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## LATVIAN SCIENCE IN EXILE AND ITS REINTEGRATION WITH SCIENCE IN LATVIA

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The main topic of the 17th Baltic Conference on History of Sciences (Tartu, October 1993) has been formulated as follows — “Baltic science between the West and the East”. The same topic has been discussed at earlier conference of this type during the Soviet occupation<sup>1</sup>, but the situation has changed with restoration of independence of the Baltic States ideologically as well as in political and economic sense. Now one can speak more frankly about the national identity of the Latvian, Estonian, Lithuanian scientists, one does not need to stress, as it has been compulsory, the historical ties with Russia (which nevertheless have actually existed and in certain periods have played a very important role indeed!).<sup>2</sup> One can emphasize the role of science and scientists themselves in the history of the Baltic nations during the last 1—2 centuries.

In the history natural and engineering sciences perhaps have never played such an important role in the struggle for national identity of the Baltic nations, as, e. g., literature, folklore, arts and humanities in broader sense did. Yet the coming into existence of the first Latvian medical doctors, engineers, architects, academic scientists has been crucial for the foundation of an independent state 75 years ago, and it is crucial now, since it is only the intellectuals who can guarantee for the Baltic countries the way to becoming really independent and civilized states.

Till the foundation of the independent Latvian State in 1918, science, high school learning, technology, engineering, medicine in this country were not represented by the ethnic Latvians, but mainly by Germans, Russians, Poles, Jews. Especially the Baltic Germans played a dominating role in the local scientific community — in the societies, such as *Naturforscherverein zu Riga*, *Gesellschaft für praktische Aerzte, Rigaer Techniker-Verein*, etc., as well as in Riga Polytechnical School which was founded in 1862.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Васильев К. Г., Страдынь Я. П., Калнин В. В., Пальм У. В. Аннотированный список конференций историков науки Прибалтики. Тарту, 1986.

<sup>2</sup> Stradiņš, J. Eiðides par Latvijas zinātņu pagātni. Zinātne, Rīga, 1982.

<sup>3</sup> Страдынь Я. П. Основные этапы развития естествознания в Латвии. — In: Из истории естествознания и техники Прибалтики, 6. Зинатне, Рига, 1980, 5—29; Stradiņš, J. Die Deutschen in der Kulturgeschichte Lettlands unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Wissenschaftsgeschichte. — In: Nordost-Archiv. Neue Folge, 1992, I, H. 1, 123—156.

A very great significance for the future of Latvia played Dorpat (Tartu) University, where the German element dominated as well till the end of the 19th century, till the beginning of the Russification policy of Alexander III.<sup>4</sup> Of course, both Riga Polytechnical School and Tartu University gave young Latvians an opportunity to get academic education, to become engineers, physicians, pharmacutists, philologists, chemists, etc., but the monopoly of the Germans or the Russians did not allow them to advance in their academic careers.<sup>5</sup> Only a few Latvian-born scientists became Professors or Docents in Riga, and most of such people became Germanized, as, e.g., Paul Walden or Richard Swinne, or partly even the composer Jāzeps Vītols (the first Rector of the Latvian Conservatoire) and Eižens Laube, the well-known Latvian architect and one of the first Rectors of the University of Latvia.<sup>6</sup>

The beginning of the first "National Awakening" (*tautiskā atmoda*) of the Latvian people is connected not so much with the cities of Latvia (Latvian part of the former Baltic provinces) — Riga or Jelgava (Mitau), but mostly with Tartu (Dorpat, in Latvian — Tērbata), St. Petersburg and Moscow, where representatives of the Latvian intelligentsia used to live. The conditions there were more liberal and the opposition from the Baltic Germans was not expressed to such an extent as in the Baltics.

Like the edition of the first Latvian democratic newspaper *Pēterburgas Avīzes* (1862—1865) and the systematizing of Latvian folk-songs (*dainas*) by Krišjānis Barons and Fricis Brīvzemnieks, which tasks have been carried out in St. Petersburg, Moscow or the estates of Inner Russia (Voronezh province), the first generation of professional Latvian-born academic scientists and university professors came forward at the very end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, and it happened mostly in the centres of Russia and the Ukraine — St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkov, Kiev, Kazan, Tomsk, and only to a minor extent in Germany, France or in Switzerland. Thus, already since the end of the 19th century a tradition of Latvian science in exile actually started, so one can speak about the "first Latvian intellectual emigration" in connection with the epoch of the Russian Czarist Empire.<sup>7</sup>

A few examples: Latvian veterinary and microbiologist Kristaps Helmanis (Kh. Gel'man, 1848—1892), from Tartu Veterinary Institute, discovered mallein in St. Petersburg (1891)<sup>8</sup>; in 1905, in Moscow, a physiologist and biochemist Roberts Krimbergs (1874—1941) isolated carnithine from human muscles, which later proved to be an insect

<sup>4</sup> Tartu Ülikooli ajalugu, I—III. Tallinn, 1988; **Stradiņš, J.** Tartu (Tērbatas) Universitāte un tās ietekme Latvijā. — Latv. PSR ZA Vēstis, 1977, 12, 139—142; **Vīksna, A.** Tērbatas Universitāte, Zinātne, Rīga, 1986.

<sup>5</sup> **Страдынь Я. П.** «Старый» Рижский политехнический институт (1862—1919 гг.) в контексте истории региональной и мировой науки. — In: Из истории естествознания и техники Прибалтики, 8. Зинатне, Рига, 1991, 18—46; **Страдынь Я.** Становление коллективного научного творчества в Латвии. — In: Из истории естествознания и техники Прибалтики, 8. Зинатне, Рига, 1991, 6—17; **Stradiņš, J., Grosvalds, I.** Rīgas politehniskais institūts (1862—1919) — zinātnes un Latvijas progresā virzītājs. — Acta Hist. Scientiarum Baltica, 1992, 9, 9—51.

<sup>6</sup> **Страдынь Я. П., Соловьев Ю. И.** Павел Иванович (Паул) Вальден, 1863—1957. Наука, Москва, 1988; **Stradiņš, J.** Trešā atmoda. Raksti un runas 1988.—1990. g. Latvijā un par Latviju. Zinātne, Rīga, 1992 (raksts: Pauls Valdēns — latvju tautas pazudušais dēls, 316.—331. lpp.); **Stradiņš, J. P., Trifonov, D. N., Pijola, S.** Die Evolution der Idee von „Inseln relativer Stabilität“ der chemischen Elemente. Zum 100. Geburtstag von R. Swinne. 2 erw. Aufl. D.A.V.I.D. Verlag, Berlin, 1988.

<sup>7</sup> **Stradiņš, J.** Zinātne Latvijā un latvieši zinātnē. — Atklājums (Rīga), 1991, 2, 3—11; Universitas (New York), 1992, 68, 28—34.

<sup>8</sup> **Dārziņš, E.** et al. Dzīve un darbi, 2 izd. A. Vīksnas priekšv., papild., komentāri, Zinātne, Rīga.

vitamin and is called now vitamin B<sub>7</sub>.<sup>9</sup> In St. Petersburg a chemist Jūlijs Auškāps (1884—1942) was the first who determined, in 1910, organic dyes on textile fibres by reflexion spectra (in co-operation with A. Porai-Koshits).<sup>10</sup> In the Moscow laboratory of the famous physicist Peter Lebedev a physicist, Vilhelms Altbergs (1877—1941), measured the pressure of the sound in 1902.<sup>11</sup> Kārlis Balodis (Ballod) (1864—1931) developed a lot of outstanding ideas in economic sciences and statistics in Germany and in Russia; during WWI, in Germany, he developed a card-system for rationing consumer goods.<sup>12</sup> In Russian universities began the academic career of the linguists Jānis Endzelīns and Pēteris Smits, also the archaeologist Francis Balodis and the therapist Martin Sihle form among the rest. At the beginning of the 20th century many physicians — doctorants and graduates of St. Petersburg Military Medical Academy, such as Pēteris Snikers, Jēkabs Primanis, Pauls Stradiņš, Kristaps Rūdzītis started with their scientific activities outside Latvia and later became professors of the University of Latvia.<sup>13</sup> At the moment of the foundation of Latvian University about 25 Latvian-born professors and associate professors were working at various Russian universities.<sup>14</sup>

The joining of ethnic Latvians to academic life in their homeland was guaranteed by the independence of Latvia and the foundation of the University of Latvia (*Latvijas Augstskola*) in September 28, 1919. This first national high school of Latvia put together the dissipated scientists from Latvian Diaspora and gave an impetus to the development of studies and research in Latvia. Most of Latvian academic scientists found their place in Riga, only some of them remained in Soviet Russia (e. g., Lidija Liepina, Peteris Saldau, Rudolfs Udris — chemists, Jānis Zutis — a historian, Aleksejs Dzēns-Litovski — geologist, Jānis Lusis and Tenis Liepiņš — zoologists, Jānis Peive — agrochemist, Aleksandrs Smits — biochemist, etc.), Paul Walden emigrated to Germany and became Professor at Rostock University in 1919. During the 20 years of independence has been created an educational and research system suitable for Latvia, young generations of Latvian scientists have been educated. It should be stressed that the young University of Latvia was not mono-national — side by side with Latvians also Baltic Germans, Russians, Poles, Jews and some foreigners (from Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, France) made their academic careers in Riga.<sup>15</sup> Attempts to found the Latvian Academy of Sciences have been made.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Страдынь Я. П., Кумсар К. К. Биохимические исследования Р. Кримберга. — In: Наука в Прибалтике в XVIII—начале XX века. АН ЛатвССР, Рига, 1962, 99—102.

<sup>10</sup> Stradiņš, J. Profesors Jūlijs Auškāps — mūža gājums, devums Latvijai un zinātnei. — In: Stradiņš, J. (ed.). J. Auškāps. Zinātnei un tēvijai, 3. papild. izdev. Artava, Rīga, 1993, 9—35.

<sup>11</sup> Страдынь Я. П., Власов Л. В. В. Я. Альтберг и его труды по физике. — In: Из истории естествознания и техники Прибалтики, 6. Зинатне, Рига, 1980, 167—185.

<sup>12</sup> Balabkins, N., Šneps, M. Kad Latvija būs labklājības valsts. Tautsaimnieks Kārlis Balodis. Zinātne, Rīga, 1993.

<sup>13</sup> [Milenbahs, F.]. Latvieši un latvietes Krievijas augstskolās. Jelgava, 1908; Stradiņš, J. Latviešu zinātnes sākumi Pēterburgā: misija Latvijas labad. — Universitas (New York), 1992, 69; 1993, 70, 46—49.

<sup>14</sup> Dāle, P. Vēsturisks pārskats par Latvijas augstskolas nodibināšanu un viņas darbību pirmā (1919./20.) mācību gadā. Rīga, 1921.

<sup>15</sup> Latvijas Universitāte, 1919—1929. Rīga, 1929; Adamovičs, L., Auškāps, J., and Straubergs, K. (eds.). Latvijas Universitāte divdesmit gados. 1919—1939, I—II. Rīga, 1939; Stradiņš, J. Latvijas Universitāte — tās saknes, vēsture, nozīme zinātne. — Akadēmiskā dzīve (Nebraska), 1990, 32, 10—24.

<sup>16</sup> Stradiņš, J. Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas izcelsme un statuss — šodien un rīt. — Latv. ZA Vēstis, 1991, 5, 7—18; Stradiņš, J., Čebere, Dz. Rīgas Latviešu biedrības Zinātņu komitejas darbība — sasniegtais un nepaveiktais. 1932—1940. — Latvijas Vēstures Institūta Zurnāls, 1993, 3, 88—111.

During WWII this system of science in Latvia was destroyed.<sup>17</sup> The Baltic Germans left for Germany in 1939—41 (*Umsiedlung*), among them historians L. Arbusow, chemists O. Lutz, E. Eegriwe, physicists R. Meyer, F. Trey, physicians M. Brandt, E. Renz et al.

Some of the *Umsiedlers* were ethnic Latvians, who fled from the Communists, e.g. Rector of the University Prof. M. Primanis, Prof. A. Petrikalns, Prof. A. Bucholcs. About 20 Professors of Latvian University were deported or shot by the Communists in June, 1941, (J. Auškaps, L. Adamovičs, E. Rumba, A. Birkhans, P. Mincs among others).<sup>18</sup>

In 1944/45, fearing the Soviet occupation and Communist terror, about 60% of professors of the University of Latvia and Latvian Academy of Agriculture left for Germany and Sweden. At the end of the '40s most of them moved further to the USA, Canada, Australia, partly to Great Britain and South America (mainly, Argentine and Venezuela). The professional levels of Latvian scientists may be ascertained by the fact that most of them who were not too aged got outstanding positions in research centres of the USA, Canada, Australia and Western Europe, e. g. in Uppsala University (Prof. Kārlis Ābele, Prof. Heinrichs Skuja, Prof. Leons Ābolinš, Prof. Auseklis Vegis), the chemist Alfreds Taurins and the geologist Aleksis Dreimanis have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada, Leonīds Slaucitājs headed Antarctic expeditions of Argentine, the anatomist and anthropologist Jēkabs Pīmanis got "Golden Apple" professorship in Pittsburgh University (USA), Prof. Mārtiņš Eduards Straumanis organized at Missouri University Rolla, an institute for investigation of metal alloys, now called Martin Eduard Straumanis Research Institute etc. It was the "second intellectual emigration" of Latvians.<sup>19</sup> Of course, some scientists of Latvian origin returned to Latvia from the Soviet Russia in 1944—1950 (L. Liepina, J. Peive, J. Zutis, A. Smits, J. Lūsis, et al.), but neither by number, nor by qualification could they compensate the intellectual loss of the years 1939—45.

The more so, since Latvian historians, economists, lawyers in exile contributed to writing capital monographs on the history of Latvia, edited mainly in Sweden (Prof. Arvīds Svābe, Edgars Andersons, Edgars Dunsdorfs, Ādolfs Šilde, Arnolds Aizsilnieks, Andrejs Johansons, Uldis Gēmanis, Jānis Labsvīrs). In Melbourne, Australia, Prof. E. Dunsdorfs edited an irregular periodical, called *Archivs* (1960—1992, 31 vol.), publishing articles on various spheres of life in Latvia, and Latvian ethnic Diaspora.

New generations of Latvian academic graduates have grown up in exile. Until 1982 (the last systematized data exist for this year) there were 10,052 Latvians with the university education, among them 1963 with Master's and 1001 with Doctor's degree in the West.<sup>20</sup> For comparison, in 1993 there were about 4000 Doctors of science and 630 habilitated Doctors of science in Latvia. Among the Latvian academic persons in exile there were 890 university professors and 485 research workers outside universities (the total number of Latvian emigrants is

<sup>17</sup> Vilciņš, T. Zinātne Latvijas Republikā (1918—1940). — Latv. ZA Vēstis, 1991, 6, 97—112; Stradiņš, J. Prezidenta Kārļa Ulmaņa zinātnes politika. — Zinātnes Vēstnesis, 1993, 13(56), 2—3.

<sup>18</sup> Stradiņš, J. Profesors Jūlijs Auškaps; Vilciņš, T. Latvijas zinātnieki staļinisma represiju apstākļos. — Atklājums, 1991, 1, 12—17.

<sup>19</sup> Dunsdorfs, E. (ed.). *Archivs*. Raksti par latviskām problēmām, 15. Technika, Melbourne, 1975; 24. Trimda, Melbourne, 1984.

<sup>20</sup> Dunsdorfs, E. (ed.). *Latvian graduates of universities and colleges in the free world, 1945—1975*. Melbourne, 1978.

about 140 thousand people, thus the percentage of academically advanced people is extremely high).<sup>21</sup>

Up to the "Third National Awakening" (*trešā atmoda*) in 1988, the contacts of Soviet Latvia with the émigrés were very poor, although since 1966—70 there existed some, highly limited and jealously controlled by the Soviet authorities. So, in 1966 the chemist Prof. M. E. Straumanis lectured in Riga, in 1970 Prof. B. Jirgensons and M. E. Straumanis (both of the USA) participated in the VII International IUPAC Symposium for chemistry of natural products in Riga. The historians U. Germanis (even in 1968), E. Andersons, Andr. Ezergailis delivered a few lectures in Riga before 1988 as well. It has become a tradition that the World Latvian Congresses of Technical Sciences were regularly held in the USA, Canada and Western Europe since 1965, mainly in order to improve Latvian scientific terminology (the last congress took place in 1988 in Toronto). Among the participants of such congresses were scientists from the occupied Soviet Latvia — in Montreal (1976), Münster (1982), Toronto (1988), Professors Juris Ekmanis, Emīlija Gudriniecē, Andris Krēslinš, Jānis Stradiņš. Since 1955 the Association of Latvian University Professors and Scientists LAMZA started its activities, with the centre in New York; since 1991 it has a branch in Riga, headed by the Rector of Latvian University Prof. Juris Zakis. There is and Association of Latvian Engineers (*Latviešu inženieru apvienība*), founded in 1948 in Esslingen (Germany), now with head-quarters in Canada, Montreal, which edits a journal *Technikas apskats* (Technical Review).

The possibilities to contact the Latvian Diaspora changed dramatically since 1988 and the restoration of the independence of Latvia. The concept of a united, undivided Latvian culture both in homeland and exile has been advanced and accepted in Latvia since 1989.<sup>22</sup> Of course, it applies mainly to culture and humanities and, to a considerably smaller extent, to the natural sciences, but, nevertheless, it has worked also in this sphere. Stable contacts between the scientists from exile and Latvia have been established, a lot of exiled Latvians have lectured at the universities of Latvia, e.g., the psychologist Vaira Vīke-Freiberga (Canada), the geologist Aleksis Dreimanis (Canada), the German philologist Valters Nollendorfs (USA), the economist Gundars Kings-Keninš (USA), Juris Viksninš (USA), Nikolajs Balabkins (USA), Jānis Skujinš (USA), et al.

A certain number of exiled Latvians has been elected Foreign or Honorary Members of the Latvian Academy of Sciences, or got Honorary Doctorates from the University of Latvia (Ē. Foldats — Venezuela, J. Klavinš — USA, E. Leimanis — USA), Riga Technical University (G. Birkerts, A. Palejs, Upesleja), or the Latvian Academy of Sciences (I. Freibergs, K. Irbitis, J. Gaigulis, L. Ruperte, T. Berzinš, K. Počs). Since 1990 up to November, 1993, 12 Honorary Members and 40 Foreign Members of the Latvian Academy of Sciences have been elected from among Latvian Diaspora. Among Honorary Members there are (or have been, since some of them have died) eminent writers (Anšlavs Eglītis, Andrejs Eglītis, Jānis Klīdzējs, Mārtiņš Zīverts, Veronika Strēlerte, Velta Toma, Gunārs Janovskis), historians (Haralds Biezais, Edgars Dunsdorfs), the physician Kristaps Keggi, the criminologist Pēteris Lejins, the expert on silviculture Egolfs Voldemars Bakuzis, the biologist, widow of the Nobel Prize Winner in chemistry (1953) Hermann Staudinger, Magda Staudin-

<sup>21</sup> Kārklis, M., Streips, L., Streips, L. The Latvians in America, 1940—1973. Oceana Public., Inc. Dobbs Ferry, New York, 1974; Veigners, I. Latvieši ārzemēs. Latvijas enciklopēdija, Rīga, 1993.

<sup>22</sup> Страдынь Я. Латвия и латыши в мире. — Acta Medico-Historica Rigensia, 1992, 1, 7—24.

ger-Woit.<sup>23</sup> Among 40 Foreign Members of the Academy elected from Latvian exile there are such eminent personalities as the famous architect Gunnar Birkerts, the mathematician Eižens Leimanis, physicists brothers Ivars and Jānis Melngailis from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Juris Upatnieks (one of the inventors of holography), chemists Edvins Vedejs, Gleb Mamantov and Peteris Bolšaitis, the biologist Jānis Skujinš, the astronomer Dainis Dravinš (Member of the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences), economists Nikolajs Balabkins and Juris Viksninš (one of the leaders of the monetary reform of Latvia), the geologist Aleksis Dreimanis, the computer scientist Juris Hartmanis, historians Andrejs Plakans, Uldis Gērmanis, Andrievs Ezergailis, Baltic philologists Velta Rūke-Dravina and Valdis Zeps, the literary critic Valters Nollendorfs, physicians Jānis Klavinš, Bertrams and Kristaps Zarinš, the political scientist Rasma Šilde-Kārklina, theologians Stanislavs Ladusāns (Brasilia) and Jānis Rosentāls, the psychologist Vaira Vike-Friberga, to mention only about half of them. Starting from 1990 Latvian Academy of Sciences delivers Honorary Doctorates, too, and among Dr.h.c. should be mentioned Konstantins Počs (physicist, one of the inventors of AWACS system), Kārlis Irbitis (constructor of the first airplane in Latvia), Helmars Rudzītis (a well-known editor of Latvian books and newspapers), Janis Gaigulis (executive director of AABS), etc. Most of the scientists mentioned take an active part in the scientific life of Latvia, are members of councils for conferring scientific degrees in Latvia, referees, members of the board of scientific journals (as Edvins Vedejs in *Химия гетероциклических соединений*, A. Plakans and A. Ezergailis in *Latvijas Vēstures Institūta Žurnāls*), but, first and foremost, mediators between Latvian scientists and their Western colleagues, with the aim of organizing scientific trips, studies of young research fellows, etc. In 1990 and 1993 two Latvian Physicians' World Congresses took place in Riga, and on 12—17 July, 1991, the I Latvian Scientists' World Congress took place, with about 2000 participants, among them 300 from abroad.<sup>24</sup>

In 1992 AABS/IREX board was opened in Riga, and the Baltic Research Foundation (*Baltijas Pētījumu fonds*, Director — Prof. I. Ronis) has been founded here in order to maintain co-operation with the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies (AABS), founded in 1968 in Maryland University (USA) on the initiative of Dr. h. c. J. Gaigulis. In November, 1993, an American Branch of the Latvian Academy of Sciences began to operate (coordinator — Prof. N. Balabkins, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA).

Some contacts have been established with the Baltic Germans and the Jews emigrated from Latvia to Israel. Hermann Branover from Beer-Sheva University, who once worked in Riga (Salaspils) and who is known for his work in magnetic hydrodynamics has been elected Foreign Member of the Latvian Academy of Sciences. The same also refers to Prof. Andre Dietrich Loeber, Prof. Wilfried Schlaue, Dr. Gert v. Pistohlkors, Heinz Ischreyt. In their turn, the late Prof. V. Doroshenko, Prof. E. Mugurevičs and Prof. J. Stradiņš from Latvia have been elected Corresponding Members of the *Baltische historische Kommission*, at Goettingen Univer-

<sup>23</sup> Siliņš, A. (ed.). *Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas gadagrāmata 1992./93. g. Zinātne*, Rīga, 1993; Siliņš, A. (ed.). *Latvian Academy of Sciences. Year Book 1994. Zinātne*, Rīga, 1994; Stradiņš, J. *Magdas Staudingere-Voitas mužs und devums zinātnē. — Latv. ZA Vestis. Bdala*, 1992, 7, 79—80; 1993, 1, 80.

<sup>24</sup> *Vispasaules latviešu zinātņu kongress, Rīga, 1991. g. 12.—17. jūlijā. Referātu tēzes, referentu adreses un īsbiogrāfijas*. Rīga, 1991, 1.—8. sējums; Krēslinš, A. *Visas pasaules zinātnieki runāja latviski. — Atklājums*, 1991, 2, 2; Vike-Freiberga, V. *Scientia et sapientia. — Atklājums*, 1991, 2, 14—21.

sity. They have been invited speakers to the *Baltische Historiker-Tagung* and other conferences, included those organized by *Karl Schirren-Gesellschaft* in Lueneburg, etc.<sup>25</sup>

Society *Domus Rigensis* has been founded in Riga in June, 1992, to promote contacts between Latvians and Baltic Germans, especially in the field of culture (organization of interesting exhibitions)<sup>26</sup>, and a scientific association "Latvia and Latvians Worldwide" (*Latvija un latvieši pasaulē*), has been founded already in 1989 to investigate the problems of Latvian Diaspora<sup>27</sup>; it has edited an encyclopedic reference book by I. Veigners *Latvians Abroad (Latvieši ārzemēs)* in 1993<sup>28</sup> and produced some other editions<sup>29</sup>. Unfortunately in the last year the activities of this scientific association have been exhausted due to certain objective and subjective reasons.

So, the intellectual reintegration of Latvian Diaspora has begun even before the political reintegration of exiled Latvians which have been elected members of the Parliament (*Saeima*) of Latvia in June, 1993, and became members of the Latvian government. On the other hand, the economic situation of Latvia and the crisis of the traditional system of science resulted in the emigration from Latvia of young skilful scientists, who went to the USA, Germany, France, Great Britain, Sweden. One can even speak about the "third intellectual emigration" of Latvians since 1991. Nevertheless, it is possible that a dynamic equilibrium will set in between those who leave and those who return (it must be said that only very few persons have returned for a permanent stay in Latvia). In order to guarantee a sufficiently high scientific level in Latvia in future, a suitable science budget, co-operation with the European Community and the US research centres, strong reforms in Latvian high school and research system, are necessary.<sup>30</sup>

Similar considerations might probably be advanced for Estonia and Lithuania, because of the common fate of the three Baltic States in XX century. Also, more detailed comparative studies of this topic would be desirable.

<sup>25</sup> Stradiņš, J. Zum Deutschbaltischen Problemkreis in der Kulturgeschichte Lettlands. — In: Jahrbuch des baltischen Deutscht., 1990, 37. Lüneburg; München, 1989, 29—44.

<sup>26</sup> Stradiņš, J. Festvortrag zur Eröffnung von „Domus Rigensis“ am 20. Juni 1992. — In: Jahrbuch des baltischen Deutscht., 1993, 40. Lüneburg; München, 1992, 141—147.

<sup>27</sup> Zinātniskā asociācija „Latvija un latvieši pasaulē“. Dibināšanas konferences materiāli un darbības pamatmeti pirmajā gadā. Rīga, 1990.

<sup>28</sup> Veigners, I. Latvieši ārzemēs.

<sup>29</sup> Sneideris, I. (comp.). Komunistiskā totalitārisma un genocīda prakse Latvijā. Zinātne, Rīga, 1992; Prikulis, J. (comp.). Ārzemju literatūra par Latviju. 1. laidziens. Zinātne, Rīga, 1992.

<sup>30</sup> Stradiņš, J. Zinātne neatkarīgajā Latvijas valstī. — Latv. ZA Vēstis. A daļa, 1993, 11, 42—46.

## LĀTI TEADUS PAGULUSES JA SELLE TAASUHINGEMINE KODUMAA TEADUSEGA

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Teadusega hakkasid lātlāsed tegelema pārast esimest rahvuslikku ārkamisaega 19. sajandi kuuekümmendatel aastatel, kuid akadeemiline teadus edenes peamiselt väljaspool Balti kubermange, sest nii Tartu (Dorpati, Jurjevi) ülikoolis kui ka Riia Polütehnilises Instituudis võimutsesid baltisakslased, kes ei soovinud oma seltskonda lātlasī nende rahvusliku eneseteadvuse tõttu. Esimene põlvkond lāti teadlasi töötas peamiselt Venemaa

ja Ukraina teaduskeskustes (Peterburis, Moskvas, Harkovis jm.), vähesel määral Lääne-Euroopas ning USA-s. Sellel ajal koondus ka esimene läti intellektuaalide tuumik, kes hiljem aktiivselt osales rahvusliku kõrgkooli — Läti ülikooli — rajamisel 1919. aastal.

Pärast Teist maailmasõda ja Läti okupeerimist oli enamik Läti ülikooli professoreid ja õppejõude sunnitud emigreeruma peamiselt USA-sse, Kanasse, Austraaliasse, Šveitsi või Ladina-Ameerikasse. Paguluses kasvas üles uus läti teadlaste põlvkond («teine emigratsioon»). 1966. aastast alates võib täheldada esimesi arglikke Nõukogude võimuorganite valvsa pilgu all toimunud kontakte pagulasteadlaste ja Nõukogude Läti teadlaste vahel.

1988. aastast algas protsess, mida võib nimetada paguluses elavate teadlaste reintegreerumiseks tänapäeva Läti teadusega: nad alustasid loenguid Läti ülikoolides, andsid abi stažeerimise organiseerimisel, võtsid osa teadusnõukogude tööst ja lülitusid muul moel kodumaa teadusellu. Paljudele välisläti teadlastele on antud Läti ülikooli, Riia Tehnikaülikooli või Läti Teaduste Akadeemia audoktori nimetus, umbes 40 pagulasõppejõudu (nende hulgas ka kirjanikud) on valitud Läti TA au- või välisliikmeks.

Reintegratsiooniga samal ajal, eriti pärast 1991. aastat algas «kolmas emigratsioon» ehk «ajude äravool» — andekamate teadlaste, eelkõige noorte ning juutide siirdumine välismaale (viimaste lahkumine algas juba 1970. aastatel). Ilmselt on lähiajal oodata nimetatud protsesside tasakaalustumist.

## ЛАТВИЙСКАЯ НАУКА В ИЗГНАНИИ И ЕЕ РЕИНТЕГРАЦИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННУЮ НАУКУ ЛАТВИИ

Ян СТРАДЫНЬ

Латыши стали заниматься научной деятельностью после первого национального пробуждения (60-е годы XIX в.), но продвинуться по пути академической науки они могли в основном за пределами Остзейских губерний, ибо как в Тартуском (Дерптском, Юрьевском) университете, так и в Рижском политехническом институте монопольное положение строго удерживали прибалтийские немцы, не желавшие допускать в свою среду латышей с их национальным самосознанием. Первые поколения ученых-латышей работали в основном в научных центрах России и Украины (в Санкт-Петербурге, Москве, Харькове и др.) и отчасти в Западной Европе и США. В это время образовалась первая латышская интеллектуальная диаспора. Впоследствии она приняла активное участие в создании первой национальной высшей школы в Латвии — Латвийского университета, основанного в 1919 г.

После второй мировой войны и оккупации Латвии большинство профессоров и преподавателей Латвийского университета вынуждены были эмигрировать, они расселились по всему миру, в основном в США, Канаде, Австралии, Швеции, странах Латинской Америки. В изгнании выросло молодое поколение ученых-латышей («вторая эмиграция»). Начиная с 1966 г. постепенно стали устанавливаться, хотя и весьма робко, под надзором советских властей, первые научные связи между учеными-эмигрантами и учеными Советской Латвии.

С 1988 г. начался процесс, который можно назвать реинтеграцией ученых латышской эмиграции в современную науку Латвии: чтение лекций в университетах Латвии, содействие в организации научных



стажировок, участие в научных советах и т. д. Многим видным ученым латышской эмиграции присвоены звания почетного доктора наук Латвийского университета, Рижского технического университета, Академии наук Латвии, около 40 преподавателей-эмигрантов (включая и писателей) избраны почетными или иностранными членами Академии наук Латвии.

Наряду с процессом реинтеграции в Латвии, особенно после 1991 г., поднялась волна «третьей эмиграции» — «утечка мозгов», выезд из страны за границу многих способных ученых, особенно людей младшего поколения и евреев (эмиграция последних началась уже в 70-е годы). Видимо, следует ожидать установления равновесия между двумя названными процессами.

В статье дается постановка проблемы и приводятся отдельные конкретные примеры.