, p. 1].

Therefore, the memorialization of Kassym Kaisenov's name in the names of settlements, parks, streets, and educational institutions shows that his image has moved beyond the limits of an individual biography. He has become part of Kazakhstan's public memory and an important symbol of heroism, historical continuity, and patriotic education.

Conclusion

The study has shown that the phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov represents a multidimensional historical phenomenon. His life path reflects major events in the history of twentieth-century Kazakhstan and combines military service, participation in the partisan movement, public activity, and literary creativity. While his military achievements shaped the image of Kaisenov as a heroic partisan, his literary and publicistic work ensured the preservation of memory about the events of the war.

The analysis of sources indicates that Kaisenov's literary heritage combines a documentary basis with the personal testimony of an eyewitness. His works make it possible to gain a deeper understanding of the specific features of partisan warfare, while also revealing the values of patriotism, civic responsibility, and moral resilience. For this reason, Kaisenov appears not only as a participant in historical events but also as one of the bearers of historical memory.

The institutionalization of Kassym Kaisenov's name in the names of settlements, streets, parks, and educational organizations confirms his significance in the public consciousness of independent Kazakhstan. The commemorative practices associated with his name contribute to strengthening national identity and the patriotic education of young people. In this regard, the phenomenon of Kassym Kaisenov should be regarded as a unique combination of military heroism, literary heritage, and collective historical memory.

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ҚАСЫМ ҚАЙСЕНОВ ФЕНОМЕНІ – ТАРИХИ ТҰЛҒА, ӘДЕБИ МҰРА ЖӘНЕ ҰЛТТЫҚ ЖАД

Аңдатпа. Мақалада Кеңес Одағының Батыры, партизан қозғалысының көрнекті өкілі, жазушы-публицист Қасым Қайсеновтің тұлғасы кешенді түрде қарастырылады. Зерттеудің мақсаты – Қ. Қайсенов феноменін оның өмірбаяны, әскери қызметі, партизандық тәжірибесі, әдеби-публицистикалық мұрасы және тәуелсіз Қазақстандағы тарихи жад кеңістігіндегі орны арқылы талдау. Зерттеу барысында архивтік құжаттар,

ғылыми еңбектер, мемуарлық материалдар, мерзімді баспасөз жарияланымдары және ресми нормативтік-құқықтық құжаттар пайдаланылды. Нәтижесінде Қасым Қайсеновтің феномені тек әскери ерлікпен шектелмейтіні, оның тарихи жадыны қалыптастыруға, соғыс шындығын ұрпаққа жеткізуге және патриоттық тәрбиені нығайтуға қосқан үлесімен сипатталатыны анықталды. Сонымен қатар оның есімінің елді мекендерге, көшелерге, саябақтар мен білім беру ұйымдарына берілуі ұлттық тарихи жадтың маңызды элементіне айналғаны көрсетілді. Зерттеу Қасым Қайсенов тұлғасының Қазақстанның тарихи-мәдени мұрасындағы орны мен маңызын жаңа деректер негізінде жүйелеуге мүмкіндік береді.

Кілт сөздер: Қасым Қайсенов, Ұлы Отан соғысы, партизан қозғалысы, тарихи жады, коммеморация, топонимика, әскери публицистика, әдеби мұра, Қазақстан тарихы.

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ФЕНОМЕН КАСЫМА КАЙСЕНОВА – ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ ЛИЧНОСТЬ, ЛИТЕРАТУРНОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ И НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ ПАМЯТЬ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается личность Касыма Кайсенова – участника партизанского движения, писателя-публициста и одной из наиболее известных фигур, связанных с историей Великой Отечественной войны. Цель исследования заключается в анализе феномена К. Кайсенова через его биографию, военный путь, партизанский опыт, литературно-публицистическое наследие и место в исторической памяти независимого Казахстана. В исследовании использованы архивные документы, научные публикации, мемуарные материалы, периодическая печать и официальные нормативно-правовые документы. Результаты показывают, что феномен Касыма Кайсенова выходит за рамки исключительно военного подвига и включает его вклад в сохранение исторической памяти, передачу правды о войне последующим поколениям и развитие патриотического воспитания. Особое внимание уделено мемориальным практикам, связанным с его именем, включая отражение памяти о нем в топонимическом пространстве Казахстана и образовательной среде. Исследование позволяет систематизировать основные направления наследия Кайсенова и определить его значение в историко-культурном пространстве Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: Касым Кайсенов, Великая Отечественная война, партизанское движение, историческая память, коммеморация, топонимика, военная публицистика, литературное наследие, история Казахстана.