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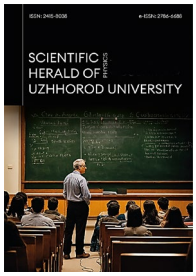

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Analysis of foreign scientific relations and business trips of the Riga Medical Institute from 1950 to 1991

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Abstract

Relevance. The relevance of the study lies in the fact that the role of foreign scientific contacts and professors' trips from 1950 to 1991 in the context of bibliographic sources underlines the tasks of the teaching character of the Riga Medical Institute. Since one of the least studied periods in the history of Latvian medicine with its ideological specificity is the period from 1950 to 1991, only individual studies can be found, including the history of the Riga Medical Institute and the Latvian State University in the monograph "From University to University". The 60-year presence of Latvia in the USSR is often interpreted and idealized in two ways.

Purpose. The purpose of the research is to consider the analysis of foreign scientific relations and business trips of the faculty of the Riga Medical Institute in the period from 1950 to 1991 in terms of bibliographic sources. For trips of scientific and teaching staff of the Riga Medical Institute outside the USSR, in the period from the establishment of the RSU until the restoration of the independence of the Republic of Latvia in 1991, is characterized by connection with the political situation of the USSR system in international scientific relations.

Methodology. The modern world has great opportunities for international cooperation and freedom of movement.

Results. Students and Western scientists lack an understanding of the complex possibilities of scientific and academic staff of the Riga Medical Institute for scientific communication with researchers outside the USSR. Therefore, this topic has already attracted the attention of other European researchers.

Conclusions. Practical significance lies in the updating of problems of foreign scientific relations and business trips of professors and teachers of the Riga Medical Institute in the period from 1950 to 1991 on the basis of new primary sources.

Keywords: scientific-technical cooperation; scientific and academic staff; primary archival sources; higher medical institutions.

Introduction

Between 1950 and 1991, university education continued to be compiled. It has been difficult to strike a balance between theoretical studies, teacher training and practice. The procedures for joining the teaching activity of the Riga Medical Institute were clearly defined and not very diverse, while the care for scientific training was dominated almost exclusively [1-3].

For the present time, endowed with classical culture, the recognition of intellectual and social status goes through a process of differentiation. It asserts its specificity by opposing the teaching staff. More sophisticated inspections are largely sufficient to ensure the recruitment of academics, protecting the pedagogical value of scientific knowledge and condemning thoughtless enthusiasm for pedagogy. The power of the Soviet ideology in this aspect is to propose an image of a new type of teaching space, born of an ideology that creates a "new person" and is designed to spread beyond the borders of the USSR. This system is exported to popular democracies based on

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Marxist reading of history by phases that inevitably lead to socialism and communism [4]. The political and moral foundations of this hostile repertoire are varied and sometimes contradictory. This is a case of Nazi anti-communism based on nationalist and racist views of European and American anti-communism in times of the "Cold War", supported by universalist and democratic views.

Thanks to their oratory, educational and organizational skills, teachers of the Riga Medical Institute took a significant place in the soviet-republican movement. The teacher usually had an upward social trajectory. Secular, humanistic, and progressive, ambivalent towards the state, this communications professional believed in free debate and was balanced in his actions. Taking into account some fundamental characteristics of the teaching staff, nothing predisposes them to invest in the public space. They participate in the genesis of educational policy, both by contributing to the reforms and by asserting themselves as a social group. Moreover, not only was the teaching staff not limited to their only professional universe, but they were also present in all scientific fields. They represented about 19 per cent of the people who participated in at least four different associations in 1982 [5-8].

The purpose of the research is to consider the analysis of foreign scientific relations and business trips of the faculty of the Riga Medical Institute in the period from 1950 to 1991 in terms of bibliographic sources.

Materials and Methods

The information approach, in particular the information and documentation works, makes it possible to look at the issues and problems at the Riga Medical Institute from a certain point of view. Indeed, if mediocre knowledge is viewed as a set of interactive processes that foster the sharing, diffusion or even confrontation of socially institutionalized knowledge. Documentary mediation relies on material or devices capable of bringing together users and information, which is one of the elements characterizing the information dimension. While the question of attitudes to information and knowledge underlies many theoretical work in the field of information sciences, it also underlies professional practices in the field of information documentation. The gradual but continuous penetration of digital technologies into various fields of activity, both professional and personal, contributes to a rethinking of the role of information and documentation practitioners.

The object-oriented method allows to obtain a model which shows synchronous and adaptive interaction of objects of the Riga Medical Institute in the period from 1950 to 1991, the complexity of which turns out to be much deeper. For this purpose, it is necessary to be able to develop a tool that allows for the establishment of a hierarchy of agreed components that are linked in a flexible and minimal way. The development of education and the introduction of object-oriented theory requires the development of a strict conceptual language that allows different educational organizations to communicate with each other and evaluate their actions in accordance with objective standards, reigning in these years. However, concepts are by nature «spongy» objects that absorb semantic elements, diverse, unstable and developing. Therefore, they receive different descriptions in diachrony and in synchrony, it are not identifiable by their users and are influenced by descriptions attached to them in other applications with appropriate connotations. Once an object is identified, it is conceptualized into a class of objects. This class defines the type of data contained and any logical sequence that can manipulate it.

Results and Discussion

The Riga Medical Institute was founded on the basis of the Medical Faculty of the Latvian State University in 1950. It was a higher medical education institution in Latvia with the following faculties: faculties of medicine, pediatrics, dentistry, pharmacy, medical specialization and advanced training. The period of study at the Faculty of Medicine and Pediatrics was 6 years, dentistry – 5 years, at the Faculty of Pharmacy training was 4.5 years. At the Faculty of Specialization and Advanced Training, doctors were given the opportunity to expand their knowledge and specialize in medical fields such as pediatrics, surgical therapy, physiotherapy. In 1967, the composition of the RSU departments changed compared to the medical faculty of the University of Latvia. The Department of Forensic Medicine ceased to exist. General pathology was renamed into Pathological Physiology. Instead of the three internal medicine clinics, there was one internal medicine department, but two treatment units. Instead of three surgical departments, there were four. The Department of Dentistry was replaced by the Departments of Surgical Dentistry, Orthopedic dentistry and Therapeutic dentistry. The remaining 13 departments remained unchanged [9]. The Riga Medical Institute reopened 18 departments, most of which were separated from the previous ones: biology and parasitology, biological and analytical chemistry, physics, physical education, physiology, histology and embryology, infectious diseases, Marxism and Leninism, microbiology, inorganic chemistry, organizations of social hygiene and health care, foreign languages, traumatology and orthopedics, drug technology and medical specialization, surgery, pediatrics.

Every year, more than 300 students started their studies at the Medical Faculty of the Riga Medical Institute, compared to about 60 at the University of Latvia, although the premises and equipment were not always suitable for this number. In addition to special subjects, RSU students also studied the history of the Soviet Communist Party, dialectical and historical materialism, political economy, the scientific foundations of communism and atheism, military strategy and military training. Marxism and Leninism were important subjects in both physics and state exams. They also received a degree and the right to work as a doctor, dentist or pharmacist at the end of the respective faculty. At that time, the RSU had three scientific councils – theoretical, therapeutic and surgical disciplines [10]. It usually took three years for a candidate to obtain a degree, and five or more years of further education and research after becoming a doctor, dentist or pharmacist. The turn of the 1950s and 1960s on the path of further progress of Soviet society is the beginning of advanced socialism. In a developed socialist society, the importance of science has increased in particular, and its role in the entire material and spiritual life of society has increased. These processes are inextricably linked with the

prospect of the development of advanced socialism in communism. Science is becoming a direct productive force. One of the most important features of modern science is that only in the conditions of advanced socialism does science become a universal transforming force. All essential areas of social life are being transformed on the basis of scientific knowledge, under the direct influence of science. Thus, the interaction of science and society is rising to a qualitatively new level. In such circumstances, the demand for science throughout the country and in the Latvian SSR is increasing significantly.

In fact, the training authority invests in a variety of organizations that establish close links among themselves. The trade union movement and the ideal observatory for moral education are at the heart of the fighting system [11-12]. Strengthened by their union battalions, especially important in primary education, under the guidance and training of numerous and enthusiastic activists, the teaching staff represents an active maneuver force at the university, easily mobilized, ready to join friendly parties in a common front against injustice, political and social system. It is clear that activists do not represent the entire teaching staff, which includes a number of people who resist any commitment. But, this active minority is positioning itself not only as a representative of its environment, but also, in a broader sense, the population in the name of ideals beyond the profession. Understanding the numbers of commitment requires, first and foremost, an overview of the various structures that welcome it, which are part of either endogenous or exogenous militancy. In the period under review, the three constellations structure the political landscape of the Latvian SSR by flexibly combining associations, parties and unions. Thus, the policy rightly insists on internal political divisions within the teaching staff, which may make it impossible to identify common characteristics in their commitment. Their reflection is still based on the idea of kinship of forms [13-15].

A large part of the political staff comes from the teaching space, including the Riga Medical Institute, which functions as an example of militant socialization. This phenomenon can be attributed to a model that transforms the political sector into a middle class, reinforcing the traditional influence of public servants. Academic capital takes the place of wealth as a criterion of political selection of the "new hidden system", which can only be favorable to teachers' business trips. However, they do not portray themselves as middle-class heralds, despite their objective membership of this social group. The associative world can be divided into two main sectors: the public education sector, in which they dominate, and the health and welfare sector. The presence of professors is not limited to associations whose aims or methods of work are connected with the educational universe. They are less likely to invest in leisure associations, of course, but very diverse structures promote some teachers, particularly to make their authorities secular. These were local scholars of the society, or extracurricular sports associations in which many physical education and sports teachers participated. Teachers' commitment can be exogenous, in the sense that it is outside their majority political horizon, or because it forces them to leave their professional environment. The space of activism opportunities is directed to a typical honorary teacher's course, the initial stage of which consists of union duties. Among the values espoused by teachers in the public sector, secularism is central and decisive. Almost all the militant feelings present in the teaching corps are related to him. Secular mysticism gives teachers a significant role in the political life of the country, significantly exceeding their demographic weight and encouraging foreign business trips from the territory of the Latvian SSR [16-18].

Confrontation frames the mindset of teachers who participate in business trips. This is evidenced by the importance of the theme of vocation as an internationalization of the electoral criteria imposed by the institution. The context justifies the value given to the purity of the vocation in the dominant notions of the profession. It should be added that the process of foreign scientific communication establishes the legitimacy and authority of those who work for others. The solidity of the professional group of the Riga Medical Institute is reinforced by the phenomenon of the minority, since recruitment gives preference to candidates from the past, which gives rise to dynasties and, consequently, family socialization that promotes adherence. The cohesion of a professional group ensures its power and encourages members to campaign to protect their characteristics. However, the effectiveness of professional socialization of teachers is great, which allows internalize the models of behavior. Therefore, the training and travel of professors and lecturers of the Institute played at that time an important role in political socialization.

The concept of curatorship, repeatedly introduced in the scientific literature, particularly illustrates the phenomenon of assigning a non-specialized audience through documents or a library. The main criticisms against this concept are largely based on the following observation: content sponsorship would be merely a new dress-up of previous and pre-existing practices [19-22]. By the nature of the information being processed and the wide range of target audiences, the idea is that the approach is more consistent with the dissemination perspective. The documentary mediation processes mobilized at the Riga Medical Institute can hardly be imagined without taking into account this individual and multifaceted component, placing the user at the centre of the development process, when the circulation of information is part of the processes of institutionalized knowledge. Consideration at the future use of the tool and the practice of the target audience has made it possible to highlight a number of stumbling blocks with regard to the initial objectives of foreign scientific contacts and missions. Study of the relationship between documentary intermediation, skills and information practitioners in institutionalized knowledge brokering processes appear to be advantageous for identifying catalysts or inhibitors of information circulation and knowledge diffusion during teaching assignments [23-24].

The Latvian SSR was a highly developed industrial and agrarian republic, where the development of science continued apace. It was found that every year about 150 scientists of the Academy went abroad on business trips. The Academy, in turn, annually received about 500 foreigners from scientific institutions of many countries. For great services in the development of Soviet science and culture, for the training of highly qualified scientific

academic staff, the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR was awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples by the Decree of the USSR Supreme Council of 5 August 1975. With regard to the occupational structure of academic staff, between 1960 and 1970 they occupied a place in the Republic in the branches of science by the number of employees working in them. During the same period, there were significant changes in the number of workers with higher qualifications – doctors of science and candidates working in different industries. The medical industry maintained its position in this regard. As the structure and scientific directions of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR further stabilized in the 1970s, the share of managerial cadres remained at 16%. Dobrovs, a well-known researcher of modern processes of scientific development, considered that 15-20 employees per one management "critical value" of a productive team. It is estimated that these teams, using half of all scientific resources, including cadres and money, produced more than 90% of the positive results in the natural sciences (Figure 1).

Zinātniskie darbinieki	60. gadi*		70. gadi**	
	LPSR	LPSR ZA	LPSR	LPSR ZA
Pavisam	3348	750	12 024	1759
No tiem ar zinātnisko grādu				
doktori	64	25	262	68
kandidāti	898	264	3484	702
Ar zinātnisko nosaukumu				
akadēmiķi un korespondētājlocekļi	38	24	200	58
profesori	59	2	1052	9
docenti	346	6		
Zinātniskie līdzstrādnieki				
vecākie	177	149	543	294
jaunākie (un asistenti)	295	130	565	249

* Perioda sākumā.
** Perioda vidū.

Figure 1. General picture of changes in the structure of positions of staff in the 1960s and 1970s

International cooperation could not yet be considered satisfactory, it was hampered both by language barriers and by the excessive enthusiasm of Latvian historians of science on narrow topics, recognized during the period of the rise of national self-confidence, and now becoming an obstacle to integration into world science. It must be recognized that recognition of the heritage of forgotten, unjustly abandoned Latvian scientists, recognition of the achievements of emigrant scientists was and remains very necessary, but it must be done in the broader context of world science and presented results [25]. In recent years there has been little difference between scientists whose work may be of interest mainly to Latvia and scientists whose work is of international importance to the entire industry on a global scale. In 1957, Pauls Stradiņš donated his private collection to the state, which he began to create in the 20th century. After the P. Stradiņš death in 1958, the museum was given his name. The museum was opened to the public only in 1961. The main objective of the museum is to acquaint visitors with the development of medicine from primitive times to the present day, to show how the methods of treatment and beliefs have changed, to present various monographs and bibliographic sources. Riga Stradiņš University was founded in 1991 and is the only specialized institute in the Baltic States engaged in research and training of the history of medicine. Employees of the Institute carry out scientific and pedagogical work, manage the Latvian Association of Medical Historians in cooperation with the P. Stradiņš Museum of the History of Medicine [26-29].

However, for the Soviet Union, experts note that the stated goals are not in line with the real facts of the failure of the education system to achieve these goals. The emergence of the new economy was accompanied by a sharp and significant reduction in public spending on education. This has led to the deterioration of institutions at all levels of education. The deterioration of the material, technical and human resource base has had a negative impact on the accessibility and quality of education. The education system does not guarantee social mobility of the population, there are no conditions for "equal start", there is no social support system. The introduction of market relations in the field of education has led to increasing inequalities among educational institutions, in particular higher education. Political and social changes, the development of democracy contribute to the implementation of reforms, including in the field of education, but the same changes lead to an increase in corruption, crime and other negative consequences [30]. In the 1990s, modern science developed in Latvia, and the Academy of Sciences with a network of research institutes became the main centre of research. When Latvia regained its independence, science was again united with higher education. The most competitive fields of science were included in the European Scientific Space, humanities and Latvian studies were developed. For the first time, a list of university graduates is given, which includes graduates of Riga Medical Institute, Latvian State University and Riga University. P. Stradiņš graduated from 1951 to 2010.

The list of graduates contains the names of more than twenty thousand doctors, pharmacists, physiotherapists, dentists, journalists, public relations specialists, political scientists, lawyers and graduates of other educational programs implemented over the years. Given the formation of the nation state, most medical professors have either been educated abroad or have been guest lecturers. An example is Pauls Dauge, which was not limited to practical organizational work. He is a versatile scholar working in the fields of medicine, history, philosophy, ethics and literature. He is one of the first Latvian scholars to study the history of the revolutionary movement and the philosophical thought of Latvia, being one of the first researchers and educators of the literary heritage of the Riga Medical Institute. The theoretical heritage of Dauge is significant, heterogeneous and in the context of ideas are also different in Latvia. In addition, it has not been systematized, evaluated, or studied as a whole, because Dauge articles are not compiled in a separate publication, and only a few studies have so far emphasized the most theoretically superficial and non-contractual view of Marxism. In less than a decade, the Medical Academy has evolved into a university-type institution that has trained top-level specialists in medicine and pharmacy, as well as in rehabilitation, nursing, public health and social sciences (Table 1) [31; 32].

Table 2. Archive of visits by members of the teaching staff of the Riga Medical Institute

Name/ surname	Business trip
Haralds Voske	1960. gada augusts GDR, 1967., 1975., 1980. un 1982. Bulgārija
Ernests Gaudiņš	1980. jūnijs Ungārija, 1981. augusts Somija
Daina Grasmane	Nav
Jānis Dobelis	1975. gada septembris GDR
Andrejs Rauhvapgers	1977. augusts GDR, 1982. maijs un 1985. gada oktobris Somija
Andris Rubīns	1985. gada jūlijs BNR
Dagmāra Sprudka	1972. gada septembris Bulgārija, 1981. gada decembris GDR
Irēna Irgensone	1966. gads Polija, 1972. gads GDR, 1975. gads Jugoslāvija, 1979. gads Austrumu kruīzs
Vija- Inara Sporāne	Nav
Indulis Purviņs	1969. gads PNR, 1970. gads un 1973. gads GDR
Āris Lācis	1981. gads GDR, 1981. gads BNR
Iueja Vaskase	1960. gads PNR, 1966. gads kruīzs, 1976. gads Bulgārija
Andrejs Lasmanis	1965. gads Polija, 1976., 1977. un 1978. gads GDR, 1983. gads Ungārija
Juris Salaks	1976. un 1986. GDR un 1987. PNR
Anatolijs Danilāns	1968. Bulgārijas demokrātiskā republika
Vladislavs Korzāns	Nav
Tamāra Lecis	Nav
Aina Ābele	Nav
Gudrina Šimermane	1978. gads GDR
Dāvids Krivulis	Nav
Arsēnijs Aukums	Nav
Jānis Šluke	1973. gads GDR
Egīls Smiltnieks	Nav
Antoņina Bergmane	1955.- 1961. GDR, 1970. Jugoslāvija, 1974. Bulgārija, 1978. Bengrija
Dina Bondare	Nav
Jeļena Jarovskaja	Nav
Jānis Kupčs	1972. CSSR
Ilze Vingre	Nav
Enoks Biķis	1989. gads Somija
Leons Blumfelds	1978. gads Bulgārija, 1983. gads Somija un GDR, 1990. gads FRG
Leonīds Burgmeistars	1983. gads NRB, 1985., 1987., 1988. NRB
Māra Girgensone	Nav
Natālija Grasmanis	1972. gads Bulgārija, 1985. gads GDR, 1988. gads Parīze
Aivars Zirnis	Nav
Jāzeps Keišs	1968. gads GDR, 1970. gads Jugoslāvija, 1986. gads Vjetnama
Astrīda Krūmiņa	1979. gads Bulgārija, 1984. gads GDR, 1988. gads Čehoslovākija
Ludmila Linovickaja	1968. gads Bulgārija, 1945. gads Bulgārija, 1979. gads Somija
Māris Muižnieks	Nav
Konstantīns Pirkurgs	Nav
Juris Pokrotnieks	1980. Polija, 1989. gads Bulgārija
Jeļena Ponomarenko	Nav
Ēriks Reinholds	Nav
Andris Rubīns	1988. gads Itālija, USA, 1989. Itālijas un USA. 1990. Šveice
Juris Rubens	Nav
Maija Eglīte	1977. gads NRB, 1981. gads Kuba, Somija, 1989. gads USA
Ludmila Jablonskaja	1987. CSR, 1988. gads Kuba

"From University to University" is the first book that allows to trace the development processes of the university in connection with its birth at the University of Latvia until today, when the P. Stradiņš University of Riga has become one of the most respected Latvian universities, as well as gained a very good international reputation in several professional fields of science. Since 1950, the history of each institution has been studied in a fragmented manner, mainly focusing on individual events or personalities such as Professor P. Stradiņš. In turn, the newly published book can be seen as an encyclopedic publication that can be used as a reference book on university history, events and people. Most of the work on preparation and composition of the book "From University to University" was done by the former rector of the Stradiņš Riga University, Professor Janis Vetra [33]. However, many employees of Riga State University are also considered authors, as many materials have been prepared for publication by heads of academic,

scientific and related departments of the P. Stradiņš Riga University. Sources of historical materials are diverse, but they were mostly found in the collections of the RSU Museum and university archives, as well as in the Museum of the P. Stradiņš History of Medicine. The author of the idea and title of the book is Kārlis Ēriks Arons, associate professor of the P. Stradiņš University of Riga. Work on the book "From University to University" was started in 2001, however, the premature death of associate professor Arons in 2005 brought its own adjustments in the preparation of the book. In the creation of such an important for the history of the University of Riga. P. Stradiņš book also participated academician P. Stradiņš, Janis Vetra, as well as medical historian professor Juris Salaks.

To this date, the archives have addressed two major issues: conservation, preservation of archival materials and the impact of information technology. The material that needs to be preserved does not age well compared to medieval parchment. This requires the use of sophisticated conservation techniques, including restoration, microfilming and digitization [34-37]. The Latvian National Archive is a direct management institution under the supervision of the Minister of Culture, which implements the state policy in the field of document and archive management. The Latvian National Archive started its work in 2011 and unites all institutions of the former State Archive System. The former State archives are part of the National Archives. Its activity is based on the legislative level and defines the basic principles of accumulation, preservation, accessibility and management of the national documentary heritage. The archive collects and stores documents of the supreme bodies of state administration and other institutions of the Latvian SSR and the Republic of Latvia, institutions of the Riga and Jurmala self-governments, foundations of Latvian and foreign persons, archives of Latvian organizations in exile. The archive also contains the documents of the Latvian Social Democracy, the Latvian Communist Party and the Latvian Security Committee on the repressed. The National Archive of Latvia ensures the preservation and use of documents accumulated on the history of Latvia since 1940.

All descriptions of Communist Party funds and historical reports are digitized and posted in the relevant database. It is possible to familiarize with them by visiting the reading rooms, as well as to take the opportunity to order stored objects by indicating the identifier or fundamental number of the inventory list. Number of symbols found related to the name of the Latvian Medical Academy of the Ministry of Welfare of the Republic of Latvia and the P. Stradiņš Riga University from 1948 to 1996 reaches 46 entries in the database. The examination of the cost of the documents of the Riga Medical Institute was carried out several times. Permanently stored and personnel documents are placed in the descriptions by structural parts. Personnel documents are marked with the letter «P». The documents are systematized according to the structural-chronological principle and include the protocols of admission to postgraduate and clinical ordinates, the minutes of meetings of attestation committees, lists and personal files of postgraduate students, clinical residents, The rectors' postgraduate orders and clinical ordinates. The National Archives has a unique collection and needs an interdisciplinary public program with regular educational activities. Latvian public opinion has initiated a modern and competent conversation about health as a changing cultural and social variable, the political dimension of which alternates with the individual's personal responsibility. Its priority is to balance the heritage of the past, prospects for the future and current developments in medicine and other natural and social sciences [38-41].

Conclusions

Therefore, the policy and practice of establishing international scientific and cultural ties at the level of state institutions of the USSR began to form in the mid-1950s. The last decade of the USSR's existence was a model of all ideological contradictions of bureaucratic and repressive regulation of international cultural, scientific and technical relations between the USSR and foreign countries. This is the period of political and ideological confrontation between the USSR and the leading Western powers, as well as the "Cold War" since the late 1970s and significant liberalization of foreign contacts during the Gorbachev "Perestroika" period from 1986 to 1991. Changes in higher medical education began with the exacerbation of internal contradictions in the Latvian Academy of Sciences, where freedom-minded and democratically minded teachers saw a way out of the idea of updating the MF at the University of Latvia. Disagreements with the new academy leadership became increasingly unpleasant, materializing in economic threats and firing teachers not because of incompetence, but because of divergent views. As the leading state institution in its field, the Riga Medical Institute was a suitable institution for a strictly controlled system of international educational and scientific relations between the USSR and foreign countries. This process was carried out in a "dosed" form and under the strict control of structures subordinated to the Ministry of Health and the Department of External Relations of the USSR and the Latvian SSR.

Time in medical education of that time shows parallels with the present. The educational space is still undergoing changes and is looking for ways to further develop and reach the international level. The history of medical education attests to the fact that the mobility of scientists and students has existed for centuries, opening unique discoveries in a single intellectual space for the benefit of all mankind. For the formation of a new cultural consciousness, it was also important to collect, generalize, systematize, make accessible to the public all the published and accumulated - to create libraries. The number of libraries grew rapidly, reaching almost 3.000, so the formation of the National Library began and a decision was made to establish the Latvian State Library. The P. Stradiņš Riga University is the only university in Latvia that is traditionally closely integrated into the healthcare system. It creates the prerequisites for successful work and foreign scientific relations between Latvian medical institutions and the opportunity to acquire new skills and improve education and contribute to the creation of new knowledge and technologies.

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Conflict of Interest
None.

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Аналіз закордонних наукових зв'язків та відряджень Ризького медичного інституту з 1950 по 1991 рік

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Анотація

Актуальність. Актуальність дослідження полягає в тому, що роль зарубіжних наукових контактів і відряджень професорів з 1950 по 1991 рр. в контексті бібліографічних джерел підкреслює завдання навчального характеру Ризького медичного інституту. Оскільки одним з найменш вивчених періодів в історії латвійської медицини з її ідеологічною специфікою є період з 1950 по 1991 рік, можна знайти лише окремі дослідження, в тому числі історію Ризького медичного інституту та Латвійського державного університету в монографії "Від університету до університету". 60-річна присутність Латвії в СРСР часто інтерпретується та ідеалізується двояко.

Мета. Метою дослідження є аналіз зарубіжних наукових зв'язків та відряджень професорсько-викладацького складу Ризького медичного інституту в період з 1950 по 1991 рр. з точки зору бібліографічних джерел. Для поїздок науково-педагогічних працівників Ризького медичного інституту за межі СРСР, в період від створення РДУ до відновлення незалежності Латвійської Республіки в 1991 році, характерний зв'язок з політичним становищем системи СРСР в міжнародних наукових відносинах.

Методологія. Сучасний світ має великі можливості для міжнародного співробітництва та свободи пересування.

Результати. Студентам і західним вченим бракує розуміння комплексних можливостей науково-педагогічних працівників Ризького медичного інституту для наукової комунікації з дослідниками за межами СРСР. Тому ця тема вже привернула увагу інших європейських дослідників.

Висновки. Практичне значення полягає в актуалізації проблематики зарубіжних наукових зв'язків та відряджень професорів і викладачів Ризького медичного інституту в період з 1950 по 1991 рр. на основі нових першоджерел.

Ключові слова: науково-технічне співробітництво; науково-педагогічні кадри; первинні архівні джерела; вищі медичні навчальні заклади.