

1937 год:

РУССКОЯЗЫЧНЫЕ КОРЕЙЦЫ —
ПРОШЛОЕ, НАСТОЯЩЕЕ И БУДУЩЕЕ

1937년

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Рецензенты: доктор исторических наук, профессор А. М. Гонов
доктор исторических наук, профессор Э. Б. Ершова

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1937년 고려인 - 과거, 현재, 미래
Сборник материалов Международного симпозиума, посвященного 80-летней годовщине принудительного переселения корейцев с Дальнего Востока в Центральную Азию (15–17 сентября 2017 г., Владивосток–Уссурийск)
1937년 극동에서 중앙아시아로 강제이주 80주년 기념 국제 학술회의

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В настоящий сборник включены доклады участников Международного симпозиума, состоявшегося 15–17 сентября 2017 г. (Владивосток–Уссурийск) и посвященного 80-летней годовщине принудительного переселения корейцев с территории Дальнего Востока в Центральную Азию. В представленных материалах рассмотрены процессы осуществления национальной государственной политики в отношении этнических меньшинств как на Дальнем Востоке, так и в Центральной Азии, показана динамика социокультурных изменений в русскоязычном сообществе в странах СНГ в течение 80 лет после принудительного переселения советских корейцев, предпринята попытка переосмысления трагических страниц истории Советского Союза. На богатом материале рассмотрены проблемы адаптации и ассимиляции корейцев, роль и место советских корейцев в социально-экономической и культурной жизни на новых местах обитания. Обращено внимание на изучение в вузах России, стран СНГ, Республики Корея и КНР проблемы принудительного переселения в целом. Статьи публикуются с переводом на английский и корейский языки.

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KOREAN INTELLECTUALS OF KAZAKHSTAN
IN SCIENCE AND CULTURE
(80TH ANNIVERSARY OF RESIDENCE
IN KAZAKHSTAN)

Abstract. In the article, the author emphasizes that the creative activity of Koreans is directly connected with the development of Kazakhstan. Koreans, despite the moral humiliation and "pale" in the resettlement, sought to attain high levels of education. In the 1940s and 1950s, a large influx of Korean youth to the universities of the Kazakh republic and the Soviet Union was taking place. Those successfully graduating from universities began to enter postgraduate study, then entered doctoral studies. There has existed a great desire for knowledge, especially in the sciences among Koreans from ancient times. The result was the emergence of the scientific potential of the Korean diaspora; hundreds of talented and highly qualified specialists made significant contributions to the sciences in Kazakhstan. Today, when the Korean diaspora has already lived on the land of the Kazakhs for 80 years, one can proudly say that the Korean intelligentsia, on an equal footing with other peoples, is successfully working for the benefit of their Motherland. About 500 Doctoral and Candidates of Sciences work creatively in universities, as well as academic and research institutes.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, Koreans in science and technology,

For 80 years Koreans have lived in Kazakhstan, and currently number around 110,000, or 0.6% of the total population. Despite this small proportion of the population, and an historically short period of residence in the country, they have a significant impact on all aspects of society and the state. They fully enjoy the rights and freedoms presented to them by the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and successfully realize their civil potential in scientific, cultural, and social spheres.

One of the traditions, which largely determines the resilience of the nation, was a sort of "cult of knowledge" established and cultivated for centuries, which became a Korean national trait. Despite the incredible trials that fell on the forcibly deported Far Eastern Korean settlers by the Stalinist regime, from the initial days of their sojourn in the Kazakh land, they sought to obtain a good education.

Today, Koreans occupy leading positions in higher education throughout the republic. The number of people with higher education is above twice the average national average. If the number of people with higher education is 100 people per 1000 people in Kazakhstan at the age of 15 and older, then this figure is equal to 262 for Koreans (according to the data of the All-Union Census of 1999). The number of Koreans who have academic degrees of doctoral and candidates of sciences exceeds 500 people, or five people per one thousand of the Korean population of the republic, which in itself is a good indicator even on the global level [1].

At the same time, it should be taken into account that until 1953 — the time for the rehabilitation of Koreans from the Far East — the process of admission of Korean young people to universities was hampered by restrictions on movement across the republic boundaries and permitted place of residence. The first generation, whose formation in the Kazakh society was in the military and post-war years, managed to occupy a worthy place in its structure. Organizational abilities and high qualifications of specialists

such as organizers of production. Many became 'Laureates of State' and 'Lenin Prize' recipients; more than 150 Koreans received the title of 'Honored Workers' of industry, agriculture, and construction, as well as other sectors of the economy. Sixty-eight Koreans were awarded the high title of 'Hero of Socialist Labor'.

The Korean intellectual elite in Kazakhstan began to form from the very moment when forcible resettlement began in this region. It is relatively young, forming in the 1920s-1930s in the Russian Far East, and intensively developing during the 1940-1950s in Kazakhstan.

A distinguishing feature of the Korean intelligentsia is that it has undergone a number of disasters during its formation and development. The formation began literally from scratch. The history of the Koreans of the former Soviet Union (USSR) begins in the middle of the nineteenth century, when they illegally began to develop Russian lands in the Far East. The first settlers from the Korean peninsula were mostly represented by the peasantry and small craftsmen — commoners, illiterate. In this case, education could not emerge.

An important role in the development and formation of the national elite was played by the opening in 1931 in Vladivostok of a state Korean pedagogical institute with several faculties. Teaching was conducted in native Korean. In 1934 the first graduation took place; 217 qualified specialists laid the foundation of the present Korean intelligentsia.

What is the Korean intelligentsia today, at the beginning of the 21st century? From the height of the current state of culture and social life, the initial boundaries from which the spiritual and scientific development of the Koreans in Kazakhstan and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) as a whole began to be particularly contrasted. Koreans have become a nation of solid literacy, occupying leading positions in higher education throughout the country.

If the first stage in the history of the formation of the Korean

information, at present it has developed into a qualitative state. It is difficult to find a branch — whether scientific, university, cultural, creative — where the Koreans do not work. Among them you can meet academicians, doctors and candidates of sciences, professors, writers, poets, artists, and many others.

It should be noted that despite the difficulties of new trends in the market economy, the creative and scientific intelligentsia fulfills the functions of the nation's elite; actively participating in the modernization and reform of the country. It is natural. In the period of the transformations that have begun in Kazakhstan, the intelligentsia succeeded in destroying the obsolete, awakening the national identity, and overcoming social and national indifference.

With the collapse of the USSR, the public situation in Kazakhstan has radically changed. At present, this is a completely different country with its developed economy, as well as cultural, spiritual, and moral values. Faced with new post-Soviet realities, the Korean intelligentsia is experiencing difficult times.

The current economic and political reality contributes to these difficulties. With independence, Kazakhstan is on the way to a new civilized society. There is a process of modernization of social life, a search for new ways of future development of the republic, striving to solve the task of transforming the traditional (pre-industrialized) society and its transition to the modern and the global.

As we know, in the pre-reform period, the Korean intelligentsia was basically an internally unified social group of the diaspora. Traditionally, the Koreans regarded the intelligentsia as a carrier of high spirituality and morality, and in elevated, respected status within society.

The Korean intelligentsia engaged in entrepreneurship are young and dynamic. Most have technical and humanitarian education, experience in scientific and university institutions, the most educated stratum of society. The intelligentsia engaged in its own business consists of various groups, each of which has a definite place in the complex structure of business. The social stratum of

ers who themselves manage their own business — financial groups, firms, banks, and there is also a large group of people who have their own business — but combine it with work in state structures, many of them hold scientific degrees and titles.

Proceeding into a discussion of power, at the present stage of Kazakhstanian modernization, as a result of the transformation of power relations, there has been a change in the political elite. A new ruling stratum has come to power. Along with the representatives of the former nomenclature, first, its second and then the third “echelon”, with representatives of business, especially the large one, in the upper Kazakh stratum the intelligentsia delegated leaders from its midst. Although in previous years the intelligentsia, in particular scientists, were part of the *nomenklatura* elite, but their presence here was often of a decorative nature.

Representatives of Korean intellectual labor, specifically scientists with erudition, high culture and professionalism, undoubtedly exert some positive influence on the revival of the Korean diaspora. Although it should be recognized that a large part of the Korean intelligentsia, which has become part of the power elite, has not mastered the knowledge of the Korean language. But this does not prevent them from being patriots of their diaspora.

As already noted, the Korean intelligentsia directly linking itself to the authorities, especially social scientists. Many scientists are involved in politics as scientific advisers, proxies in the election campaign, et cetera. Consider doctor of jurisprudence Professor Kim Vladimir Alexandrovich as an example: a member of the Commission for the investigation of the December events in Alma-Ata in 1986, deputy chairman of the commission to identify violations of the rule of law in Kazakhstan in the 1920s and 1930s. Kim V. A. Is one of the main developers of the draft Basic Law — the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1995.

Doctor of Philosophy, Professor Khan Gury Borisovich was once a member of the Supreme Disciplinary Council under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan — was a trustee of the can-

didate for the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev. Khan G. B. The first president of the Republican Association of Korean Cultural Centers of Kazakhstan, was vice-president of the All-Union Association of Soviet Koreans.

Director of the Korean Republican Academic Theater of Musical Comedy, Lyubov Avgustovna successfully combined with the duty of the Vice-Chairman of the Assemblies of the People of Kazakhstan in 2015 (Chairman NA Nazarbayev)

Scientists Kim VA, Khan GB And director Ni. L. A. Participating in the development and adoption of managerial decisions, but remained for their professional purpose by the intelligentsia, they subordinate research problems directly to political priorities.

Among the Korean scientific intelligentsia, included in the power structures, there are people who worked and work in the upper echelon of power. Here we will mention Kim Illyukovich Doctor of Economics, professor and former Minister of Finance of Kazakhstan. At one time, by order of the Council of Ministers of the USSR from December 1978 to January 1980, he was in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He was a member of the Governmental Commission of the country to compile the first five-year state plan for the development of the national economy as the senior financial adviser.

These renown Koreans help the diaspora develop political culture, raise the intellectual level, prove that politics, state activity and morality are fully compatible. The results of the sociological survey make it possible to assert that for most Korean intellectuals, it is not politics nor participation in various political processes occurring in the country, but simple universal values closely associated with everyday life that are important.

One of the priority sciences among public disciplines is the economy. In this branch it is possible to allocate the doctor of economic sciences, professor Shim Pavl Semenovich. For many years, he acted as head of the scientific team of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, ameliorated problems of efficiency and concentration of industrial production

its restructuring in the transition to a market economy, and the use of material resources.

It is gratifying to note that in the academic world there are many Koreans of a young age who took the baton of the older generation of social scientists. Among them are doctors of philosophy, Professor Kim Oleg Gavrilovich, doctors of historical sciences, Professors Kang Georgiy Vasilyevich and Kim German Nikolayevich, doctor of pedagogical sciences, Professor Khan Natalia Nikolaevna, doctor of philology, Professor Pak Nelli Sergeevna. Their research on the problems of the Koreans of Kazakhstan, the CIS, and the Korean diaspora community are of great importance in global Korean studies.

Other scientists of Korea achieved the highest results in the fields of physics, mathematics, geology, chemistry, medicine, and natural sciences. The patriarch in the study on problems of mathematics deservedly is Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences and a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Professor RK Kim Yengvan Insugovich (1911–1994). A great place in his work was occupied by the problems of heat conduction for parabolic equations and systems with discontinuous coefficients of the Stefan problem, describing the phase transformations of matter. Pak Ivan Timofeevich is a doctor of technical sciences, professor, Honored Worker of Science of the RK, and specialist in the field of computer technology and its applications. He obtained major results in the theory of computer calculations, in the construction of arithmetic self-correcting codes, in the development of the application of computer arithmetic for digital signal processing.

The Korean diaspora is proud of scientific geologists who have made a significant contribution to regional geology, the geology of ore and non-ore deposits, the geology of oil and gas fields, and the method of exploration of deposits. Their names are widely known not only in Kazakhstan, but also in other republics of the former Union. Among them, Li Vitali Gavrilovich, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, Professor, laureate of the State Prizes

of the USSR and the Kazakh SSR. He is the pioneer of the Sayaksky copper deposit, cobalt, molybdenum, and gold. Korean geologists have made a weighty Contribution to the development of the geological industry of Kazakhstan, which is one of the priority directions of the national economy. These include Doctor of Technical Sciences Tsai Damir Tersynovich, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences Kim Konstantin Ivanovich, Shegai Genady Ignatievich, Lee Alexander Bonovich and others.

Widely known scientists in the republic are miners, whose names are included in the Gold Book of Honor of Kazakhstan. Under their leadership, hundreds of highly qualified specialists in the field of mining were trained. One of them is Kim Olgerd Vasilievich, Doctor of Technical Sciences, expert specialist in the underground mining of coal deposits associated with technology and the means of the complex problem of mining coal seams without the constant presence of people in the bottom-hole.

The achievements in the mining science of the republic are closely related to the Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor Tsoy Samen Viktorovich, who formulated the theory of ventilation networks and controls that are applied in mines. Mining scientists Kovon Sergey Syn-Gouvich, Yun Ruslan Borisovich, Tsoi Nikolai Dmitrievich, Ten Nikolay Alexandrovich, Tsai Lev Alexandrovich, Kim Moses Fedorovich and others made a significant contribution to the development of the mining business of the republic.

Prominent places are occupied by learned Koreans in the chemical-technological industry, as well. In this system, a large research complex was carried out under the guidance of Academician NAN Leonid Pavlovich. He was one of the first in the country to tackle the problems of hydro-alkali processing of low-quality alumina-containing materials, primarily high-silica bauxites. He proposed and developed new technological schemes for effective ways of obtaining alumina from poor ores. The creation and industrial development of a new method 'The processing of low-quality bauxite' in attributed to Academician Nee L. P. In 1980 he was awarded the USSR State Prize in the field of science and technology.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, valuable contributions in the field of chemistry were made by the young laureate of the State Prize of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Doctor of Chemical Sciences Yu Valentina Konstantinovna. She is one of the authors of the anesthetic "Prosidol", included in the official publications of the International Register of Medicines.

Widely known in the country is the work of the laureate of the State Prize of the Kazakh SSR in the field of science and technology, Doctor of Technical Sciences Tzhai Alexander Alekseevich. He is a specialist in the field of electro-membrane technology with leading theoretical and practical experience in the creation of desalination electroanalysis equipment. He participated with his opening in many international conferences and symposia in Germany, China, and the Republic of Korea, as well as countries of the Arab region and the CIS. Together with scientists from Novosibirsk, he performed a series of works in the field of separation of solutions of electrolytes, which are of great interest to the oil and nuclear power industries.

Significant contributions to the sciences in Kazakhstan were made by Koreans educated in medicine. Distinctions belong to Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor Tsoi Igor Gilenovich, Director of the Institute of Nutrition, laureate of the State Prize of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and a dynasty of the Tsoi name: Tsoi Gilen Vasilievich and his sons Igor Gilenovich and Oleg Gilenovich. All are doctors of medical sciences, and Tsoi G. V.'s wife Natalia Ivanovna is an Honored Doctor of the RK, a Chevalier of the Order of Lenin. Tsoi Oleg Gilenovich works as the director of the scientific and clinical center and the pro-rector of the Medina Academy in the city of Astana.

Among Koreans, medicine is the most prestigious profession, more than ten doctors and about eighty candidates of sciences are represented in this specialty. Today it is possible to allocate the doctor of medical sciences, professor and Hero of Labor Pjaj Jury Vladimirovicha leads the Institute of Cardiology Return, the most expensive for a person's health. We will only mention some repre-

sentatives of this remarkable profession: Nigay Grigory Andreevich, Imambayeva (Tyugay) Tatyana Mikhailovna, Ohay Elena Aleksandrovna, Kim Orumbet Mefodieievich, An Felix Granitovich, Ten Olga Denisovna Ten, Vladimir Stepanovich Egay and many others.

The profession of the scientist of agriculture firmly holds one of the leading places among Koreans. It is in this industry that the Koreans have received the most awards of the State Prize of the USSR and the Kazakh SSR. It is necessary to remember once again the noble rice grower Kim Man Sam, who in 1947 became the first Korean to be awarded the State Prize of the USSR, and the current generation continues this honored tradition.

The highest regards are reserved for the doctor of agricultural sciences, the honored worker of science of Kazakhstan, the laureate of the State premium of the USSR Pak David Nikolaevich. He developed the scientific foundations for the creation of the Alatau breed of cattle, the transformation of breeds; taking into account the changing socio-economic factors.

Doctor of agricultural sciences, professor, and laureate of the State Prize of the USSR, the honored zootechnician of Kazakhstan Tsoi Lavrenti Ivanovich performed a number of large-scale studies in the field of sheep husbandry — specifically participating in the breeding of fine-wooled sheep, the South Kazakhstan merino. The doctor of agricultural sciences Pak Nikolay Aleksandrovich has produced a new high-yielding grade of rice 'pak-li', known for high rice yields in the country. He was awarded orders and medals of the RK.

A great contribution to agriculture has also been made by biologists Pak Semyon Mikhailovich, Khvan Mikhail Vasilievich, Tszyu Viktoria Lvovna, Li Anatoly Vladimirovich, Khi Nadezhda Terentyevna, Kim Fridrih Nikolaevich, Li Tamara Yensuyevna and many others. Their collective achievements in the field of biology are known not only in the republic, but far beyond.

The Korean diaspora is also engaged in other fields of science, such as pedagogy, philology, philosophy, and jurisprudence. In all these branches the doctors and candidates of sciences work successfully and fruitfully.

The development of the national spiritual culture of the Koreans of Kazakhstan took place under difficult conditions. Despite considerable damage during the years of deportation, the Koreans managed to preserve their national spirituality. The first carriers of national culture were able to pass the baton of continuity to their younger generation. Currently, this relay is borne by ensuing generations — currently the sixth — of Koreans. At the core always lay progressive traditions, without losing national coloring and consolidation with other peoples living in the republic.

As you know, the culture of each nation is its most valuable asset. High labor productivity, possession of modern technology, and high-end digital products. Production of high-tech products — how can you achieve this without education or without culture? The conditions of market relations between people are built on mutual trust; in a person such concepts as honesty, sense of duty, and common decency should be garnered. And who educates them? How is it not culture? This is the greatest achievement of any people and it is necessary to put culture first.

The cultural life of Kazakh Koreans is characterized by the fact that one of the oldest Korean theaters outside the Korean peninsula — Korean Republican Academic Theater of Musical Comedy — is successfully functioning in the country. The Korean newspaper *Koryo Ilbo* is being published, Korean radio is being broadcasted, the Korean TV program “Uri Mindyog” are ubiquitous in Kazakhstan.

In Kazakhstan there exists a plethora of talented Korean cultural figures — artists, writers, artists, musicians — many of whom are awarded government awards and honorary titles. Artists delight audiences with their creativity, which, despite all the vicissitudes of life are a hotbed of culture, customs, and guardians of traditions. The theater has always sought to be in the midst of the people; its repertoire includes classical works by Kazakh, Russian, and Korean authors.

In the land of Kazakhstan there have emerged a growing number of talented artists, including folk artists of Kazakhstan, honored

workers of arts of Kazakhstan, and honored artists of Kazakhstan. Most recognizable artists include Cho Den Gu, Kim Vladimira Egorovicha Lee Oleg Safronovich Kim Dean Kim Rimma Ivanovna, Kim Vladimir Alexandrovich, Kan Georgy Mikhailovich, Kan Petra Petrovicha Kim Paul Alexandrovich, Kim Ho Nam, Kim Gennadiya Sergeevich, Kim Zoe Viktorovna, Benjamin V. Lee, Hee Lee gene Lee Ham in December, Li Gir Su, Rosa Vladimirovna Lim, Myung Dong Uk, Mun Aleksandra, Moon Hong Dya, Son George N., Choi Guk Ying, Choi Tatiana, Han Yakova Nikolaevich and many others.

From all that has been said, it can be concluded that currently among the Korean diaspora an intelligentsia, as a whole, has been formed. It primarily includes representatives of spiritual culture, education, and sciences in universities and academic institutions, politics and others. Today we have the right to recall those who, during Stalin’s time, were repressed and never returned, those who survived, continued to work for the good of his homeland, and achieved credibility for this people. The Korean intelligentsia sees its main duty in solving the following problems: (1) to preserve not only inter-ethnic, but also intra-national consolidation within the Korean diaspora; (2) the successes and achievements of the Korean intelligentsia are linked in close cooperation with other peoples; (3) in the constant and in-depth study of the history and roots of their people.