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Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

XIII Международная научная конференция
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»

The XIII International Scientific Conference
for Students and Young Scientists
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»

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The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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**DIPLOMATS IN THE STEPPE: PROBLEMS AND DECISIONS
OF THE RECLAIMING OF THE VIRGIN LANDS**

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As early as the seventies of the 20th century, Brezhnev wrote that bread is the fundamental principle of the life of peoples in the age of scientific and technological achievements in his book "Tselina" [1, 3 p.]. Scientific and technological achievements presuppose rational use of existing resources and creation of modern innovations. This is a qualitative leap in the structure and dynamics of the development of the productive forces, a radical restructuring of the technical foundations of material production. In Soviet literature there were differences in scientific and technological progress in the conditions of capitalism and socialism. Under the conditions of socialism, public ownership of the means of production, the absence of antagonistic contradictions, the scientific management of society, the planned development of the national economy, the broad participation of the working masses in the management of production, the satisfaction of the constantly growing material and spiritual needs of people, the absence of unemployment, the consistent implementation of a unified state technical policy solve deployment tasks of scientific and technological progress. During the reclaiming of virgin lands for the Soviet government the slogan "To catch up and overtake" became topical. In this phrase, it is important not an object and a competitor, but methods of implementation. Researchers of this problem note that from the very beginning the government used the usual command and administrative methods [2, 168 p.].

Khrushchev put forth his own program for resolving the problem in his keynote speech at the epochal September 1953 plenum of the Central Committee. He favored adopting all the measures, but suggested also that “extensive possibilities” existed for growing wheat in various regions hitherto little used for that purpose. The suggestion was incorporated in the plenum’s resolution, which enumerated the general areas (later collectively to be called the virgin lands) where grain production was to be expanded – the right bank of the Volga, the northern Caucasus, Kazakhstan and western Siberia [3, 59 p.].

The next obvious questions were precisely how to expand production and to what extent. In attempting to explain how the answers were arrived at, Khrushchev once claimed that sometime after the September plenum the obkom secretaries of Kazakhstan were called together in Moscow and asked those very questions: “And they stated with one voice: “The virgin lands must be turned up. They are very fertile and will yield a great deal of grain”. At first they shyly spoke of three million hectares; they then began talking about seven, and they finally pulled it up to thirteen million” [4, 252-253 pp.]. The Kazakh obkom secretaries were in this authoritative fashion credited with originating the idea of cultivating the virgin lands.

The first chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Shayakhmetov Zh. was against the extensive method of farming in Kazakhstan. He noted the negative consequences of cultivating a vast territory [5, 410-411 pp.]. His protests were joined by scientists and

specialists who fell victim to the great mechanism of Soviet power. This fact was also noted by diplomats who visited the Tselinny Krai in 1964. Without special education foreign ambassadors and advisers noted important aspects of the virgin land. This event was reflected in documentary data, in congratulations and thanks of foreign diplomats, as well as in the book of Sakhnin A. written at the end of the Soviet state [6, p.]. The purpose of the ambassadors' invitation is to show the development of the Tselinny Krai, and the purpose of the visit of the ambassadors is to see its state. In the mid-60s of the 20th century outside the Soviet Union people started talking about the failure of Khrushchev's project of cultivating virgin lands. "The virgin land has failed", "The Tselina is a dusty bowl" - statements by foreign experts and people who know and interested Soviet regime. These people warned of the occurrence of soil erosion and the danger of devastation of settlements.

In this regard, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors accredited to the USSR wished to see the virgin land. They decided with their own eyes to see what it really is. They asked to show them not an experimental sample of beautiful wheat, but many hectares of virgin bread. The trip was organized by the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR from August 25 to August 29, 1964. The delegation consisted of 33 people, representatives of 16 embassies. They were the ambassadors of Ghana, Great Britain, Australia, the Kingdom of Thailand, Canada, Brazil, France, Argentina and Laos; Charge d'Affaires of Sweden, the People's Republic of China, the Netherlands, Ethiopia, as well as diplomatic employees of the embassies of Indonesia, Turkey, Canada and the United States (7, 34 p.). From the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, the heads of diplomatic missions were accompanied by the Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry, Degtyar M.V., head of the European department Roshchin A.A., deputy head of the Protocol Department Teplov L.F.

The program provided for wide and comprehensive familiarization of diplomats with the development of virgin and fallow lands, the life and work of virgin workers. The program included a conversation with the chairman of the Tselinny Regional Executive Committee of Working People's Deputies, a trip to the fields of the sovkhoses of the Esilsky Production Department, an introduction to the work of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Grain Economy in Shortandy, a visit to the Tselinograd Palace of Tselinograd and watching films about the development of virgin lands, a trip to Borovoye, hunting farm "Zolotoy Bor" and the local museum, reception on behalf of the chairman of the Tselinny Kraiispolkom [8, 25 p.).

They were interested in the state of virgin lands, because the foreign press wrote a lot about this phenomenon. Gobezie Taffete, Charge d'Affaires of Ethiopia, wrote that he wanted to "see with his own eyes the Tselinny Krai, which I read a lot about in your and Western newspapers. It is known that the virgin lands development project caused the most contradictory talk. Having visited the place, I received a vivid idea and a deep impression, especially from the organization of the development of virgin lands on such a large scale " [9, 42 p.]. It was written by J.B. Elliott, Ambassador of Ghana, Humphrey Trevelyan, Ambassador of the United Kingdom, Philippe Bode, Ambassador of France, Ahmed Karaosman, Counselor of the Turkish Embassy, and J.S. Braun, Attache of the US Embassy in Agriculture. In the process of visiting virgin lands, ideas and experiences were exchanged, because some countries developed in the field of agriculture, and close contact was established with many heads of missions, members of the diplomatic corps and their families. The whole essence of the trip is expressed in the interview of Ahmed Karaosman and JS Brown, representatives of Turkey and the United States.

Ahmed Karaosman wrote: "I decided to go to virgin land because I wanted to get personal impressions on how the idea of mastering virgin lands is being implemented.

The virgin lands literally chained our attention, we saw that your country has made great progress in this matter, than I thought before the trip. In a word, you did this: virgin soil is developed, and it develops well. I did not see any fields affected by weeds, no diseases, no wind erosion. We saw different sorts of cereals adapted to local conditions and could make sure that the virgin land workers

managed to create a favorable system of farming for a short time in relation to these steppe, arid lands with difficult climatic conditions. From my point of view, the most interesting was the visit to the Institute of Grain Economy, headed by Mr. Baraev and Academician Kuzmin. The specialists working there seem to receive great satisfaction from their work, although they live far from big cities under difficult conditions. Their inspiration, I would even say, is their ideal - to give the people more bread. Interesting are the new machines developed by the institute. They may not be too beautiful in appearance, compared to Western ones, but they are very effective, even, perhaps, more effective than English and American ones " [10].

The objectives of the attache of the US Embassy, Brown J.S., were slightly different: "I wanted to see this year's harvest for two reasons: firstly, in your newspapers you wrote a lot that the harvest is good; secondly, not so long ago a group of soil scientists from the United States visited the virgin lands. I wanted to see for myself everything that they told after the trip: that a good harvest of cereals is expected and that soil erosion by this time is no longer a big problem for virgin lands. I believe that the most important for this area is the application and expansion of crops for stubble. I want to note that we are widely using this system of agriculture in the United States and it is common in some areas of Canada. I say this, because crops on stubble give favorable results in these climatic conditions, and they are in many respects similar to the conditions in Texas, where I come from. I would even say that if this system of agriculture is adopted, this region in the near future will be able to show a certain stability in development.

In the institute of Mr. Baraev I saw how machines and new machinery for this system of farming are being developed. Those cars that I saw are close to ours, and I would say they are better suited for the conditions of virgin land.

So, I would like to finish with the following: if there is good weather, there will be good harvests. And more: you need clean fumes. As they said, there are about 15% of the virgin lands, and there is a tendency to further reduce them. And in the USA and Canada, clean fumes are up to 30 and even 50%. We believe that this is very important for dry areas» [11].

These interviews confirm the fact that the danger of erosion and devastation of these lands existed at the height of virgin land, but on the other hand, diplomats noted the positive effects of cultivation and the priorities of agricultural development in the Soviet Union. The importance of these documents can be assessed by the fact that these materials for a long time did not have free access. On the title page there is a warning not to issue a case without the permission of the director of the archive. Studying of documentary data allows to expand the field of knowledge, and also confirms the facts, giving an answer to open questions.

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