

шығарма жазуға кіріскенін атап өтті. Одан кейін жазушы Ө. Ахметов өз шығармашылығын баяндады. Кездесуден кейін сәлемдеспек болған ниет орындалмады. Кітапхана басшылығы қонақтарды басқа бөлмеге алып кетіп, бізге баруға мүмкіндік болмады. Әйтсе де, аударма туралы сұрамақ болған сауалдарыма қатысты жауаптар алған едім.

«Уақыттың мүддесі мен оның өзгерісіне ештеңе істей алмайсың» деген ұлы сыншыдан қалған сөз бар. Бізде студенттік өмірмен қоштасып, жан – жаққа еңбек майданына аттандық. Әр түрлі ұжымдарда болып, сан – қилы адамдармен әріптес болдық. Бірақ, қайда жүрсең де өзің оқыған университет ыстық екен, өзіне тартып тұратын қимастық қасиетін әбден мойындатқан. Оқу бітіргеннен кейін, 1982 жылы Қарағандыда тағы да Е. А. Букетовті күтпеген жағдайда кездестірдім. Ол кезде Қарағандыда троллейбустар жүретін. Вокзал мен Михайловкаға №4 троллейбус қатысатын. Вокзалға бармақ болып, әлгі аталған троллейбусқа міндім. Алдыңғы жақтағы орындықтың бірінде отырған еңгезердей адам терезеге қарап, үлкен ойға беріле түскен. Өттен әрі қарап отыр, әйтпесе маған біртүрлі таныс адамға ұқсаттым. Тақала түстім. Анықтай зер салғанда барып, бұл адамның академик Е. А. Букетов екенін таныдым. Жақындауға батпадым, көңіл – күйі кереметтей көрінбеді. Іштей кезінде Евекеңнің өзіне бекітілген көлікке мініп, үнемі еңбектің үстінде жүретін кездерін еске түсірдім.

Қоғамдық көлік Кеншілер сарайының алдына келіп тоқтағанда, Евекең сол аялдамадан түсіп қалды. Көліктің артқы терезесінен қарай – қарай кете бардым. Арада бір жылдан кейін, кенеттен болған аяулы академик Евней Арыстанұлы Букетовтің қазасын естідім. Жарық дүниеде бар кездің өзінде елдің мақтанышына айналып, халқы қастерлеген Евекең болса бүгінде аңыз болып айтылып, сағыныштың сазды әңгімесіне айналып кеткен.

Иә, «Жақсының аты өлмейді, ғалымның хаты өлмейді» деген осы.

OUR OUTSTANDING CONTEMPORARY

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The article deals with the life and creative activity of the first rector of Karaganda State University and one of the key figures in the chemical and metallurgical field of Kazakhstan. It also focuses on the contribution made by Ye.A. Buketov into the development of cultural sphere in Central of Kazakhstan. Different views and opinions of well-known public figures and scientists on versatile activities of Ye.A. Buketov are also laid down in the paper.

Key words: technical sciences, translator, enrichment and metallurgical conversion, extraction of molybdenum and its chemical analysis, academician, the Union of Soviet Writers, development of science, culture and higher education, public figure and scientist.

Many-sided life of Buketov Yevney Arystanovich - Academician of Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, doctor of technical sciences, professor, famous writer and translator, essayist, novelist, literary critic, talented organizer of science and higher education in Kazakhstan displays the richness of historic events and the variety of his creative activity.

Ye.A. Buketov was elected a full member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, won the State Prize of the USSR and became a member of the USSR Writers' Union. He was one of the founders of Chemical and Metallurgical Institute of Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences. Ye.A. Buketov became the first rector of the second university in Kazakhstan, nowadays Karaganda state university bears his name.

The range of scientific interests of Academician Ye.A. Buketov was very wide, extended to the leading branches of natural sciences - Chemistry and Physics, mining and metallurgy, coal mining and petroleum refining, as well as history and linguistics, poetry and prose, social and political journalism and translation. This phenomenon can be understood having referred to his thoughts: "The wider, deeper, more precisely, a modern scientist has actual knowledge, the more productive and purposeful he can be" [1].

Literature was part and parcel of his life. Artistic ability of scientist organically included a set of his disposition and affected the methods of his scientific works. As a translator Ye.A. Buketov showed his talent in a variety of literary genres. Here we can make a quotation from A. Einstein: «In scientific thinking there is always an element of poetry. Real science and real music require the unified thinking process» [2]. It

exclusively pertains to the mystery of the unique all-rounded talent of the main character in the present article.

The range of literary heritage of Yevney Arystanovich is also comprehensive. He was the author of translations from Russian into Kazakh of the works by W. Shakespeare, V. Mayakovsky, S. Yesenin, E. Zolya, essays by Ch. Valikhanov and K. Satpayev.

The crucial moment in the life of Yevney Arystanovich Buketov was when he first met Kanysh Imantayevich Satpayev, the first president of Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences. K.I. Satpayev appointed a 35-year-old Ye.A. Buketov a director of Chemical and Metallurgical Institute of Academy of Sciences in Karaganda. Inspired by the new appointment, he boldly took up a very responsible job. K.I. Satpayev as a teacher and Ye.A. Buketov as his disciple both possessed the talent for organization and the ability to accomplish the objectives into practice. Their scientific talent has been directed to the development of science and technology, to search a number of different metal fields, their investigation and exploitation, enrichment and metallurgical conversion, the making of large industrial units and the whole complex system of the national economy industrialization.

Yevney Buketov participated in the scientific production system combining two jobs as a chemist and metallurgist. He was in charge of a responsible big chain link, which was the metallurgy of rare metals. Later he started to deal with one of the complicated problems: hydrogenation of coal and synthetic oil production.

Yevney Arystanovich was born in 1925 in the village Baganaty (now Shal Akyn), district in the North of Kazakhstan. At present, the regional center is located in Sergeevka on the bank of Ishim River reservoir. During hard times in 1931-1932 the Buketovs moved to Kurganovsk region of Russia. In the village Maly Kizak Yevney Buketov began to master literacy. His first teacher was Avgustina Ivanovna Tarasova. She had not only taught the boy, but became a reliable supporter of a large family.

His mother Baltai gave birth to fourteen children. Five of them survived: Yevney, Kamzabay, Zharken, Shabden, Yeslambek. His father Arystan was an honest and respectable person, who took care of his family being a tireless worker, and only breadwinner. He played the dombyra very well and loved to sing Kazakh folk songs, willingly recited the guests and children excerpts from the Kazakh epic. Obviously, these abilities were inherited from his father. Yevney recited the classics since his early ages. At the end of 1942 his father died. After the death of his father Yevney began teaching at school. He had a good command of the Russian language. Yevney Arystanovich played the part in the tragedy by Alexander Pushkin in the "Stone Guest" and translated this work into Kazakh.

During 1945-1950 Yevney Buketov studied at the Kazakh Mining and Metallurgical College and in 1950 he became a post-graduate student of that college. In 1954 he defended his dissertation for the degree of the candidate of technical sciences on molybdenum and its chemical analysis. From 1954 to 1960 he made a brilliant career as an assistant of the Department of Metallurgy and rare metals to Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs of the Kazakh Mining and Metallurgical College.

In literary matters he learnt from Abay and M. Auezov, and in scientific sphere – from D. Mendeleev and K. Satpayev, the scientific life of the latter impressed him. He thoroughly studied the biography of his teacher, because he was carried away by the idea of literary production about Kanysh Imantayevich Satpayev. As a result of his research efforts the book "Young Kanysh" was written by Yevney Arystanovich shortly before his death.

Unfortunately, his lifetime was not long. On December 13, 1983 he passed away at the age of 58. Until the last days his goal was the penetration into the mysteries of nature through the extractions of chemical elements from the tightly bounded masses of coal piles on the basis of chemical exposure, which may be used in future in different branches of national economy. He was awarded the State Prize of the USSR for participation in exploitation and introduction of technology of complex copper processing of concentrates in Balkhash mining and metallurgical industrial complex using oxygen on the stage of converting concentrates. This landmark work brought fame to Yevney Buketov among the leading figures of the steel chemistry in Kazakhstan. Disciple of Yevney Arystanovich Buketov, doctor of Chemical Sciences, professor V.P. Malyshev states: "It was a breakthrough idea appeared at the junction of sciences that struck an experienced scientist" [3]. The whole scientific orientation dealt with chemistry and technology of chalcogenides let Ye.A. Buketov become a prominent scientist.

For 12 years he has become the Head of the Chemistry Institute of Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences, it became a universally recognized scientific school on the specialty of "Chemistry and Technology of Chalcogenides". Yevney Arystanovich Buketov wrote 9 monographs, 242 co-authored scientific works received more than 100 copyrights on individual inventions, patents from the USA, France, England, Canada, Australia, Italy, Germany and Japan. Most of his scientific discoveries and inventions have been introduced into production and they are still bringing in profit.

Yevney Arystanovich has done a lot in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy. The fact that Temirtau is located not far from Karaganda let him become a good friend with the metallurgists of this small town. Yevney Arystanovich paid great attention to the ferroalloy industry, aiming for taking the opportunities of the use of high ash coal for ore-thermal melting of manganese ore to be used in production.

For 8 years Academician Buketov has been Rector of Karaganda state university. Above all, as a professor, he did research work in chemistry and literature. His lectures were equally interesting and meaningful both in chemistry and in literary criticism. At first, guest speakers-prominent scientists and scholars were invited to deliver lectures on core subjects. Yevney Arystanovich Buketov was on friendly terms with them until the end of his days, Academician Zeinolla Kabdolov was one his bosom friend. Being a collaborator in literature he characterized this remarkable individuality in the following way: "Buketov is selenium and translator, chemist and poetry", later it became a popular expression [4].

Academician Buketov was on friendly terms with famous writers of our Republic G. Mustafin, G. Musrepov, Zh.Bekturov, S.Nikitin, Academician Sh.Yesenov, with Laureate of the State Prize of the USSR D. Yeshpanov. The disciples of Buketov, his associates and friends, such as Academicians M.Zh.Zhurinov, Z.S.Moldakhmetov, A.K. Koshanov, and Professor V.P.Malyshev became the prominent scientists. Professor Zh.S. Akylbayev, one of his truthful disciples, did a lot to perpetuate the memory of his favorite teacher.

Political figures and statesmen such as N.A.Nazarbayev, M.S.Solomentsev, B.A.Ashimov, C.K. Dosmagambetov, M.R.Rymzhanov have profound respect for Yevney Arystanovich. Yevney Arystanovich immediately responded to socially important or events taking place in the cultural life of the country whether they were new books, journalistic articles or performances. He showed little interest in the publication of his literary works during his lifetime. Only two books of the author were published: "The Man Who was Born on a Camel" (1975). It is about the life and creative activity of scientists and workers K.I.Satpayev, M.Auezov, I.K.Karakulov, A.B.Bekturov. The second book "On the Verge of Creation" (1977) was devoted to the creative personalities who became the embodiment of the spiritual power of people, people whose biographies reflected the changes that have occurred in the life of the Kazakh people after the October Socialist Revolution. There is no doubt, it is interesting to note that Yevney Buketov's epistolary heritage-his correspondence with writers, friends and relatives are of great interest.

A lot of preparatory work will be done on the eve of the Academician Buketov's 90th anniversary at our university. The international conference "The Scientific and Creative Heritage of Academician Ye.A.Buketov", scientific and practical conference of students and undergraduates "Buketov Readings-2015" will be held at the university, let alone the literary contest among the creative youth. The university website page devoted to Academician Buketov was also opened. Our research library has been holding a series of exhibitions dedicated to the life and work of Yevney Arystanovich.

Ye.A. Buketov has made a great contribution to the development history of this university. Since its foundation our university has become a recognized regional center for education and research. The University proudly bears the name of the great educator and thinker Yevney Arystanovich Buketov. It is known for a high level of training, and ranks high among the higher educational establishments of our republic. In many ways, it provides the continuity of scientific traditions laid by the first rector.

In the history of mankind the development of material and spiritual wealth can be considered a single process of interconnected elements. Everybody appreciates his culture, and is proud of it, because it is the culture that creates a unique peculiarity. Scientific, educational and literary heritage of Academician Yevney Arystanovich Buketov is one of the elements of integral culture, which is reproduced in each generation anew, through the training and sharing of experience and knowledge, it improves the process of thinking and of the possibility perception of new information.

We would like to cite the statement of worded by well-known Russian poet Vladimir Soloukhin as a proof of our point of view relating to Yevney Buketov: "The most typical word for a complete description of the creative work of the writer or the artist, as an important complement, is the investigation" [5]. There is no doubt that Yevney Arystanovich is a great and versatile scientist and writer, he will always remain in our memory as an unsurpassed personality like eminent representatives of Kazakh intelligentsia Chokan Valikhanov, Dmitry Mendeleev, Kanysh Satpayev, Mukhtar Auezov.

Ye.A. Buketov reflected: "I don't know what will happen after me, but if one seed of deed sown by me will bear fruit, I will consider myself a happy person..."

The seeds sown by him yielded abundant fruit. The fruit he could be proud of. His name, his deeds are everlasting. Ye.A.Buketov is our contemporary. The range of interests of Ye.A. Buketov is rather broad. It is hard to say what his main muse was.

It is quite obvious that generations to come will be interested in his spiritual heritage because he often appealed to eternal human values.

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ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЕ И НАУЧНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ В ПИСЬМАХ Е.А.БУКЕТОВА

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Время и пространство во власти Всевышнего, но вот по Его неизъяснимой милости в мире появляются люди, способные в повседневной обыденности увидеть проблеск божественного вдохновения, в рутинности и ложном благополучии узреть и указать путь к иным, более совершенным началам Бытия и, следовательно, к обретению Его милости.

Анализируя книги и письма Е.А.Букетова можно сказать не все стороны жизни еще раскрыты, в особенности педагогические взгляды. Е.А.Букетов денно и ночью трудился на стезе просвещения человечества, думал лишь о счастье своего народа, протягивал руку каждый раз, когда ему грозило низвергнуться в пропасть - это стезя высоких душ, постивших самих себя.

Мурат Журинов в своих воспоминаниях пишет: «Меня покорили простота и скромность известного ученого, его дружеская манера общения с молодыми научными сотрудниками, полное отсутствие высокомерия и снисходительности по отношению к ним». У казахов есть мудрое изречение “Ұлық болсаң кішік бол”, такой человеческий подход позволил ему подготовить 18 докторов наук, 61 кандидата педагогических наук.

Педагогические способности Евнея проявились с 5-го класса, благодаря учителю истории. В “Шесть писем другу” он пишет: «Когда учитель историй Иван Антонович приступал к уроку, даже баловники прекращали своё озорство, умнейшего учителя слушали, впитывали каждое его слово, потому что он говорил что-то новое» [1, с.7]. И я, пишет Евней, в мечтах видел себя учителем, причем непременно учителем историй как Иван Антонович, когда дома готовился к уроку истории, входил в роль Александра Македонского. В целом все мечты сходились к тому, чтобы окончить среднюю школу или педагогический техникум [1, с.67]. Из жизни Евнея Арстановича можно сделать вывод, что профориентационную работу надо начинать со школьной скамьи. Зачастую любовь к педагогической работе прививают учителя ведущие занятия профессионально. Идею ученого поддерживает Аскарбек Кусаинов в книге «Качество образования в мире и в Казахстане» «в лучших системах признано хороших учителей могут воспитать только хорошие учителя, а для этого практикантам нужно учиться непосредственно в классе у опытных наставников» [2, с. 45] В письме другу приводится пример семейного воспитания, когда свекровь Кенжатая успокаивала сноху: «Милая моя, не гневи понапрасну Аллаха». Иногда сноха начинала выражать недовольство мужем: «прекрати, если супруги ладят, счастье им светит. Не перечь мужу, не командуй им - это дурной обычай, угодившая мужу - угодит и всему аулу» [1,с.68]. Одним словом Евней заключает: «О доме судят по тем, кто в нем живет. Его обитатели могут считаться счастливыми в зависимости от того, насколько человечны их отношения. И мы можем считать, что если человек семейный, то он по-человечески живет, а дом его – семейный обитатель». Эти слова актуальны и в наше время.

С малых лет слушая взрослых Алимов, читая Абая, Шакарима, Ауэзова Евней обладал большим кругозором. В жизни ученого, в его делах видел Исар- это поведение которое, во-первых, приносит пользу другому человеку; во-вторых, добровольное участие в благотворительной деятельности и жизнедеятельности только ради Аллаха. В письме пишет: «девять классов закончить тоже неплохо, учиться девять лет подряд из нашего рода никому не удавалось, Всевышний дал тебе разум, и ты неплохо учился. Теперь тебе нужна удача, да поможет Аллах, такое поведение от Аллаха, а не от человека – это такое осознанное поведение, которое категорически не соотносит» или, приписывает Исар, собственной личности или естеству.

В шестнадцать с половиной лет Евней Букетов стал учителем русского языка и литературы в старших классах: «ученики не пропускали ни одного его слова, у него была такая содержательная