



NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV

A Life Story of the First President of Kazakhstan



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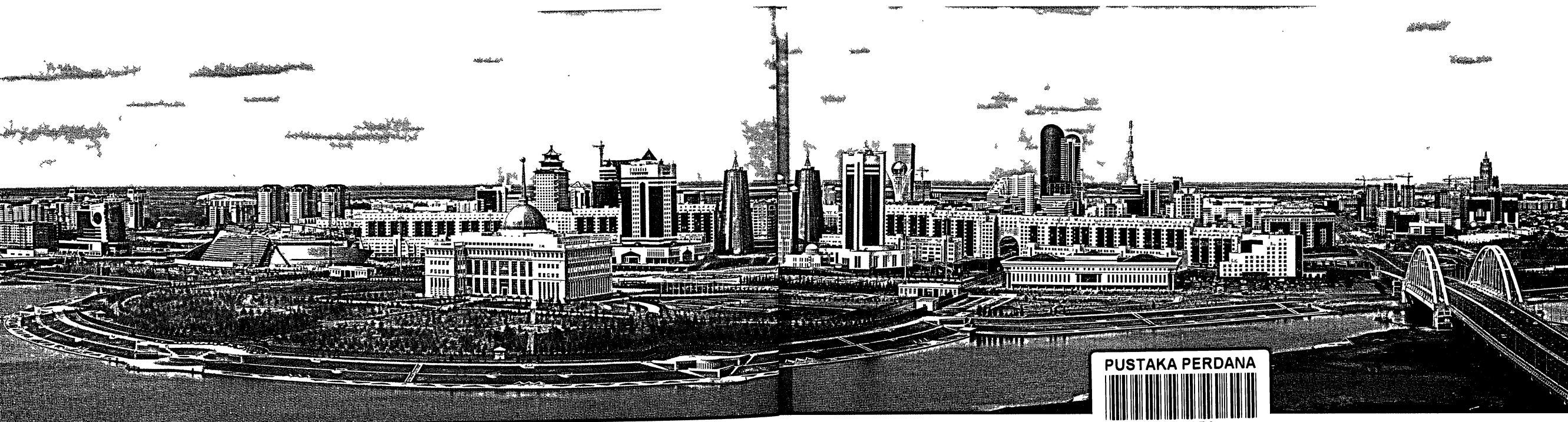


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NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV

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NAZARBAYEV A LIFE STORY

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Preceding pages:

A panoramic view of today's Astana, the capital city of Kazakhstan, conceived and ordained by Nursultan Nazarbayev.

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Contents

Introduction	7
1. The Home Border	8
2. Trial by Fire	28
3. Secretary of the Party Committee	54
4. The Moment of Truth	68
5. Time for Action	80
6. On the Brink of Independence	94
7. Keeping Faith in Tomorrow	112
8. Strategy for Growth	138
9. The Spirit of Astana	156
10. Kazakhstan – The Only Way is Forward	178
11. A Formula for Competitiveness	202
12. Leader	210
Appointments, Honours and Awards	230
Bibliography	241



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This book is the translation of the following work into English:
Nursultan Nazarbayev, Biografia (Nursultan Nazarbayev, Biography)
Astana: Delovoy Mir, 2012, 304 pages.

Introduction

Any history of the evolution of the independent Republic of Kazakhstan is unequivocally linked with the name of its founder and first President – Nursultan Abishuly Nazarbayev.

This book is the first attempt at an official historico-biographical study of the life and governance of N.A. Nazarbayev. It follows his life's journey from a simple rural childhood to national leader.

Most detailed attention is devoted to his political biography, given as a historical reprise of the dramatic and unpredictable events and outcomes that shaped the evolution of Kazakhstan, on the lip of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

A broad range of archive material contributes to this work. This biography is the most dependable documentary source to date on the recent history of Kazakhstan. This, as well as rich photographic and illustrative material, makes the book specially valuable; but most valuable of all are the facsimile copies of personal documents which allow the reader to become immersed in the atmosphere of the events being described. This work is thus aimed at a wide range of readers.



1

The Home Border

In the 1940s Chemolgan was a typical Soviet village, with thirteen streets, divided by the river, no asphalt roads and no street lighting. Cars and tractors were a rarity and people usually traversed the fields by foot, river or horse. In the summer a bridleway came into use, for shepherds leading their flocks from the valley to higher mountain pastures. Of the better-class older houses that had survived the Soviet government's confiscation from the kulaks, there were only ten, the rest merely temporary buildings. There was a space between each dwelling of some 150–200 metres. In the centre of the village was a nucleus of Party buildings, the village council, four state farms, a bakery and a school (D.A. Furmanov, K.E. Voroshilov, May 1st and Enbekshi).

Abish's family.

In the front row from left to right – Bolat (son), Anipa (daughter).

In the second row – Nursultan (son), Alzhan (wife), Abish.

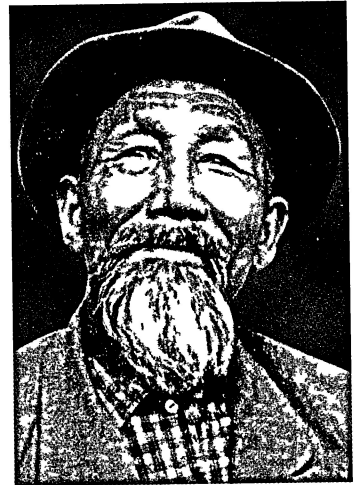
In the third row – Satybaldy (son), Zeynegul (nephew).

Chemolgan was characterized by its mixed population: as well as Kazakhs, it included Kyrgyzs, Tatars, Uzbeks, Uighurs, Dungans and, from the turn of the twentieth century, Russians, Ukrainians and Mordovians. From the 1930s political exiles started to be settled in Kazakhstan, and, over time, many other nationalities of the USSR would migrate to there.

Nursultan's father – Abish Nazarbayev (1898–1971) – was from Koshek branch of Shapyrashty tribe of the Senior Horde. He was the son of the district head and judge, Nazarbay Sapakbayuly, who died in 1901. Following the early loss of his father at the age of eleven, Abish was hired out as a farm labourer to the Nikiforovs, a well-to-do Russian family, where he acquired both a certain hardihood and his first professional skills. Thanks to his industriousness and thirst for knowledge, in contrast to his peers, Abish learnt Russian as well as how to plough, run mills and master shoemaking. He even owned a small horticultural and trade businesses, which was a fairly rare occurrence given his background. Given the limitations of education at the time, Abish was not able to complete his schooling. Like that of many people of his generation, his school environment was primitive and harsh.

Being the head of the family, Abish worked in a variety of jobs when he was young. From 1927–30, he took part in one of the most important projects of the first five year plans of the USSR – the construction of Turksib, the railway network, which links Central Asia and Siberia. From the middle of the 1930s he took a lead role in the creation of the Ushkonyr state farm and after its liquidation in 1939 he joined the D.A. Furmanov collective farm, originally taking charge there of the field team which looked after crops. In 1940, whilst saving cattle and farm property from a fire in one of the winter mountain huts, he suffered burns and injured his arm. Despite his disability he continued to head the field team on the farm.

Nursultan's mother – Alzhan Nazarbayev (1904–77) – was born in the mountain village of Kasyk (now known as Talapty) in the Kordai region of Zhambyl, into the Zhatkanbay family, mullahs of Kaskar origin. She was a clanswoman of Dulat of the Senior Horde. Later, her ties to this religious family led to persecution at the hands of the Soviet authorities. Despite this hardship, Alzhan always kept her cheerful disposition, clearly evidenced in her propensity for practical jokes and spontaneous bursts of song. Throughout her life she was both a happy housewife and employee at the collective farm.



Above:
Abish Nazarbayev.



Below:
Alzhan Nazarbayev.

Opposite top:
Satybaldy Nazarbayev.

Opposite middle:
Anipa Nazarbayev.

Opposite bottom:
Bolat Nazarbayev.



Nursultan's parents met on the Turksib building site, where Abish was appointed as chief of recruitment and Alzhan's family, along with many other immigrants, were rounded up for compulsory work.

Abish and Alzhan married in 1934. The first six years of their marriage were spent childless and so they greeted the birth of a long awaited heir with boundless joy, seeing it as a reward for their love, belief and patience.

According to the customs of their ancestors, the honorary right to name the newborn child fell to the eldest in the family, Grandma Tetebala, who was essentially head of the family after the death of Granddad Nazarbay. Along with Nursultan's parents, she played a big role in her grandson's upbringing.

The infant was baptized by the name Nursultan, which is a combination of the name 'Nur' – from the Arabic for light, radiance, cleanliness. In the Koran 'An-Nur' is one of the ninety-nine names of Allah, and 'Sultan' is from the Arabic for elite ruler, sovereign, aristocrat or lord. Amongst family, friends and contemporaries, the name Nursultan was used in its simple and casual form 'Sultan'.

The widespread custom where grandparents symbolically adopted their grandsons gave boys the hierarchical status of their father's younger brother, meaning that, in interfamily relations, Sultan called his grandmother 'Appa' (mother), his father Abish 'Aga' (elder brother) and his birth mother Alzhan 'Zheneshe' (wife of eldest brother).

After Nursultan, his parents had three further children: his brother Satybaldy (born 1947), his sister Anipa (born 1950) and his brother Bolat (born 1953).

Until the age of five Nursultan never left Ushkonyr, where, as the head of the cattle-breeding brigade, his father herded the state-farm flock. A beautiful place, Ushkonyr is situated at the foothills of the Ili Alatau mountains and considered one of the country's most glorious regions.

All of Nursultan Nazarbayev's ancestors had lived in this area, working in peaceful, creative occupations as cattle-herders and tillers of the earth, or defending the land from hostile intruders with weapons in their hands.

One of his eighth-generation ancestors was a famous infantryman, Karasai Batyr Altynayuli (1589–1671), who actively participated in the Kazakh war liberation from their Jungar conquerors. Ever since, as a sign of respect for Karasai's military prowess, his name has served as a war cry for his Shapyrashty kinsmen.



РОДИНА-МАТЬ ЗОВЕТ!



Nursultan’s grandfather Nazarbay is also firmly stored in people’s memories. He was an active supporter of the transition to a sedentary, non-migratory lifestyle and did a lot to ease the transition of tribesmen into agriculture. Ever since, in these places there remain the names ‘Nazarbay Mill’ and ‘Nazarbay Field’, derived from the work he did.

In Ushkonyr there were three long cabins, in each of which lived ten families, all employed in the management of 5000–6000 cattle. In the same place was the sub-Moscow biomedical factory branch, where workers converted animal blood into serum.

It was here the Nazarbayev family faced ‘The Great Patriotic War’ of 1941–45. The war, affecting every area, did not bypass Abish’s home. In view of his disability, by which he was deemed unfit for military service, he began ensuring – together with others in a similar situation – that the army base had food provisions and agricultural materials. As well as feeding his own family, Abish and Alzhan took it upon themselves to help the families of their relatives, friends and neighbours, whose breadwinners had been called up to army service. The work places of those at the front were filled by women, old men and children, who were obliged to work 12–14 hours a day.

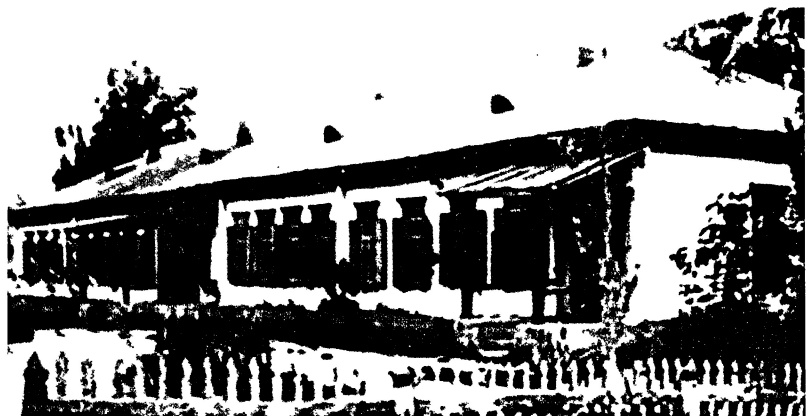
As was the custom of the time in such a social scene, the young Nursultan got his training in sheer hard work, helping his parents, and as he grew older took on an ever bigger role: he cared for the family herd and domestic birds, carried water in buckets, split firewood, shovelled coal and looked after the garden, bringing cleanliness and order to the home. On entering adulthood, he would characterize these years by their deprivation of ‘the black bread of childhood’ (a symbol of beauty and

‘All for the front, all for victory.’ Posters from the time of the ‘Great Patriotic War’ of 1941 to 45, in which the Soviet people ultimately overwhelmed the formidable invader, Nazi Germany.



goodness in life), an impression which melded into his conscience as if on ‘one single winter’s night, hungry and cold’. Yet even as children he and his kin were ingrained with the deep belief in the correctness of their country’s actions, which would result in the countrywide mobilization of their continued spiritual and physical strength.

In the final year of the war, Nursultan reached the age of five, but already he strongly felt affinity with the fate of his homeland. After half a century, he would recall how ‘the first word we heard in our childhood was “Fatherland”, warming our cold hands by the oven in our peasant huts and baking bread for all. A thousand kilometres from our mountain village blazed the fire of the Great Patriotic War. From the front arrived



Above:
Chemolgan Middle School,
named after D.A. Furmanov.

Below:
Kaskelen Kazakh Middle School,
named after Abay (c.1950).



“the black papers”, letters of condolence for the old members of the village, for close and distant relations and even for the young of neighbouring homes who had still not even completed school. The heart-rending cries of mothers. The terror of children. The grief of the parents, having lost their only son ... of children justly compared to guiltless angels, whose mouths spoke their most cherished beliefs. Staring at our grief in the oven’s hearth, we found our role in the war, struggled with the enemy and, repeating what we had heard from our elders, prayed for our homeland.

‘At the end of it all, our pleas were heard, we were victorious. Then, standing by the oven ranges of our farmhouses, as in the memorable month of December 1986 and other critical moments in our life’s story, that glowing hearth and a vivid sense of my homeland melded into my consciousness like a palpable object, each indivisible from the other. On the sky-blue flag of Kazakhstan, with so much history behind its achievement of independence, is depicted the sun – the universal flame. This isn’t only a reflection of the strength of nature and the cosmos – it is the flame in the hearts of our forefathers and of those yet to be born, representing the realization of their dreams.’

The war took the lives of a hundred thousand peasants, and across all the countries of the Soviet Union, more than 20 million people. Of those who survived and returned home from the battlefields, tens of

Above:

‘We, the champs.’ The young Nursultan, one from left.

Below:

Nursultan’s first teacher, T.A. Ismailova.





the bloody fratricidal civil war of 1918–20, the founding of the Soviet authority and the formation of the Soviet Kazakh Republic, Goloshchokin’s ‘Little October’ and the consequences of forcible collectivization and transformation of the Kazakhs to a non-migratory mode of life, resulting in the terrible famine of the 1930s and the mass exodus of the Kazakhs from the confines of the USSR, the Science Power Plant and its deactivation, mass political repression by a totalitarian regime, the deportation of political prisoners to Kazakhstan, the widespread construction of gulags in Kazakhstan, the suppression of the political, ethnocultural and linguistic rights of peoples in their own land to a degree never before endured in history, all played their part in Nursultan Nazarbayev’s emergence into the public arena.

Then and thus had Kazakhstan become a republic of the Soviet Federation, formed in 1922 under the name ‘the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics’ – the USSR.

Kazakhstan’s evolution during the Soviet period had multiple consequences for the Kazakhs. On one side was an attainment of formal

Abay Kaskelen Kazakh Middle School leaving photograph (Nazarbayev, second row, fifth from right).

autonomy with the foundation of a distinct administrative territorial border, large-scale industrialization, the end of illiteracy, the guarantee of public access to free education and medical services, and national construction projects. On the other side ensued huge losses to their ethnographic integrity, a real threat of losing their mother tongue and forgetting their traditions and historical roots, as well as the catastrophic degradation of their ecological surroundings.

In 1948 Nursultan Nazarbayev entered first grade of the Kazakh-Russian middle school named after D.A. Furmanov (since 1999 known as Karasai Batyr School) in the village of Chemolgan, where his first teacher was T.A. Ismailova, teaching him from first to fourth grade.

In the first two grades, young Nursultan lived in his uncle Umbet's house, since his parents' own home was not in Chemolgan at the time. After this period his parents got a house there and finally settled in Chemolgan. With characteristic foresight, Abish bought a home on Podgorni 'beneath the mountains' Street, in the upper part of the village where well-off Russians lived, so that through them Nursultan could master their language.

From this time, his mother engendered an atmosphere around Nursultan encouraging the acquisition of knowledge, strict discipline and the fulfilment of his growing responsibilities. In the hours that Nursultan studied at home, quiet would set in, and the boy's school friends were not usually allowed over to the house before he had finished his homework. After playing with his friends, hungry for knowledge he would often sit by a kerosene lamp into the early hours, seen by his parents as an heroic feat. Only Nursultan was allowed to light a lamp outside of 'study' hours. His parents, due to the hard times in which they grew up, had been unable to get so much as a basic education. They struggled to ensure their son got all that he could out of his small village school.

Not all the local children were able to attend school; some of them, on the very edge of poverty, simply did not have the clothes or shoes. In Kazakh language classes, the number of students only reached between eight and ten. But there was a benefit to this; each pupil received more personal attention from the teacher. During a single day of study the children were tested on five or six subjects, which called for a high degree of diligence in preparing for their homework.

At the Chemolgan school Nursultan's teachers were M. Ikhamberdin and K. Omarov in Kazakh language and literature, T. Sultanbekov in Russian language and literature, S. Mukanov in History, P. Esimova in



Mathematics, Z. Karasayev in Physics, M. Shapenov in biology and N. Shlykov in physical education and ‘military-patriotic’ education.

According to his teachers and peers, learning came easily to Nursultan, and he never had to expend much energy on it. He was very attentive and possessed a perspicacious mind and a good memory, retaining everything he learnt over the years, and hence was bound to be a good student. However, Nursultan himself realized quite early on that one’s natural talents cannot alone lead to deep, firmly established knowledge. Each and every discipline called not so much for mechanical processes of learning as for a form of study that penetrated to the heart of the matter at hand.

Quite early on, a natural inclination towards creativity manifested itself in Nursultan. Under the influence of his grandmother, even at the age of five Nursultan was able to quote a fairly broad range of excerpts from folk tales. Afterwards, as with many of his peers, he was captivated by adventure stories, but the modest village library was not able to meet all he sought. The lad got to read absolutely everything he could lay his hands on. A passion for reading would serve him well in the future, broadening his knowledge and, in time, giving him the ability swiftly and productively to work through large and thematically complex swathes of information.

By the age of twelve, Nursultan was performing on the stringed *dombra* and harmonica to a decent standard, composing Russian and Kazakh songs on them, giving pleasure to his listeners. To pay for his own harmonica, he worked through the summer for his neighbour making him tea and the like. Later, having noticed the pull music had on his son, his father ordered a handmade *dombra* from a local craftsman, which Nursultan mastered under the tutelage of his relative A. Kolzhasaruli. At the same time, Nursultan started to write his own verses and songs, at first derivative and naive, but over the years increasingly original, mature and thoughtful.

Despite relative proximity to the capital, life in Chemolgan suffered the lack of a cultural life like that of the big cities. Long holidays were limited to film-showings, cultural parades and the occasional visits of distinguished literary and artistic figures.

Physical education and sport had a meaningful place in Nursultan’s life. For the boy, having grown up in traditional rural surroundings, these were the national Kazakh sports: *Kazaksha Kures* (a type of wrestling), *Kokpar* (contesting on horseback for a goat carcass), *Baige* (games revolving around racing), *Audaryspak* (a kind of horseback sumo



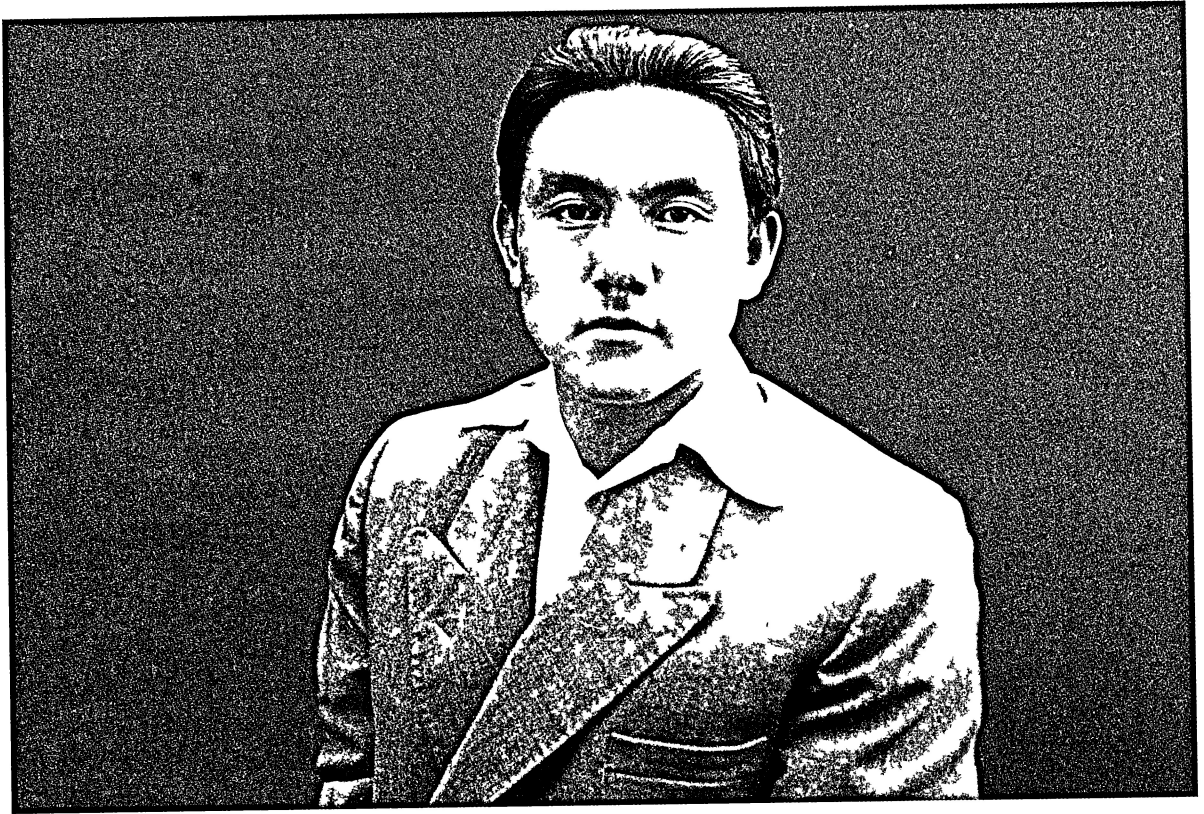
A snapshot of lifelong friends taken on the last day of school (Nazarbayev crouching, centre).

wrestling), Tartypak (a team game on horseback), Asyk (loosely similar to marbles) and the like. Though of gentle disposition, Nursultan delighted in encouraging competition amongst his peers, himself becoming an ardent trainer and strict referee.

Lacking sports equipment, the young boys set up their own chin-up bar, barbell and exercise board and sometimes weighted their legs with boulders or logs. In the winter, students went sledging and built snow towns and, in the summer, bathed in the streams of the clear, rapid mountain river. In the chess club, run by the teacher T. Sultanbekov, the children readily mastered the ins and outs of checkers, chess and the Kazakh national game Togyz-kumalak.

However, most of the time Nursultan, like most of his peers in the village, spent his time on more serious matters, helping his parents with their demanding farm work.

In the summer months his father was always on the cornfields, and his mother on the beetroot acres. Hence, Nursultan took up a separate farming role, one which the Soviet power termed the new 'serf'. There



was little machinery to hand. Farm labouring consisted of extremely taxing physical tasks which paid not so much a living wage as what might be called ‘subsistence pay’. It was subject to strict territorial and social restriction on farmers without passports, a lack of access to many everyday materials and social benefits and services and crassness and opportunism by those in authority regarding welfare of the town and countryside – all tactics which sowed the first seeds of doubt in the justice of the system of state control in the USSR.

With the aim of lessening the crop shortfall, the government allowed farmers to sell surplus goods at market prices as ‘subsidiary agricultural products’. But the little money which Abish and Alzhan gained from selling the crops and vegetables cultivated on the farm plot was not even close to meeting the family’s needs. In 1948 a change in the rationing card system gave the Soviet people some relief and breathed life back into a measure of market economy. However, records show that in these years under the rule of N.S. Khrushchev, opportunism pitched the country from crisis to crisis. The unsustainable stimulation of agricultural production, the sudden hikes in tax and the confiscation of farms triggered a new wave of desolation and a lack of hope for what

On the threshold of adult life.

tomorrow would bring. One bitter episode would burn into Nursultan's mind forever, when, in answer to the introduction of absurd taxes on horticulture in the countryside, his father angrily and sadly ploughed up his favourite garden which he had made with his own hands.

Being the eldest child in the family, attempting to help his parents to swiftly alleviate their poverty and raise his younger brothers and sisters, after graduating from seventh grade Nursultan decided to quit school and go to work. But having listened to all of his son's arguments, the distressed Abish convinced him to release himself from the demands of work and continue his studies. And just in time. Not long before this, in recognition of his punctuality and active social work, Nursultan Nazarbayev had been taken into the first ranks of the Komsomol, the Young Communist League.

In 1957, due to a lack of students, the tenth grade of Chemolgan School was closed, and in order to continue his education, Nursultan and six classmates were forced to transfer to Abay Kaskelen Middle School, situated in the centre of the region – the village of Kaskelen.

The school's students welcomed the new students from Chemolgan, providing them with shelter, food and clothing. However, wanting to ensure the best living and study conditions for Nursultan, and attempting to shield him from the potential influence of wayward classmates, Abish refused the offer of state support. Despite his limited means, he rented a flat for his son.

Teachers and senior members of the village were quick to fall in love with the young arrival from Chemolgan, as he became for them not only the best student and pride of the school but a keen volunteer in his extracurricular and social work, which students took up upon entering the school, and then through his work as secretary of the Komsomol.

The independent thought, intellectual bravery, sharpness of wit and inquisitiveness with which this boy from Chemolgan posed questions to teachers, often plunged not only the young but also senior pedagogues into confusion. Nazarbayev's favourite history teacher, S. Isayev, being both vice-head and Party organizer, remembered that during these years 'The History of the Kazakh SSR' was not taught as a separate discipline but was included on the curriculum of 'The History of the USSR', where just three hours were dedicated to the history of Kazakhstan. One day in class Nursultan posed a question: 'When teaching us the history of the USSR, you speak from the very beginning and in detail about the evolution of the state of Russia, its economic and cultural development, as well as its kings, founders and national heroes. Why then, concerning





the history of Kazakhstan, Kazakh rulers and war heroes, are we forced to gather information not within the walls of the school and not from textbooks, but, in any meaningful form, from family stories, from conversations of the elderly sitting on the walls outside our homes?’

To meet the eyes of the whole class and challenge such a curriculum, in which attention was not allocated specifically to the national republic, could well have been a professional and, more seriously still, an inexcusable political mistake. The teacher held the student back after class and in a long, open conversation, backed him. ‘When they allow us more hours, we will study the history of Kazakhstan in as much detail as possible. In the meantime, come and see me outside classes and I will try to answer whatever questions you wish.’

During staff meetings, teachers often pointed out that when studying new material, Nazarbayev loved to make interdisciplinary links and attested to the soundness of his knowledge, along with his desire to construct a comprehensive, logically consistent and multifaceted worldview.

The ‘young naturalists’ group.
Nazarbayev in the back row.

His teachers were responsible for shaping this talented, disciplined and serious youth, focused beyond his years, and who had a vivid sense of duty and fairness across the gamut of his life, according to A. Bayzhanov (Headmaster), S. Isayev (Deputy Head, History), Z. Abdullina (Russian language and literature), A. Askarov (Biology), G. Beysenbetov (Kazakh Language and Literature), U. Igelmanov and B. Kenzhekeev (Mathematics), Z. Ertaykyzy, R. Kattalov, K. Konkashbayev, R. Sarbasova, A. Sarybayeva and various others. Nursultan held precious memories of all these teachers as well as well as of his classmates, many of whom went on to become distinguished specialists – servicemen, economists, accountants, teachers, metallurgists, civil servants, freight transporters, and engineers.

Active civil involvement, a broad outlook and an irreproachable moral reputation made Nursultan an indisputable leader, evidence of which emerged in his personal bearing. In holiday parades on the festive days of 7 November and 1 May, he was given the honour of being the school standard bearer and marching at the front of the procession.

One revealing example occurred in the years of political rapprochement between the USSR and China and the strengthening of the Soviet-Chinese friendship when as a demonstration of trust he was accorded the right to correspond with a young teacher from No. 5 Middle School in the town of Qigong in China's Sichaun Zhou Xiao Bai Province. Dated 5 November 1957, a letter from a Chinese citizen was initially received by the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League's Central Committee, after which it was sent to V. Kurdin, secretary of Kaskelen district committee of Komsomol, to whom it arrived in February 1958. On the instruction of the editor of the regional newspaper *For Communism*, U. Tastanbekov, and his editorial colleague, they found their Chinese comrade a pen friend, proposing the tenth-grade student Nursultan Nazarbayev. The two letters were published on the pages of the thirtieth edition of the regional newspaper, released 16 March 1958. Later China and the USSR's relationship worsened due to a breakdown in communication and armed border conflicts. This reason alone separated the pen friends.

Approaching graduation from comprehensive school, the school year group spoke out solidly in favour of presenting Nursultan with the gold medal (denoting the highest academic achievement). However, by reason of pedantry and a narrow-minded, bureaucratic regional educational authority, and a superfluous comma in his final composition, the school changed its examination mark for his



composition from 5 for 'excellent' to 4 for 'good'. The result was the all-rounder Nazarbayev being awarded the silver medal. School Director A. Bayzhanov and teacher of Russian language and literature Y. Bayer acted on behalf of the student and contacted the Minister of Education. But the administration was adamant and would not entertain reconsidering what had already been decided. Only rather different circumstances allowed for this: to be awarded the gold medal it seemed one needed to be the offspring of a leading government official. However, Nursultan did not become despondent, because before him lay the enticing and unexplored horizons of a single-minded adult life.

Scientifically inclined education and political propaganda of this period popularized awareness of those in romantic professions such as airline pilots, geologists, captains of ocean-going vessels, engineers, builders, performers of experiments, those who achieved startling records or who made famous discoveries or performed acts of valour. Nursultan had dreamed of undertaking comparable ventures of such pioneering and high-profile male professions, which above all gave such people high social status and good jobs.

Full of honourable thoughts and belief in his own capacity, Nursultan was sent to Alma-Ata, where he applied to the chemistry faculty of the S.M. Kirov Kazakh State University. He passed the entrance exams, but in the end misfortune awaited him; it turned out that, for entry to the faculty, he fell short by one mark.

Nursultan was not able to return to the village and reconcile himself to defeat. Concern for his reputation was not the issue. His personal priorities were clear enough. First of all, he had to honour the expectations of his parents, teachers and neighbours, and next, he needed to vindicate his yen for education. His potential for self-realization in the village had been exhausted. Having hit a barrier he must make his way in life and attain the status of a notable citizen. From that point he focused his existence on this fundamental, ever-present objective.

He became a temporary security guard in a bank, working there for three months. But the aggressive demeanour of such people compared to his own kind, and the hurt he felt to his pride, encouraged the young man to think intently and search for a role more worthy application of his ability.

Hence, in that summer of 1958, in Alma-Ata he sat an entrance exam for the Kiev Institute for Civil Aviation. Passing the competitive selection process at the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic Administration

Opposite:

A page from the Kazakh newspaper *Kytaidan Khat* (16 March 1958) compares letters exchanged between Nazarbayev and a Chinese pen-friend, Zhou Xiao Bai, in support of Chinese-Soviet friendship.

Суреттегі астық өсіретін

Қытайдан хат

Қытай халық республикасы Сычуань провинциясы, Цзыгун қаласындағы 6-ші орта мектептің жас оқушысы Чжоу Бай-Сяо ВЛКСМ Орталық Комитетіне хат жазып, советтік бір жас азаматпен таныстыруын өтініп...

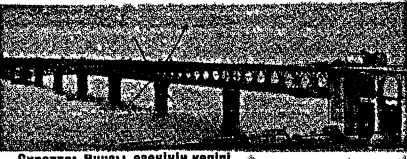
Совет Одағы Бүкілодақтық Лениндік Коммунист Жастар Одағының Орталық Комитетіндегі барлық жолдастарға!

Сәлеметсіздер ме. Ұлы Октябрь социалистік революциясына 40 жыл тоғды. Совет халқы Коммунистік партияның даңшынап басшылығын арқасында өткен 40 жылдақ ішінде адамзаттың аяқын болашағы үшін, бүкіл дүние жүзіндегі бапанды бейбітшілік үшін күресіне отырып, саясатта, экономикада және басқа да салаларында бірінші болып көрсеткен жемістерге жетті.



Суретте: Ишым өзенінің көпірі.

дос жүретінін танысып тұрса екен. Мен осы хатыммен бірге өзімнің тауада түсетін суретімді және Ишым өзенін сабағын көңірді суретін жібердім. Мұнда менің досыма табыс етулерімді сұраймын. Біздің таймыз, өгер-түрпін ортүгі болса да ишым достық сезімі бізді бірастөтіріп отыр. Бұл достықты өмірдің күнін буза аямайды. Маған хатты миша өдреске жазуға болады. Қытай халық Республикасы, Сычуань провинциясы, Цзыгун қаласы, 6-ші орта мектеп Чжоу Бай-сяо. Қытай мен совет халықтарының мызғалмастық достығын жасасын. Сіздердің денсаулықтарыңызға тілектеспін. Қытайлық досыңыз, ЧЖОУ БАЙ-СЯО, 5 ноябрь 1967 жыл.



Суретте: Ишым өзенінің көпірі.

Алыстағы қытайлық досыма

Сәлеметсіз бе. Совет Одағының ВЛКСМ Орталық Комитеті Сіздің өтінішіңізді орындап, Сізбен хат жазып, достық байланыс жасап тұру үшін Сіздің хатыңызға маған жіберілді. Сонымен қатар, мен Сіздің хатыңызды суретіңізді және өзімнің өзімнен салынған көпіріңізді суретін алдым. Сізбен хат жазысып, достық қарым-қатынаста болуға шын жүректен өор қуанышты өкенімді және өзімнің, сіздің арманыңыз—Совет Одағымен жете танысу болса, Сізге қолымаңнан келгеніңізге көмектестіге дәір өкенімді білдіремін. Алдымен, Сіздің хатыңызға жауаптың мұша кешігуіне себепкер мен өзіме өкенімді айтып, көшірмі сұраймын. Мен Қазақ Советтік Социалистік Республикасының Алматы облысы Қаскелең ауданы Қаскелең селосының Абай атындағы орта мектебіндегі Х-классында оқимын. Бірінші кластап бастап, бітірге жетіп өте жақсы оқып келемін. 1966 жылдан бері комсомол қатарындамын. Менің өкінемем осы Қаскелең ауданының Ворошилов атындағы жалғосының мүшесімін. Социализм орнату жолында өрпаса өор табыстарға жетіп отырған Ұлы Қытай халқының қосымолмен жастарымен тығыз бай-

ланыс жасап жете танысу біздің өрдайсымыз үшін өор қуаныш. Ал өзімнің мұндағы ұлосыма үшін отырған мен шөбыр қуалағышыма таны да қайталап айғармын. Біздің советтік Оланымыздағы жастары, сүлгісі Коммунистік партияның өор қамқорлығын өскере отырып, орауықта өз Отанына пайдалы қызметіруге тырысады. Ал мен өртте мектепті бітірген соң жоғары оқу орындарының біріне түсіп, көпестесте коммунизмнің сарқым құрылысының бірі болсам деп өйләймын. Менің Сізге өте көп сұрақтар қойғым келеді, бірақ бір хатқа өнің бәрін сыйдыру мүмкін өмес және бұл хатым тек таныстық хат. Келесі хаттарда бір-бірімізден көп сұрақтарды сұрап білауға толық мүмкіндігіміз болар деп өенеймін. Бұл хатымды өзімнен алдытқымын. Сіздің құрметті оқушының қызметіңізге таныма табыстарға жетуіңізге шын жүректен тілектеспін. Асыға хат күтемін. Советтік досыңыз Назарбаев Нұрсұлтан. Менің адресім: СССР, Қазақ Советтік социалистік республикасы, Алматы облысы, Қаскелең ауданы, Қаскелең селосы, Абай атындағы қазақ орта мектебі, Назарбаев Нұрсұлтан.

САЙЛАУШЫЛАР ҮШІН

Шамалдан станциясы, Станцияның алуандық сайлаушылар жапыласы болды. Оқитұшы К. Райымханов жолдас, «Дүние жүзіндегі өң демократиялық конституция» деген лекция оқыды.

Бұдан соң сайлаушыларға ВЛКСМ-ның 30 жылдығын моткөшіріп көрсеткендері үлкен концерт қойын берді. ВЛКСМ-ның 30 жылдығы атындағы моткөшіріп біртөп оқушылары мен мұғалімдері Жыңғылда рәзәленің темір жолымызға концерт қойға жүріп кетті. М. ҚОЙШЫҒҰЛОВ.

Советтік Қазақстанда

Астық тиегішке тұқым дәрілейтін тетік орнатылды

ОРАЛ. Өткен жылғы көктемде Қраснов бөкөвоида жүгерінің барлық тұқымы—80 мың центнерге жуық тұқым механализация өдінен дәріленген болатын. Мұның үшін арнаулы түрде жабдықталған, 311-407 астық тиегіш пайдаланылды. Астық тиегішті өсірген жылдана шағын ғана бункер орнатылды, ол астық тиегіш

өзегімен жалтастырылып қойылған. Тұқым автомашинаға тиегілен кезде бункердегі ұлы дәрілер аз-азадан тұқымға арнапастырылып құйылып тұрады. Содан кейін бұл дәрі астық тиегіштегі тұқымға теңіз таралды. Осының нәтижесінде тұқымды тиесі және оны бірнеше күнге ұндылып сөкөз 15 мың сом үнемдеді. (ҚазТАП).

Қазақстанның тың жеріне қоныстанушылардың жаңа тобы келді

Ақмола және Қарағанды облыстарының тың жерді аудандарындағы қолхоздары мен совхозларына аяғыр және фералар айларында Белоруссия ССР-нен 200 сомыа көшіп келді. Жаңадан қоныстанушылар ауыл шаруашылығын тәжірибелі қызметшілері. Тың жердегілер жаңадан қоныстанушыларды қуаныш-

пен қарсы алды. Бұл жерлерге соңғы жылдарда келіп орналасқан олардың жерестері мен тұтықандары қоныстанушылардың көлуіне қаттыа қуанды. Жергілікті шаруашылықтар жаңадан келгендерге несие беріп, азық-түлікпен көмек көрсетуде. Мемлекет оларға үй салып, өмір сатып алу үшін ұзақ мерзімді несие беруде.

Жеміс, жидек, жүзім өндіру артты

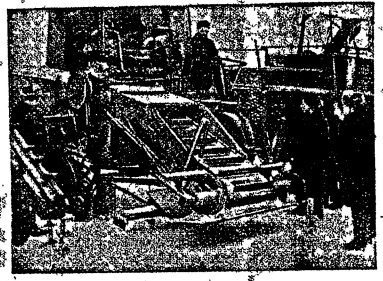
ЖАМБЫЛ. Өткен жылды көктемде облыста төрт жеміс-жүзім совхозы құрылды. Жаңа шаруашылықтар 184 гектар бау және жүзімдік өтті. Көзір бұлардың көлемін ұлғайту жұмысы жүргізілуде. Жаңа шаруашылықтар отырызылған шыбықтарды өздеп өсіре бастады.

Болашақта арпаған жолдарда 1965 жылды жүзімдіктің, баудың және жидектің көлемін 6 мың гектарға дейін жеткізу белгіленген. Жүзімдіктер толық жеміс бөре бастаған кезде 25 мың тоннаға дейін жеміс беретін болады. (ҚазТАП).

Қазақстанның жүн өнеркәсібі

Жамбылда жүнді алағаш рет өндіретін фабрика құрылысында бас корпусының іргесін қалту басталды. Бұл өсіпорның 1961 жылды өнім бөре бастады. Көзір республикада хайыңдалатын жүзінде 70 проценті жуылмаған күнінде Россия Федерациясына және Украина республикасына экспортталып жатыр. Белоруссия фабриканың көзірін өзіне-ақ қалта құрылу және Жамбылдағы жаңа

фабрика жүнді өлдеу мөлшерін республикада өдеуір арттыруға мүмкіндік береді. Жүн өндіретін аудандарға жүнді көп өндіуді қамтамасыз өту үшін Қазақ ССР халық шаруашылығын өркендетудің жетілдірілген жоспарында Қостанай, Оралда арнаулы жаңа фабрикалар салу көзделген. Жүн мақта өндірісі ұлғайтылады. (ҚазТАП).



Оралда селолық тобырлер жасайған напшылардың көрмесі ашылды. Бұл көрмеде Оралдың № 3 мекендік мектепін ұстазының өндірістік оқу мәстері Леонтий Михайлович Горбунчик конструкциясы бойынша жасалған өзінің жетік астық тазартқыш қыбын көрсетілді. Машини оқтақын өзі алып, өзі тазартқанды және автомашинаға өзі тиелді.

Суретте: өсірушілердің өзінің жетік астық тазартқыш қыбынды көріп тұр. Суретті түсірген В. Дедиков (ҚазТАП-ның фотохроникасы).

Редактор У. ҚАСТАНБЕКОВ.

of Civil Aviation and gaining entrance to aviation school, Nursultan returned to his home village with this happy prospect.

Yet unexpectedly, at the family enclave, to which the elder tribes people were also invited, his initiative was not approved of. Those attending were against his departure to a foreign land. Brought up to respect the elder generation, and not inclined to disagree with his elders and wanting not to anger his parents, Nursultan obediently accepted their verdict and after a trip to the capital, collected his documents.

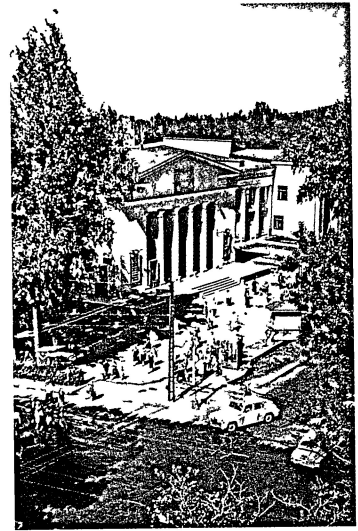
The cruel twists of fortune, and the wild ups and downs which befell Nursultan that single summer, brought him deep spiritual hurt and his first serious awakening. His desire to advance into adulthood honourably, uphold the stability he had grown up with, to gain good employment and, through self-motivation, to become a fully fledged member of society, was ineradicable.

The first iron and steel works in Kazakhstan, and the forerunner of the Karaganda Metallurgical Factory, was the Kazakh Metallurgical Factory built in Temirtau in 1944 on the advice of the USSR State Committee of Defence. On 7 February 1943 it decreed ‘the construction and founding of an iron and steel company’ as an enterprise producing profiled iron and metal sheets. The factory duly fulfilled its brief both during the war and post-war. But it was not able to satisfy the growth of demand in the country for metal. A new and more powerful factory was necessary – for the supply of metal to the industries of Kazakhstan, to the Soviet central, Asia as a whole and to businesses of the European regions of the USSR.

Thus geographically strategic, politico-economic and ideological reasons provided the *raison-d’être* for the installation of a new industrial giant in the centre of Kazakhstan.

Temirtau was seen at the time as a moderately large source of labour among the gigantic construction sites near the manmade lake named Samarkand in the surrounding steppe. No industrial complex existed at that time, but an electrical centre and a first blast furnace were included in the construction project.

Together with other workforce recruits, Nursultan visited the dormitories situated beyond the River Nura in the village of Tokarevka, 14 kilometres from Temirtau. There he lived for two months. At this point the Soviet-Kazakh government took the decision to send a group of home-grown youngsters for recognition at the Soviet Union’s ‘Source of Manpower’ – D.E. Dzerzhinsky Metallurgical Factory in Dnieper, Ukraine. There the No. 8 Main Technical Academy competently



Alma-Ata (photo taken in the 1950s).

managed labour resources on behalf of the USSR Council of Ministers. Thus, in November 1958 Nazarbayev, along with a number of compatriots, was sent to study in Dnieper in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

At college Nursultan, being physically strong and psychologically robust, stood out among the group. There they learned how to be blast furnace attendants. Actively involving himself in education, he started to master comprehensively specialized disciplines, studying building and the principles of blast furnace operation, technical smelting and casting, as well as how to work with technical equipment and machinery. He was blessed with an understanding of theory, picking up professional competencies and skills in daily industrial tasks on the plant. During this period, despite an extremely rigid and strict daily routine whereby students were at work eight to ten hours a day, Nursultan did not forget the lessons learnt from sport, attending combat classes with the trainer L.R. Ezhevsky. The young man did not miss a single lesson, training till drenched in sweat, becoming the regional interdepartmental competitor. After a year, he achieved 'first rank' status.

The establishing in central Kazakhstan of such a giant entity as the Karaganda Metallurgical Factory, and later as the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant, was due to the area's uniquely favourable provision of all the basic components for metalworks. The vicinity had rich deposits of charcoal, steel and manganese ore, limestone and dolomites, including the local iron ore deposits at Atasuskoe, Sokolovs-Sarbaiskoe, Lisakovsk and Kachar, and Karaganda's opencast coal. Their proximity and the reliability of supply of the Karaganda region offered the prospect of long-term exploitation. The basic goods were all in reach. The idea of building a factory in Kazakhstan with full metallurgical capabilities emerged in the 1930s, attributable to the vision of the academic K.I. Satpayev.



2

Trial by Fire

In March 1956 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR decided upon the construction of the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant. In April 1958 the Komsomol Central Committee announced at its eighth Congress that Kazakh Magnitka was a key Komsomol building, and called upon young people to support the project. Thousands of young men and women responded to the call, not just from all corners of the Soviet Union but from other socialist countries such as Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the German Democratic Republic.

Having read about the project in the newspaper *Leninist Change*, Nursultan Nazarbayev decided that he too would make the journey. This time his father did not attempt to talk him out of it. After obtaining his travel ticket from the Komsomol District Committee, by September 1958 he had arrived at Temirtau.

In the volcanic heat of the blast furnace.

Nursultan Nazarbayev, as President of Kazakhstan, has steered his country from relative obscurity as a republic within the Soviet Union to an independent nation playing a major role in Central Asia and indeed, on the global scene.

His personal story has become increasingly bound up with that of his country and its people. And it is an extraordinary story of a child of humble birth rising by natural gifts, courage and imagination to national authority and international respect. It is a story paralleled by the formidable ascendancy, economic success and prosperity of Kazakhstan.

Meanwhile Nazarbayev himself has emerged as a thinker of sagacity on an impressive scale, whose vision reaches beyond the confines of Kazakhstan and far into the future of the global community.

This book charts that story in the form of an illustrated chronological narrative.

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