

G.B. Suleimenova*¹, K.S. Uskembayev¹, A.Zh. Tulegenova²

¹*Astana International University, Astana, Kazakhstan;*

²*Karaganda University of the name of academician E.A. Buketov, Karaganda, Kazakhstan
(E-mail: gulnarazkgu@gmail.com; k.uskembayev@gmail.com)*

Ideological campaigns of the Soviet totalitarianism in the field of science (based on materials of the Western Kazakhstan)

An article focuses on the historical realities that took place in the field of science in 1945-1980. On the one hand, there were successes in the opening the Academy of Sciences and their branches. But, on the other hand, political campaigns began. Lysenkoism forbade the practice of genetics. Bearers of ideas of a “bourgeois-nationalist” nature were found in all regions, including in the west of Kazakhstan. Ideological campaigns in research institutes, higher education institutions, and in groups of creative intelligentsia intensified suspicion, fear, the psychology of obedience and denunciation.

Key words: creative intelligentsia, science, Lysenkoism, ideologization, totalitarianism, psychology of obedience and denunciation.

Introduction

The history of science of the last Stalinist decade is not deprived of the researcher’s attention. This interest is not accidental and is due to several reasons. First, it was the study of the post-war period that proved to be a necessary step for an integral comprehension of the complex development of Soviet historical science. Second, this was the period where the processes that prepared the de-Stalinization matured. Third, the post-war period is the period of the final formation of Soviet science itself. There is another, not least, reason why ideological campaigns deserve the closest attention. The fact is that almost all historians, who later became the pride of Soviet science, a symbol of its achievements and traditions, went through the crucible of campaigns. On the basis of archive data, we presented materials on the impact of political campaigns on the activities of scientists in Western Kazakhstan.

Methodology and research methods

The methodological basis of the article is the basic scientific principles applied to the public life phenomena — objectivity, historicism, determinism, consistency and development; theoretical provisions and fundamental conclusions of major researchers of science problems.

The objectivity of the study was achieved by identifying and studying a wide range of materials, documents, facts expressing the properties and connections of the cognitive object — the problems of cultural development.

The systematic study of scientific life was determined by the fact that the cognitive object is considered as an integral part of culture as a whole, consisting of structural elements that have many connections, common and special among themselves.

The principle of historicism focuses on objective research of the studied period in the field of science in Western Kazakhstan. The historicism principle is connected with the development principle. Development is a dialectical process. The development principle finds its expression in the study of the contradictory nature of the post-war period.

The determinism principle allows to reveal the pattern, the objective conditionality of shifts and changes in the social appearance and practice of the object under study.

The article uses logical, systemic, comparative-historical, statistical and other research methods.

Research results

A major achievement and event in the cultural life of the Republic was the opening of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan on the basis of the Kazakh branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in June 1946.

* Corresponding author’s e-mail: gulnarazkgu@gmail.com

The formation of the national Academy of Sciences testified the fact that numerous cadres of scientists grew up in the Republic, scientific institutions strengthened and expanded. Great assistance in the development of science in the Republic was provided by prominent Russian scientists-academicians S.I. Vavilov, I.P. Bardin, A.M. Pankratov. K.I. Satpayev was elected the first president of the Academy, a prominent scientist and talented organizer of science in Kazakhstan.

Branches of the Academy of Sciences were also established in the Western region of the Republic. Veterinary science was developed especially successfully, because the main type of economy was animal husbandry. In the late 1940s — early 1950s, the West Kazakhstan Research Veterinary Experimental Station of the Institute of Veterinary Medicine of the Kazakh branch of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences worked in Uralsk. Scientists P.I. Ostrovidov, V.S. Anisimov worked on the topics as “Brucellosis infection in camels”, “Studying the degree of susceptibility to anthrax in animals that underwent artificial immunization” and others [1].

On April 4, 1955 the Central Committee of the CPSU issued its resolution “On Improvement of Scientific Work in the Field of Agriculture”. The resolution pointed to “unsatisfactory training of scientific personnel in the economy of agriculture, especially specialists of higher qualification”. There was no agrarian university in the region in the 1950s [2].

In the 1950s the formation of another important node of science began in Guryev. The Institute of Oil and the Institute of Ichthyology and Fisheries were organized in 1956-1958. The main attention in Guryev Oil Institute was given to the problems of intensifying oil production, the study of the physical, technological, chemical properties of oil and oil products [3].

In the 1950s, the development of the natural sciences was influenced by the triumphant Lysenkoism, which caused great harm to science as a whole. This political action against science began with the famous August session of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences (1948) led by academician T.D. Lysenko. The outcome of the session was: “... in biological science there are two opposite directions: one direction is progressive, materialistic, Michurinist..., and the other is reactionary, idealistic, Weismannist (Mendele-Morganian), founded by reactionary biologists Weisman, Mendel, Morgan”. This confrontation was classified as a form of “class struggle” of socialism with capitalism [4]. Special commissions were engaged in the inspection of the biological and agricultural departments of universities. The universities of Aktobe and Guryev were established later in the mid-1950s, therefore, such painful inspections affected the Uralsk Pedagogical Institute. Not only the faculty and department, but also every teacher was investigated. For example, during the inspections, the lecturer Yeremenko was accused of not sufficiently understanding the contradictions between the progressive, Michurinist teaching and the reactionary, Weismanist false teaching [5].

In lectures on the so-called classical Darwinism, candidate of biological sciences A.A. Tsygankov was accused of leaving the erroneous aspects of Darwin's theory (except for the Malthusian errors) without critical analysis, “he did not give at least a brief idea about the solution of the problem by academician T.D. Lysenko”. The main focus of the biological sciences in the 1950s was the propaganda of Michurin biology. The commission sent to the Uralsk Pedagogical Institute pointed out that the employees of the departments of botany, zoology and chemistry did not immediately understand the essence of the decisions of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences session, therefore there were shortcomings in the teaching of biological sciences at the institute: a weak reflection of the teachings of I.V. Michurin and T.D. Lysenko in the courses taught, underestimation of their work... The commission, which verified the teaching of biological disciplines, noted that the restructuring in the teaching of biological disciplines envisaged by the decision of the August session of All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, was essentially not completed [5].

Throughout the years of its existence, the totalitarian system demanded science to follow the Marxist-Leninist dialectical, class and party approach. Even the natural sciences were required to observe “Bolshevik principles”. Associate Professor V.V. Ivanov was accused of the fact that, talking about the transformation of wheat into rye, he did not emphasize that this transformation took place in leaps, revolutionary way. This fact proved that “Associate Professor Ivanov did not sufficiently master the dialectical approach to the consideration of phenomena in nature” [5]. The main outcome of Lysenkoism is that research in the field of genetics and other important sections of general biology has almost ceased. New ideas and major discoveries in chemistry, biology, and physics were declared hostile to materialism.

In the social sciences in the 1950s and 1960s, Stalin's works, whose ideas were perceived as indisputable truths, occupied a leading place in the research and pedagogical practice of social scientists. The history of the Party and the Soviet society continued to be based on the “Short Course of the History of the All-

Union Communist Party (b)". The development of social sciences was monitored by commissions sent to universities. In 1952 such checks found that the lectures of a number of lecturers of the Uralsk Pedagogical Institute "are delivered at a very low ideological and theoretical level". The work plans of the departments were not specific, and most importantly, a number of plans were not based on the decisions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (b) and the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) on ideological issues, which are the methodological foundations of all activities of these departments, every lecturer, the institute as a whole. It was revealed that the lecturer of the Department of Philosophy R. Michel-evich in a number of his lectures did not reveal the role of the party in the socialist revolution. The lecturer N.A. Kobyak was accused of the fact that the lecture "General Review of the USA" was not connected with the report of Comrade Stalin at the XIV Congress of the Communist Party (b) about stabilization of capitalism [6].

Prof. Fremd's lectures on "Oil" turned out to be deeply apolitical and insensitive. The lecture did not show the original "philosophical positions" of the authors of various theories of oil formation, ideological theories on this issue were not criticized. Also the questions about their significance for "formation of dialectic-materialistic worldview" were not touched upon, the regularity of rocks origin was not revealed... According to the qualifications of the Commission members, "such lectures can be successfully delivered in any capitalist country, as they are separated from the Soviet reality" [5].

The situation in science was clearly reflected in the discussions held in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The party leaders took part in the discussions: on philosophy — A.A. Zhdanov, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, who dealt with the ideology, on linguistics and political economy — I.V. Stalin. The very participation of party leaders in the discussions made it impossible to discuss scientific issues freely, as their statements were perceived as guidelines. The state of science has been heavily criticized; partly fair, but unfair assessments of the activities of individual scientists have been made by labeling them. Development campaigns created a nervous environment in university, scientific and creative teams. A number of social scientists, historians, including E.B. Bekmakhanov, were accused of bourgeois nationalism and anti-Soviet propaganda. Professor K.N. Nurpeisov points out that homegrown «superinternationalists» have started a total search for the bearers of bourgeois and nationalist ideas among scientific intelligentsia. Suspicion, fear, psychology of obedience and denunciation grew in scientific-research institutes, universities, the syndrome of 1937-1938 arose [7].

The bearers of "bourgeois-nationalist" ideas were found in the Uralsk Pedagogical Institute. It turned out that nationalist perversions of now "exposed bourgeois nationalists — Bekmakhanov, Dzhumaliev and many others" were not subjected to proper Bolshevik criticism at the Institute. And S.A. Akmurzin as rector and head of the Department of Kazakh Literature "showed political myopia and shortsightedness in exposing Bekmakhanov, Dzhumaliev and others, he did not head the Institute of Criticism". This political campaign began when in December 1950 the article "For Marxist-Leninist coverage of the History of Kazakhstan" was published in "Pravda" and in 1951 the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) adopted a resolution on an article in the newspaper. It turned out that the Kazakh Literature Department, headed by Akmurzin, "did not outline measures to correct mistakes and shortcomings that occurred in its work and the implementation of tasks arising from this article and the Central Committee decision on this issue" [5]. And in connection with this, the ideologization of university science was even more intensified. This decision was followed by a series of persecution of teaching staff.

Lecturer M.M. Tleuzhanov was accused of giving incorrect formulations on the creative work of Murat and Shortambay. They are "reactionary writers", they cannot be placed next to Abai and Altynsarin. Lecturer Tleuzhanov makes "the worst political mistakes". For example, when reading the "The work of Altynsarin" Balkhozha is shown as a defender of the people, in reality Balkhozha was a feudal, ruthlessly exploited people masses, had dozens of slaves and was a well-known and wealthy man. In the views of M.M. Tleuzhanov mood of "low worship" towards the West came to light. When reading the topic "Literary methods", he explains that the term "classicism" borrowed in the XVIII century from France [5].

Eradication of "subservience to foreignism" was attempted at the department of Russian and foreign literature. When analyzing the medieval epics "The Song of Roland", "The Song of Nibelungh", lecturers should have not forgotten about their class character. This concerned E.Z. Litovchenko, who, reviewing the report "Epithets bylins", did not emphasize the anti-folk character of religious motives in bylins [6]. Thus, the creative approach to science, the originality of thinking had to be within the limits of the "permissible".

Scientists engaged in scientific research in linguistics were obliged to use Stalin's work on linguistics as a methodological basis. Lecturers N.M. Malech and K. Kadyrbergenov were accused of not using the work

of the leader “of all times and peoples”. Special requirements were imposed on lecturers of the humanities. The lecturer Mishelevich, in covering the issue of the views of Hegel and Feerbach, “did not emphasised the reactionary and nationalism of their philosophy” [8].

The historians course of thought was followed with special attention. Associate Professor D.O. Medvedev paying special attention to the external course of historical events, “hardly analyzed these events from the standpoint of party rule”. To recall that the most advanced science and culture was Russian, Associate Professor L.M. Stupachenko was remarked that she “bypasses the world-historical significance of advanced Russian science and culture” [8].

Ideologization of totalitarian scientific thought achieved its goal, all scientific researches, discoveries had to have one single methodology — Marxist-Leninist.

But despite political campaigns, the region’s science has evolved. In the 1960s, the Central Research Laboratory (CSL) of “Kazakhstan Oil” Association carried out many important research works for the oil industry, which were mainly of a practical nature. The Emba oil and oil products, the physical properties of oil and gas in reservoir conditions and the condition of the oil and gas mixture at various pressures in the fields Kulsary, Teren-Uzyuk, Karsak, Prorva and others were studied in detail.

The cadres of specialists have grown in the Central Scientific Research Institute. Some of them under the leadership of V.G. Benkovsky made a serious contribution to the study and development of the Emba region and received academic titles. At the same time, scientists experienced certain difficulties in their work: they lacked modern equipment for studying cores and stratal oil, for hydrodynamic research of oil reservoirs. Lack of space hampered the expansion of the work scope [9].

In the 60s of the XX century scientific discoveries made great economic importance. This was the discovery of large oil on Mangyshlak. In 1960, in accordance with the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, the Institute of Geology and Geophysics and the Institute of Chemistry of Petroleum and Natural Salts were created in Guryev on the basis of the Institute of Oil [10].

Geologists, together with biologists of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR and other institutions, organized comprehensive studies of the natural environment at Mangyshlak. These studies were of great importance for the development of the vast mineral resources of the region. State hydrogeological maps of Kazakhstan and forecast maps of artesian basins were compiled, groundwater balances were studied, and sources of water supply were found in many industrial and agricultural areas [11].

The Institute of Chemistry and Natural Salts operated 10 laboratories. They developed questions in the field of studying the properties and transformations of hydrocarbons, petroleum products and some salts important for industry, in the field of synthesis of new effective reagents for drilling flotation and well casing, in the field of studying oil emulsions and oil microelements. In the laboratory of physical chemistry, headed by a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, Professor V.G. Benkovsky, a great work was completed on the synthesis of strong acid and weakly acid ion-exchange materials by chemical processing of any resinous petroleum feedstock (highly resinous oils, fuel oils, cracking residues, bitumens).

In the laboratory of chemistry of inorganic salts, interesting work was carried out to elucidate the composition and properties of light metals. The petrochemical synthesis laboratory has completed a number of important works, undertaken on behalf of the Government of Kazakhstan, on the synthesis of new effective, non-toxic flotation reagents from petroleum raw materials, from hydrolysis and fish processing waste, from reeds, etc. Reagents obtained by chemical processing of non-commercial oil products of the Guryev Oil Refinery have been successfully tested at the largest flotation plants in Kazakhstan and scientific institutions.

The chemistry and gas laboratory carried out a lot of work on oil and gas analysis of Uzen and Zhetybay (Mangyshlak) fields. Studies were carried out on the dewaxing Mangyshlak oil [12].

Physicians worked closely with chemists. Polymers were used to make artificial ribs, joints and tendons. Eye lenses were made from acrylate, parts of cartilage and bones were made from fluoroplast. Thin plastic films replaced damaged eardrums and restored hearing, a plastic tube could replace the esophagus. Plastic heart valve prostheses have been comprehensively tested. Chemicals served as excellent blood substitutes [13].

In 1963, the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR “On measures for the further development of biological science and strengthening its connection with practice” was adopted, which noted that the main problems of biological science are:

- research of biological methods of combating parasites of farm animals and pests of agricultural plants;
- all the achievements of biology for the national economy and medicine were used;
- the links between biological research institutions and production were strengthened;
- the creation of new drugs used as medicinal agents and means of combating diseases and pests of agricultural plants and animals.

In connection with this resolution, biologists of the region together with specialists of collective farms of the Uralsk region conducted scientific research in the field of reproduction of farm animals. In the 1970s, new breeds of sheep were developed, including the Akzhaik breed, which has a high productivity.

Scientists in the fields of biology, genetics and microbiology have made great progress. In the field of veterinary therapy, Efrem Dymco successfully conducted research, whose main scientific works are devoted to the diagnosis and prevention of internal non-communicable diseases of farm animals, the use of biostimulators, microelements and ultrasound in livestock [14].

Yegizbayeva Hadisha Ilyusinovna, doctor of biological sciences, parasitologist, worked successfully in the field of helminthology. She studied the life cycles of bird helminths, developed methods of control of hymenopids of waterfowl [14; 201].

During the height of the “Lysenkoshchina” (Lysenkoism), the scientific activity of S.N. Boev began. The main scientific works in the field of morphology and systematics of helminths. He clarified the classification of the family of lung nematodes; 11 new species of protostrongylids with ontogenesis in some of them; introduced a new doctrine of the species; for the first time in science, a new phenomenon in helminthology — the latency of helminthiasis was noticed. Together with R.S. Schultz the concept of subclinical forms of helminthiasis was introduced; the teachings of K.I. Skryabin on devastation (as applied to helminths) was developed; the teaching of E.I. Pavlovsky about the natural foci of diseases (in relation to helminthiasis and helminthoatropozoonoses) was supplemented. In veterinary practice, measures have been introduced to combat dicticulosis, coenurosis of the brain in sheep [15].

The protection of Kazakhstan’s water bodies from industrial wastewater pollution was the main topic of hygienist F.A. Daulbayev.

For a long time, the director of the Guriev State Agricultural Plant was A.J. Jangaliev, who successfully worked in the field of fruit-growing. He identified prospects of development of horticulture in mountain regions of Kazakhstan, gene fund of fruit forests of the Republic, improved methods of growing fruit plants, made a number of proposals on zoning of their varieties [16].

In the 1950s, Fatiha Dzhumagalieva, doctor of medical sciences, worked in Guriev region. Her scientific works in the field of pharmacology received a calling. The efficacy of drugs from Bunge zizaphore in the treatment of myocardial infarction is shown in the works of the scientist [16].

Among medical scientists of the region special attention should be paid to the scientific activity of doctor of medical sciences, professor, honored worker of sciences of KazSSR R.G. Ilesheva (born in Uralsk). In 1951-1971 she was postgraduate student, assistant, associate professor. Since 1971 Professor of the Department of Psychiatry of the ASMI. She identified the characteristics of mental disorders in older persons, children and adolescents and introduced methods for their diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation, provided clinical classification of deviations in the behaviour of adolescents, recommended measures to organize a psychiatric service in Kazakhstan [14; 223].

An important contribution to the selection and seed production of sugar beet in Kazakhstan was made by Iztelev Abugaliev, the native of the Jangali district of the Uralsk region. He bred and zoned a new hybrid of sugar beet — Kazakh half-hybrid 24, developed and implemented technology of cultivation and harvesting of this crop in the fields of the republic. He took part in the development and implementation of regional rain-fed agriculture systems for Western, Eastern and Southern Kazakhstan [14].

In the 1970s and 1980s the name of Yerdan Azerbayev became known among chemists. He developed and introduced the production technology of vinyl ethers, acetaldehyde, acetic acid and ethylacetate; he found antitumor drugs — glyphosate and its analogues; created plant growth stimulants — akpinol and phosphinol, used in agriculture.

Schmidt Aytaliev was an outstanding scientist in the field of rock mechanics and underground structures. For a long time he headed the Western Regional Branch of the National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan. Over time, the branch should become a training and industrial corporation with no analogues in the academic system [16].

The discovery of several deposits in Altai, on the basis of which the ore-processing plant operates, Kazakh science owes Zharkyn Aitaliev, whose activity began in Western Kazakhstan.

Conclusion

Thus, there have been notable successes in the development of science in the region over 1945-1980. A large scientific center was the city of Guryev. The Institute of Oil and the Institute of Ichthyology were established there. The Institute of Chemistry of Petroleum and Natural Salts operated. Research was carried out in the field of geology, chemistry, genetics, biology, medicine, animal and plant breeding, petrochemistry and other branches of science. It should also be noted that the political campaigns and discussions of the 1950-1960s touched upon the science of the region. These "investigations" affected the lives of well-known scientists K. Dzhumaliev, A. Zhubanov, as well as young scientists of the region — V.V. Ivanov, M.V. Fremd, A.A. Tsygankov and others. University science developed. Successful exploration in the geology of the region led to the discovery of oil at Mangyshlak. Research was conducted in the social and human sciences. The humanities were completely ideologized.

Recommendations

The study of the history of science of the Soviet period is relevant. Theoretical and methodological achievements on this problem should form the basis for the development of the history of Soviet science in Russian historiography. These materials can be used for educational courses on the History of the Republic of Kazakhstan, scientific research and projects on the problems of historical science in Kazakhstan.

References

- 1 Государственный архив Западно-Казахстанской области (далее — ГА ЗКО). — Ф. 850. — Оп. 9. — Д. 454. — Л. 2.
- 2 КПСС о культуре, просвещении и науке. — М.: Политиздат, 1963. — 486 с.
- 3 Аханов Ж. Наука Советского Казахстана в условиях развитого социализма. (Из истории деятельности Академии наук Казахской ССР (1959–1970 гг.)) / Ж. Аханов. — Алма-Ата, 1982. — 204 с.
- 4 Гуревич Л.Я. Интеллигенция Казахстана и политика тоталитарного государства в сфере науки и высшего образования (1946–1985 гг.): дис. ... д-ра ист. наук / Л.Я. Гуревич. — Алматы, 1993. — 476 с.
- 5 ГА ЗКО. — Ф. 37. — Оп. 21. — Д. 441. — Л. 131–144; 146.
- 6 ГА ЗКО. — Ф. 37. — Оп. 21. — Д. 441. — Л. 8, 9; 17, 18; 85–87.
- 7 Нурпеисов К.Н. История одного «дела»: сб.ст. / К.Н. Нурпеисов // История Казахстана: Белые пятна. — Алма-Ата: Казахстан, 1991. — С. 40.
- 8 ГА ЗКО. — Ф. 37. — Оп. 22. — Д. 2. — Л. 106; 113; 4–6.
- 9 Прикаспийская коммуна. — 1963. — 15 февр. — С. 2.
- 10 Архив Президента РК. — Ф. 708. — Оп. 2. — Д. 14. — Л. 82.
- 11 Наука вступает в пятилетку // Прикаспийская коммуна. — 1966. — 2 февр. — С. 3.
- 12 Дризо Е.А. В ногу с жизнью / Е.А. Дризо // Прикаспийская коммуна. — 1966. — 1 июня. — С. 2.
- 13 Медики и химики // Прикаспийская коммуна. — 1966. — 4 авг. — С. 4.
- 14 Казахская ССР: Краткая энцикл. — Алма-Ата, 1989. — 500 с.
- 15 Бржевский. В. Ученый из Уралья / В. Бржевский // Приуралье. — 2020. — 11 сент. — С. 4.
- 16 Государственный архив Атырауской области. — Ф. 1. — Оп. 5. — Д. 9. — Л. 8.

Г.Б. Сүлейменова, Қ.С. Өскембаев, А.Ж. Тулегенова

Кеңес тоталитаризмінің ғылым саласындағы идеологиялық науқандары (Батыс Қазақстан құжаттары бойынша)

Мақала 1945-1980 жылдар аралығындағы ғылым саласында орын алған тарихи шындыққа арналған. Бір жағынан, Ғылым академиясы мен оның филиалдарының ашылуы үлкен жетістік болды, екінші жағынан, осы кезде саяси науқандар басталды. «Лысенкоцинге» генетиканы зерттеуге тыйым салды. «Буржуазиялық-ұлтшылдық» сипатындағы идеялардың тасымалдаушылары барлық өңірлерде, соның ішінде Қазақстанның батысынан да табылды. Ендеше бұл мақала сол уақыттағы ғылымның дамуына дағдарыс әкелген саяси кампаниялардың нәтижелерін айқындайды. Мемлекеттендірілген ғылым саласы да сол заманда толығымен идеологияландырылды. Ғылыми-зерттеу институттарында, жоғары оқу орындарында, пығармашылық зиялы қауым арасында, ұжымдарда идеологиялық науқандар күдік пен

қорқынышты, психологиялық тәуелділік пен бірін-бірі айыптап, сатып кетуі күнделікті өмірдің дағдысына айналды.

Кілт сөздер: интеллигенция, ғылым, лысенковщина, идеологизация, тоталитаризм.

Г.Б. Сулейменова, К.С. Ускембаев, А.Ж. Тулегенова

Идеологические кампании советского тоталитаризма в области науки (на материалах из Западного Казахстана)

Статья посвящена историческим реалиям, которые происходили в области науки в период с 1945 по 1980 гг. С одной стороны, были успехи, выразившиеся в открытии Академии наук и их филиалов, с другой — начались политические кампании. «Лысенковщина» запрещала заниматься генетикой. Носители идей «буржуазно-националистического» характера были найдены во всех регионах, в том числе и на западе Казахстана. Идеологические кампании в научно-исследовательских институтах, вузах, в коллективах творческой интеллигенции усилили подозрительность, страх, развили психологию покорности и доноительства.

Ключевые слова: творческая интеллигенция, наука, «лысенковщина», идеологизация, тоталитаризм, психология покорности и доноительства.

References

- 1 Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Zapadno-Kazakhstanskoi oblasti [State Archive of West Kazakhstan Region]. — F. 850. — Op. 9. — D. 454. — L. 2 [in Russian].
- 2 (1963). KPSS o kulture, prosveshchenii i nauke [CPSU about culture, enlightenment and science]. M.: Politizdat [in Russian].
- 3 Akhanov, Zh. (1982). Nauka Sovetskogo Kazakhstana v usloviakh razvitogo sotsializma. (Iz istorii deiatel'nosti Akademii nauk Kazakhskoi SSR (1959–1970 gg.)) [Science in Soviet Kazakhstan in terms of developed socialism. (From the history of the Academy of Sciences of Kazakh SSR (1959-1970 years))]. Alma-Ata [in Russian].
- 4 Gurevich, L.Ya. (1993). Intelligentsiia Kazakhstana i politika totalitarnogo gosudarstva v sfere nauki i vysshego obrazovaniia (1946–1985 gg.) [The intellectuals of Kazakhstan and the policy of totalitarian state in the field of science and higher education (1946-1985 years)]. *Extended abstract of Doctor's thesis*. Almaty [in Russian].
- 5 GA ZKO [State Archive of West Kazakhstan Region]. — F. 37. — Op. 21. — D. 441. — L. 131–144; 146 [in Russian].
- 6 GA ZKO [State Archive of West Kazakhstan Region]. — F. 37. — Op. 21. — D. 441. — L. 8, 9; 17, 18; 85–87 [in Russian].
- 7 Nurpeisov, K.N. (1991). Istoriia odnogo “dela”: sbornik statei. Istoriia Kazakhstana: Belye piatna [Collection of articles. History of Kazakhstan: white spots]. Alma-Ata: Kazakhstan [in Russian].
- 8 GA ZKO [State Archive of West Kazakhstan Region]. — F. 37. — Op. 22. — D. 2. — L. 106; 113; 4–6 [in Russian].
- 9 (1963). Prikaspiiskaia kommuna [Caspian commune]. 15 fevralia [in Russian].
- 10 Arkhiv Prezidenta RK [Archive of the President of Republic of Kazakhstan]. — F. 708. — Op. 2. — D. 14. — L. 82 [in Russian].
- 11 (1966). Nauka vstupael v piatiletku [Science enters the five-year plan.]. *Prikaspiiskaia kommuna — Caspian commune*, 2 fevralia [in Russian].
- 12 Drizo, E.A. (1966). V nogu s zhizniu [Keeping up with life]. *Prikaspiiskaia kommuna — Caspian commune*, 1 iunია [in Russian].
- 13 Mediki i khimiki (1966). [Doctors and chemists]. *Prikaspiiskaia kommuna — Caspian commune*, 4 avgusta [in Russian].
- 14 Kazakhskaiia SSR: Kratkaia entsiklopediia (1989). [Kazakh SSR. Brief encyclopedia]. Alma-Ata [in Russian].
- 15 Brzhevskii, V. (2020). Uchenyi iz Uralska [Scientist from Uralsk]. Priurale, 1 sentiabria [in Russian].
- 16 Gosudarstvennyi arkhiv Atyrauskoi oblasti [State Archive of Atyrau region]. — F. 1. — Op. 5. — D. 9. — L. 8 [in Russian].