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To the 120th anniversary of the birth of K.I. Satpayev

THE GENIUS OF KAZAKH SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT

The idea of implementing the project “Great Names of the Great Steppe” was voiced in the program article of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev “Seven facets of the Great Steppe”, which says: “It is known that the historical process in the mass consciousness is mainly personified. Many peoples are deservedly proud of the names of great ancestors who have become the original ambassadors of their countries. The Great Steppe also spawned a whole galaxy of prominent figures. Among them are such large-scale figures as Al-Farabi and Yassawi, Kul-Tegin and Beibars, Tauke and Abylay, Kenesary and Abay and many others” [1].

In the aforementioned program article, the necessity of modernizing the historical consciousness on the basis of rethinking the history of the country as part of the history of the Great Steppe, as the history of the people and the state that contributed to world culture, is clearly justified. After all, at all times the history of any state is most clearly and impressively presented through the prism of the acts of great people. Moreover, the story itself is often identified with these personalities. The very idea of turning to the historical and cultural heritage of the Great Steppe is certainly important. No less important is the fact that, in addition to well-known scientists, museum specialists are involved to the project, as the museum stores contain a lot of photographs, documents and materials that shed light on the pages of the lives of great personalities and their deeds unknown to historical science. This, in our opinion, will allow expanding the historical horizon of national history in the course of recreating authentic portraits of heroes of national history and culture, will give a new powerful impetus to the development of science, culture and art in general.

The outstanding scientist, public figure K.I.Satpayev rightfully occupies an honorable place in history of science of our country. He became the first Kazakh Doctor of science, the first Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in the field of science and technology among scientists from Eastern countries, the first winner of the USSR State Prize and the Lenin Prize. His life is a vivid example of serving to science and his people. It is also symbolic that Satpayev’s birthday in Kazakhstan is celebrated like the Day of Science Workers. The date was not chosen randomly. Satpayev was at the forefront of the organization of scientific activity in the republic, he was the first to head the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR in 1946” [2].

The future scientist was born in April 12, 1899 in a place called Ayryk, which is 12 km from the village Tendyk. Nowadays, this is the village of Musa Shorman in the Satpayev rural district of the Bayanaul district of the Pavlodar region. The newborn baby was named Gabdul-Ghani. Mother affectionately called her son Gani, Ganysh ... Soon everyone began to call the boy Kanysh. “From childhood he admired the conglomeration of mountains, listened to how the mountain streams mumble on the gorges, breathed by tart, like spring koumiss, the air infused on herbs and flowers. The harsh and gentle, refined and affectionate nature of Kazakhstan sang lullabies him, raised his eagle wings.

A calm, even-tempered character, kindness, gentleness, simplicity made communication with him joyful and enjoyable ... ”wrote the poet, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR K.Zh.Zhumaliev [3] about Kanysh Imantayevich. Initial education K. Satpayev received from the mullah, he studied in Arabic and Persian. For two years he went to the first in the district Kazakh-Russian school

in the village in Akkelin. In 1911 Kanysh entered the Pavlodar Russian-Kazakh school. For three years he mastered the four-year program for “excellent”, then entered the Semipalatinsk teacher's seminary. But the young man began to fail health, so he passed exams for a diploma as an external student. From 1920 to 1921, Satpayev spent in his native lands, where he returned for koumiss treatment on account of exacerbated tuberculosis. “Unexpected meeting with the professor of the Tomsk Technological Institute M.A. Usov in Bayan-Aul in the middle of 1921 played the decisive role in the fate of Satpayev, who came for koumiss therapy. Thanks to this meeting, he became a geologist, the world's greatest scientists, the most prominent organizer of science. He was so interested with stories about geology that in 1921 Satpayev left the position of people's judge and entered the Institute of Technology in Tomsk at the age of 22 years old.” [4, p. 4].

The writer and biographer of K.I. Satpayev M.Sarseke in his book, dedicated to Kanysh Imantayevich, writes the following: “The Institute of Technology is located at the intersection of Pochtamtynaya and Boulevard on the slope of a round hill, rising almost in the center of the city. There are the university buildings nearby. At that time, these were the only higher educational institutions in Siberia, so Tomsk had long been compared to the scientific capital of the ancient world, calling the city Siberian Athens, not only the university founded in the nineteenth century, but also a technological institute, existing since 1900, constituted the glory of the Tomsk” [5].

In 1926, K.I. Satpayev successfully graduated from Tomsk Technological Institute and, becoming the first Kazakh with a diploma of mining engineer-geologist, was sent to the Central Council of National Economy.

K.I. Satpayev headed the geological department of the Atbastvetmet trust. He had a serious task on conducting of the first stationary exploration work on the systematic identification of mineral reserves in the Zhezkazgan-Ulatau region. Unlike the British and the Geological Committee under CPC, who estimated the reserves of Zhezkazgan as modest, Satpayev was convinced of the huge ore reserves in this region.

In 1932, K.I. Satpayev published the first scientific monograph “Zhezkazgan copper-ore area and its mineral resources”. By that time, it had been found out that there were more than 2 million tons of copper in the ores of Zhezkazgan, and not 60 thousand tons, as British experts and employees from the Geological Committee at CPC supposed.

This was evidence of K.I. Satpayev's scientific prediction. In 1934, at the session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR K. I. Satpayev, he made a report entitled “Copper, coal, iron, manganese ores and other minerals of the Zhezkazgan-Ulatau district”, which comprehensively substantiates the rich prospects of the Zhezkazgan deposit and the whole area. Moscow scientists headed by V. A. Obruchev were convinced of the unconditional victory of the young scientist.

By 1937, explored reserves of copper allowed Zhezkazgan to be called the largest copper deposit in the world and justify the construction of a mining enterprise here. In February 13, 1938, the order by the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry on the construction of the Zhezkazgan Mining and Metallurgical Combine was issued. ”[6]

In his many-sided activities, Kanysh Imantayevich was not limited to geological exploration, he also carried out extensive multi-faceted work in all areas of geological science.

In 1941, K.I. Satpayev is appointed director of the Institute of Geology of the Kazakh Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and a year later he became the head of this department, the future Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan. In the difficult conditions of wartime, his intense activity K.I. Satpayev organized work to protect the country from fascism.

In the fall of 1943, K.I. Satpayev was elected a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences for merits in the development of science and great scientific achievements. During these years, he paid special attention to the design and construction of the Kazakhstan Magnitka, Balkhash and Atasuisky mining combine. In June 1946, K.I. Satpayev was elected the first President of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan. In October of the same year, he was elected a full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

K.I. Satpayev combines a huge organizational activity on management of science and concern of the industrial development of Kazakhstan with the provision of practical assistance to industrial complexes.

New academic institutions were established: nuclear physics, mathematics and mechanics, hydrogeology and hydrophysics, chemistry of oil and natural salts, chemical metallurgy, mining and metallurgy, ichthyology and fisheries, experimental biology, economics, philosophy and law, literature and art, linguistics. Encyclopedic education allowed him to take a personal part in the creation of these centers of big science.

He personally managed by the comprehensive study of the natural resources of the Mangyshlak Peninsula, the exploration of new deposits of coal, oil, gas, iron ore, and actively supported the construction of the Irtysh-Karaganda canal. The range of interests of academician K.I. Satpayev was unusually wide and went beyond the natural sciences.

He was a great connoisseur of Kazakh history, literature, culture, ethnography, music and folklore, his archaeological research on the territory of the Central Kazakhstan, works on pedagogy and literature are well-known. He was the first to appreciate the value of the novel by M. O. Auezov, "The way of Abai," transferred 25 folk songs to the folklore collector A. Zatajevich, and left many works about theater, art, culture, and youth education. [7]

At the same time, it should be emphasized that K.I. Satpayev was first of all and remains the greatest scientist in the field of geological science. He created and headed the school of metallogeny in Kazakhstan. Kanysh Satpayev represented Kazakhstani science abroad. In 1947, he, as part of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, visited England, where he worthy represented the scientists of the country. As a member of the Soviet parliamentary group, he was accepted by Winston Churchill, England's Prime Minister Attlee. "[8]

In 1958, a group of Kazakhstani geologists led by Academician K.I. Satpayev was awarded by the Lenin Prize for developing the methodological basis and compiling forecast metallogenic maps of the Central Kazakhstan, which had no analogue in world geological practice. This work showed the role of Kazakhstani scientists and K.I. Satpayev's school to the whole world.

Academician K.I. Satpayev devoted a lot of his energy to the formation and development of international relations of Kazakhstan to strengthening and deepening the cooperation of Kazakh scientists with scientists from Russia, Ukraine, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan. The recognition of K.I. Satpayev's merit in this area was his election as a member of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences and an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. The "thickening of the clouds" over the Academy of Sciences and its leader Satpayev began in late 1946.

In subsequent years, the Academy of Sciences experienced a large influx of commissions and inspections in scientific institutions of the biological profile. In 1951, K. Satpayev was accused of concealing social origin when joining the party, guardianship of the nationalists and concealing the fact that in 1917 he was an agitator of the Alash-Orda party.

Then the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan by its decision of November 23, 1951 dismissed him from the post of President and member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. Soon after, the dismissal of Satpayev from the post of Director of the Institute of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR was also probable. His leadership style was showered with criticism. Disgruntled people wrote complaints to higher authorities, as a result of which the institute began to attend various commissions and inspections. Thanks to the support of the leadership of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the post of director was retained.

In 1954, after the change of leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the case of the accusation of Satpayev in 1951 was reconsidered and found out the scientist to be innocent. In June 1955, Kanysh Imantayevich was again elected president of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. In 1956, he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. 2174 rivers flow through the territory of Kazakhstan, including the deep Irtysh, Ishim, Ural, Syrdarya, Ili and others.

However, only 5.5 percent of the river's waters was located in the Central Kazakhstan. Satpayev contributed in every way to the advancement of the canal design, justified its construction in the higher instances of the Soviet Union. In the summer of 1959, K. Satpayev substantiated the need for building a canal before the chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee A.N. Kosygin and achieved the inclusion of its construction in the seven-year plan.

Today, this facility is known as the channel named after K. Satpayev. Academician K.I. Satpayev died on January 31, 1964, was buried in Almaty. Legends are told about him, his name is sung by akyns. And his death was a grief for the entire Kazakh land. And not only Kazakh. Fraternal peoples shared our grief. From all over the Soviet Union, telegrams went to Alma-Ata on those mournful days. Moscow and Leningrad, Kiev and Baku, Yerevan and Tbilisi, Tashkent and Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius, Sverdlovsk, Frunze, Novosibirsk, Vladivostok, Dzhezkazgan, Karazhal, Rudny all grieved about the untimely gone Kanysh. Famous scientists, collective farmers, shepherds, workers, and engineers grieved about him. ”

Cities were named after name Academician Satpayev in the Karaganda region, Institute of Geological Sciences, Zhezkazgan Mining and Metallurgical Combine, a small planet in the Taurus constellation, a mineral, a glacier and a mountain peak of Dzungarian Alatau, a sort of flowers, streets and schools in cities and towns of the Republic of Kazakhstan. At present, the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan award had been established for his outstanding achievements in the field of natural sciences, and also the International Satpayev Foundation had been established. Monuments had been erected in Atyrau, Aktau, Karaganda, Pavlodar, Aksu, Almaty, Bayanaul, Zhezkazgan, Stepnogorsk ...

In the current, 2019, Kazakhstan celebrates the 120th anniversary of the birth of geologist Kanysh Satpayev, an outstanding scientist who discovered the secrets of the earth's subsoil of his homeland. April 4, 2019 in the framework of the implementation of the program “Ruhani zangyru”, the celebration of the 120th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding Kazakh scientist K.I. Satpayev and the Day of Science an international scientific-practical conference was held: “K.I. Satpayev: “The first President of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan, the organizer of science, an outstanding scientist and public figure.”

Conference organizers: Memorial Museum of Academician K.I. Satpayev and the Institute of History and Ethnology after Ch.Ch.Valikhanov with the support of the Science Committee of the MES of RK. Greetings at the conference: Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences S. Ozdov, Vice-President of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Head of the Natural Sciences Division of the UNESCO Cluster Office for Kazakhstan and the Central Asia Ms. Christina Tovmasyan, Consul General of the Russian Federation and the Republic Tajikistan in Almaty, leading scientists of the country and etc.

On May 21, this year, in Nur-Sultan, a memorial evening was held at the Russian Center for Science and Culture, dedicated to the life and work of an outstanding Kazakh scientist. In the framework of the evening, which was organized by the Russian Center for Science and Culture and the memorial museum of Academician K.I. Satpayev, an exhibition of photographs of different years of a scientist's life was presented, as well as an awards of an outstanding geologist, a concert program and a demonstration of a unique documentary film about a great scientist.

"I want to thank from the bottom of my heart our friends, wonderful colleagues, those who, having overcome quite long distances, were able to bring here to Nur-Sultan from the Satpayev Museum, which is located in the building of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan in Almaty, this wonderful exhibition. (..) Cooperation between our countries in the field of science and complex human relations, which Satpayev laid, is still alive, it is fundamentally important for us.

Especially now, when our countries are strategic partners, allies, and carry out tremendous activities to create a single Eurasian economic space, "said the head of the Russian Center for Science and Culture in Nur-Sultan Konstantin Vorobyev" [9].

And before that, on the eve of the International Museum Day, on the initiative of the Russian side, a teleconference was held between the Memorial Museum of Scientist and the Tomsk Polytechnic University within it videoconference was organized with the participation of Kazakhstani students, studying at the TPU, employees of the K. Satpayev Memorial Museum, and scientists of the Institute of History and Ethnology after Ch.Ch. Valikhanov.

Бақытжамал Айтмұхамбетова

академик Қ.И. Сәтпаевтың мемориалдық музейінің директоры, ҚР мәдениет қайраткері

Қ.И. Сәтпаевтың туғанына 120 жыл толуына орай

ҚАЗАҚ ҒЫЛЫМИ ОЙЫНЫҢ АЛЫБЫ

ҚР Тұңғыш Президенті Н.Назарбаевтың «Ұлы даланың жеті қыры» бағдарламалық мақаласында «Ұлы даланың Ұлы есімдері» жобасын жүзеге асыру идеясы былайша жеткізілген еді: «Көпшіліктің санасында тарихи үдерістер, негізінен, тұлғаландыру сипатына ие болатыны белгілі. Көптеген халықтар өз елінің ерекше елшісі сынды ұлы бабаларының есімдерін мақтан тұтады. Ұлы дала Әл-Фараби мен Яссауи, Күлтегін мен Бейбарыс, Әз-Тәуке мен Абылай, Кенесары мен Абай және басқа да көптеген ұлы тұлғалар шоғырын дүниеге әкелді» [1].

Жоғарыда айтылған бағдарламалық мақалада елдің тарихын Ұлы дала тарихының, әлемдік мәдениетке өз үлесін қосқан халықтың, мемлекеттің тарихының бөлігі ретінде електен қайта өткізу негізінде тарихи сананы жаңғыртудың қажеттілігі нақпа-нақ негізделген болатын. Қай кезеңде болсын, қандайда бір мемлекеттің тарихы оның қабырғалы қайраткерлерінің іс-әрекеті арқылы өлшеніп, бунақталатыны аян. Оның үстіне тарихтың өзінің көбінесе әлгіндей жеке тұлғалармен түсіндірілетіні бар. Әлбетте, Ұлы даланың тарихи және мәдени мұрасын зерделеу аса маңызды. Осы орайда бұл жобаны жүзеге асыру ісіне белгілі ғалымдармен бірге музей ісі мамандарының да тартылуы дәл сондай маңызды нәрсе, өйткені музей қорларында ұлы адамдардың бүгінге дейін тарих ғылымына белгісіз болып келген өмір беттеріне сәуле түсіретін көптеген фотосуреттер, құжаттар мен материалдар сақтаулы. Біздіңше, мұның өзі отандық тарих пен мәдениеттің шынайы қаһармандарының бейнесін қалпына келтіру барысында ұлттық тарихтың көкжиегін кеңейтуге мүмкіндік беріп, тұтас алғанда ғылымның, мәдениеттің және өнердің дамуына жаңадан қуатты серпін береді.

Бахытжамал Айтмұхамбетова

директор Мемориального музея академика К.И. Сатпаева, деятель культуры РК

К 120-летию со дня рождения К.И. Сатпаева

ГЕНИЙ КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ НАУЧНОЙ МЫСЛИ

Идея реализации проекта «Великие имена Великой степи» была озвучена в программной статье Первого Президента Республики Казахстан Н.Назарбаева «Семь граней Великой степи», где говорится: «Известно, что исторический процесс в массовом сознании носит преимущественно персонафицированный характер. Многие народы заслуженно гордятся именами великих предков, ставших своеобразными послами своих стран. Великая степь также породила целую плеяду выдающихся деятелей. Среди них такие масштабные фигуры, как аль-Фараби и Яссауи, Кюль-Тегин и Бейбарс, Тауке и Абылай, Кенесары и Абай и многие другие»[1].

В вышеуказанной программной статье четко обоснована необходимость модернизации исторического сознания на основании переосмысления истории страны как части истории Великой степи, как истории народа и государства, внесшего свою лепту в мировую культуру. Ведь, во все времена история любого государства наиболее ярко и впечатляюще представляется сквозь призму деяний великих людей. Более того, сама история зачастую отождествляется с этими личностями. Сама идея обратиться к историческому и культурному наследию Великой степи, безусловно, важна. Не менее важен и тот факт, что для реализации проекта привлекаются помимо известных ученых специалисты музейного дела, ибо музейных хранилищах хранятся множество фотографии, документов и материалов, проливающих на свет неизвестные доселе исторической науке страницы из жизни великих личностей и об их деяниях. Это, на наш взгляд, позволит расширить исторический горизонт национальной истории в ход воссоздания подлинных портретов героев отечественной истории и культуры, даст новый мощный импульс для развития науки, культуры и искусства в целом.

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