Extraction of Books from Libraries in Pre-War Years
(As Exemplified by Kazakhstan)

Gulnaziya Tolgayevna Zhakupova and Kamshat Moldankyzy Rustem

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Abstract: The aim of this article is to use new archive sources for disclosure of one of the directions of Soviet censorship, namely, to identify particular features/reasons of extraction of literature from libraries in Stalin times. In addition to show the stages of formation of state structures to realize this process. Other aims of the study are as follows: to identify a technology of safeguarding state secrets and maintenance of political-ideological control over printed materials. In the framework of this article to examine archive documents in order to understand how a single publishing and library network used for distribution of books among libraries was established. The author also wants to consider the particularities of extraction and elimination of books of Kazakh writers – Aimautov, Mailin and others - from all public libraries – Party storages, unions and other societies, clubs and organizations which were selling books.

Key words: Censorship • Stalin times • Library • Glavlit (Main Literature department • Main Administration for safeguarding state secrets in the press) • Anti-Soviet literature • Political and ideological control • Library stock • Extraction of anti-revolutionary literature • Cultural revolution • Trotsky-Zinoviev and politically outdated literature.

INTRODUCTION

A. Millian reasonably remarks that “censorship in general and in libraries in particular is a moral problem” [1]. The process of extraction of books in Stalin times was performed in the framework of cultural revolution - state policy intended for radical re-constitution of cultural and ideological life of society and in fact was radical measure, contradictory action. The term was introduced by V. Lenin in 1923, as pre-condition for social revolution. It becomes a component of socialism-building process; to a great extent it changed ideological and spiritual foundations of the society and was implemented by specially formed network of political and state control bodies. It was implemented without due regard to specific character of regions - for Kazakhstan it meant radical change of all norms of society's spiritual development, formation of new moral, atheistic world view, reconstruction of habitual life etc. Totalitarian regime concepts were based on the idea that the process of extraction of books from libraries must transform the principles of Marxist-Leninism ideology into personal beliefs of a man. That is why in this period the foundations of “secrecy and censorship” were established, including norms of control over information and identification of what can be published under new political, religious, cultural and artistic standards [2].

One of the elements of this political course was radical re-construction of the system of cultural-educational institutions and library stocks, which were considered main centers through which it is possible to influence society - in other words "potential censors tried to exclude some ideas from public life because in their opinion these ideas were hostile” [1]. State policy that used this approach was aimed for standardization and leveling of spiritual life. Because of this Party course radical changes had taken place in consciousness and habitual life of the Soviet people and these changes resulted in millions of lost human lives, dozens of millions of broken fates, troubles and misfortunes for all nations.

This policy was found on intention to build socialism at any cost even if it will result in barrack-like way of life. Modernization in cultural sphere in Kazakhstan performed in Stalin way ruined panhuman mechanisms of progress, created such structures which doomed the society for stagnation and birth of special kind of barrack-like...
socialism. Stalin official censorship “has different forms, including prohibition of books, governmental consideration and approval of information, attempt to restrict expression of one’s opinion, the government also had levers to punish for failure to follow its orders” [3]. Librarian and publishing business was of special interest for government because “they believed that in future the Soviet state will develop its own intelligentsia and in order to facilitate this process some “quotas” for education must be given to labour class. Education can not be ideologically neutral that is why its ideal contents must be communistic” [4] and cultural and enlightenment organizations played important role in it.

Philosophy of librarian business in the Soviet Union and in a number of others Communist countries was based on the works of V. Lenin and his wife N. Krupskaya: “promotion of librarian business was strongly stimulated by specific recommendations of Lenin which most deeply penetrated into the matter of such issues as librarian and publishing business. Before the revolution and in the first after-war years Lenin formulated fundamental principles of Soviet librarian business. He considered the foundations of librarian facilities as social phenomenon which in its development is subordinate to the laws of socio-historical development. Lenin formulated a thesis about class character of librarian business, described the significance of libraries and cultural revolution, gave grounds to the concept that social role of libraries was determined by broadening of books circulation among people. Lenin emphasized that libraries play the most important part in cultural development and improvement of educational standards of population. V. Lenin considered different aspects of librarian business in 270 documents [5].

At the first stage the process of extraction of books from libraries was managed by librarian sub-department Kirglavpolitprosvet (Kyrgyz main political enlightenment committee of the republic) which “was founded in February of 1921 after organization of Main political enlightenment department of KASSR (Kyrgyz Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic). Earlier librarian business was performed among civil population by librarian sub-department, out-of school department of Kirnarkompros (Kyrgyz National Enlightenment Commissariat) and in Red Army - by librarian department of Political Office of Kirkraikomitet (Kyrgyz Regional Committee)”[6].

It should be noted that the administrative structure of Kazakhstan in 1920-1936 years was peculiar:

- On the base of the Decree of August 26, 1920 issued by VTSIK (Russian Central Executive Committee) and SNK (The Council of National Commissars) RSFSR (Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic), Kyrgyz Soviet Autonomous Social Republic (KSASR) was created as a part of RSFSR.
- Kyrgyz Soviet Autonomous Social Republic was renamed as Kazakh Autonomous Socialistic Republic (KazASR) as a part of RFSR from 1925.
- In 1936 Kazakh Autonomous Socialistic Republic received a status of Kazakh Soviet Socialistic Republic (KazSSR).

Due to this all regulatory bodies were renamed. The renaming of KyrGlavlit to KazGlavlit (Kyr/Kaz Main Administration for safeguarding state secrets in the press) can be used as an example.

Then in April 19, 1921 the Council of National Commissars of KazASSR adopted the Decree about centralization of librarian business in the Republic, which said that “because of increased demand for books and because all political and enlightenment work was put together in the Republic into single body – Main political-enlightenment body of the Council of National Commissars:

- All libraries, both under the control of National Commissariat of Enlightenment and other Departments, offices and NCOs are declared to become free of charge and shall be managed by Main political-enlightenment body of the Council of National Commissars: and Its local bodies;
- All literature intended by National Commissariat of Enlightenment of the RUFSR for single library series of the Republic and published by Kir State Publishing House must be distributed under the order of Librarian board of Glavpolitprosvet” [7].

Since 1922 this process was considered very important and in December, 6 in Kazakhstan they established KirGlavlit department under command of Isa Tukhtabaev who managed the censorship for many years. N. Krupskaya at that time signed an instruction for extraction of anti-revolutionary literature from storages and libraries [8].

“Stalinization of culture and science grew rapidly in the second half of 1920s” [9]. All processes in the society were identified by “Party line” and because of that even “the possibility of fundamental discussion was excluded,
creative freedom was rejected and total control was introduced: all cultural institutions and professional organizations were deprived of all degrees of initiative” [10]. In 1929 Central Committee of All-Soviet Union Communist Party (b) adopts a resolution about improvement of librarian work, in accordance with this document "purge (combing out)" became mass phenomenon, while publicity gradually faded out” [11]. In such a way in 1931 the storages of general purpose, restricted use and a special storage (extracted, anti-Soviet, religious literature) of closed isolated wing of zero stock were organized [12]. Till 1934 Glavlit was participating in combing-out of libraries only as assisting body, since 1936 it became the main organization, controlling almost all spheres of intellectual life - in other words it provided “total political control over all kinds of printing production and performances, taking both preventive and punishing measures, supervision of all libraries and printing-houses”. Glavlit which was since June of 1935 under the command of S. Ingulov (1893-1938) cannot help but responding to political court procedures initiated in the country: the case of Trotskyist-Zinoviev block (August,1936), parallel Trotskyist center (January,1937), military-men (June, 1937), right-Trotskyist block (March, 1938) and performed censorship actions accordingly [13].

Censorship in librarian business has broad list of restrictions imposed on cultural self-expression - namely, prohibition, change or destruction. This process can be either implicit or explicit. In many cases censorship did not control the process of production but acted after the product was finished. Censorship in Stalin period becomes total which determines it political significance and how certain groups fight to control public discourse [14].

Because of political repressions of 1937 combing-out of library stocks renewed. "Now the criterion was not only ideological conflicts of writers with the power, but personality of the writers repressed by this power and partially without reasons. Extraction was performed by censorship, its activity was kept in secret. Orders about extraction of books were distributed by field post. After realization of the orders of censorship bodies all copies of the orders were returned to Glavlit. Reproduction of new copies was strictly prohibited” [11].

Censorship was reinforced in 1937-1938, repressions against the least manifestations of freedom in opinions acquire a total character. Censored editors, journalists, writers were repressed. Many well-known publicists were arrested, editorial staffs were subject to combing out. Under Resolution of Central Committee of Communist Party (b) of Kazakhstan "About extraction of hostile literature" of 28.05.1938 97 positions of literature were extracted from the storages and sales networks. Among "hostile" writers there were Asfendiyarov, Alibayev, Konyratbayev, Zhansugurov, Togzhanov, Zhurgenov, Kulumbetov, Nurmakov, Mailin, Seifullin, Shanonov and many others [8].

Technology of literature extraction was precisely formulated in regulatory Party documents – circular letters, orders. The books must be eliminated on the place and the list of eliminated books must be drawn up with the report of completion. The books were burned up or shredded. Extracted literature must be kept until special order will follow. Along with that complete annual sets of journals which contained the lists of mentioned persons were still kept in libraries. Regional, territorial, republican libraries were allowed to keep two copies of books and booklets which had to be extracted in a special storage. Local bureaucrats tried to reinforce power dictate - in the form of regular campaigns against “deviations”, ideological supervision over huge projects [16] in the sphere of librarian and publishing business. Archives contain information about extraction of the works of some Party leaders from libraries.

At the first stages of the extraction process the problem of registration was actual: “preliminary new registration of all publishing houses - private, departmental, professional etc. must be done. The new registration performed in order to understand comprehensively the “face” of every publishing house. The questionnaire below shows the list of questions which must be clarified carefully:

- Who is real financer of publishing house (private), if some formal scientific or artistic and quite non politic judging from one's appearance, publishing house is a source of income for a group of groups of social revolutionaries or mensheviks;
- If a publishing house has hidden relationship with foreign publishing houses and authors;
- If a publishing house performs unacceptable commercial affairs. Detailed information about hidden activity of publishing house must be provided through communists or devoted people who work there. To this effect political control must be used with this purpose too. During the reregistration it must be identified if a publishing house follows the program adopted at its foundation” [17].
Approximate number of libraries amounted to 1271 Russian and 58 Kirgiz libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of gubernies</th>
<th>City central libraries</th>
<th>District libraries</th>
<th>Volost libraries</th>
<th>Village reading rooms</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orenburg province</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>Without division into nationalities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aktyubinsk province</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>5/1</td>
<td>3/1</td>
<td>11/3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kustanai province</td>
<td>2/1</td>
<td>7/3</td>
<td>38/6</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>343/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Semipalatinsk province</td>
<td>6/1</td>
<td>13/5</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>126/5</td>
<td>203/11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Akmolinsk province</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25/6</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>170/30</td>
<td>253/36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urals province</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Without division into nationalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bukeev province</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adyaeu uезд</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Without division into nationalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>87/15</td>
<td>227/7</td>
<td>927/36</td>
<td>1271/58</td>
<td>Without division into nationalities</td>
</tr>
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Note: the fractional notation numerator shows the number of Russian libraries, denominator - Kazakh libraries [15].

Notable above mentioned process must be performed by all means: "otherwise Glavlit will be obliged to take repressive measures - even shut down the publishing house. Besides that the publishing process was also under Party control, which is confirmed by Glavlit RSFSR instruction #147 sent to all Gublits (??) (Provincial management for Literature and Publishing) and Uezdilts (??) (Country department of Administration for safeguarding state secrets in the Literature and press). This document states that "all textbooks can be published after obtaining permission of scientific-pedagogical section of State Council of National Commissariat of Enlightenment. This measure was taken in order to avoid publishing of inappropriate learning material and politically inconsistent literature. Some Glavlits break these rules of publishing. Such violations were observed in Bukeev and Semipalatinsk Gubernies. Persons who will undertake publishing of any textbooks and political literature without permission of State Publishing body will be punished by law" [18].

1920: Political-Enlightening Department of National Commissariat of Enlightenment sent an instruction in regard to examination of books list in which they wrote: "libraries remain more stable and naturally must concentrate in them big political-enlightenment work among population. They are not able to perform this task if they will not get rid of anti-revolutionary and harmful literature. Political-Enlightenment departments must immediately start this campaign. This instruction refers to small libraries, serving mass reader - libraries of workers' clubs, cities, villages, libraries for children and school libraries.

In big city libraries and libraries with big proportion of scientific literature the harmful or anti-revolutionary books must be extracted. Books of such kind in these libraries can be left under strict responsibility of the directors of libraries, who are obliged to exclude such literature from mass circulation and only for special literary and scientific work.

Books issued by Soviet and Party, Communist publishing houses (Krasnaya Nov, Moscow Worker, New Moscow, Priboy, Put' Prosvesheniya and others) and those which had special permission from Glavlit are not subject for withdrawal from libraries at all.

In Particular, the Following Books must Be Withdrawn:

- Philosophic, psychological, ethics literature, which is hostile to Revolutionary Spirit, Socialism and dialectical materialism, which protect mentalism, occultism, spiritualism, theosophy as well as books on phrenology, chiromancy, magic, dreams-books etc.
- Religious department in small libraries must contain only anti-religious and anti-church literature [19: 4],

Party control over this process was reflected in the documents where it was emphasized: "the number of people mobilized by Party organizations for helping censorship bodies is 1986, they operate in 17 regions" [20: 2-3]. For extraction of anti-revolutionary, Trotsky-Zinoviev literature since 01.11.1936 Kazakhstan Territorial Committee of All-Union Communist Party (b) sent 8 persons, UNKVD - 6 persons and Almaty City Committee of All-Union Communist Party (b) - 15 persons, totally in Almaty - 29 persons" [20: 4-7].

By secret circular letter of 12.11.1924 #5622/p.p. "About cleaning of libraries" demonstrates significance of work on extraction of books from libraries: "present work has huge political and cultural-educational significance. Libraries more often than not are full with anti-revolutionary and harmful literature and for sure in their current state are not able to fulfill the task of political-enlightenment work among mass population" [19: 49].

Extracted literature was proposed to "concentrate in central province and uyezd libraries, keeping it in separate book-cases and not letting it for circulation until the lists
Number of extracted books for the 1st quarter of 1939. Total number: 20 986. Under every order:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of order</th>
<th>Number of extracted books</th>
<th>No of order</th>
<th>Number of extracted books</th>
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<th>Number of extracted books</th>
<th>No of order</th>
<th>Number of extracted books</th>
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<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>953</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>266</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>671</td>
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<td>241</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>93-34</td>
<td>1340</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>955</td>
<td>1490</td>
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<td>240</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>3052</td>
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<td>292</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>528</td>
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<tr>
<td>342</td>
<td>1599</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>2883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>Circular letter 51</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
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of extracted literature will be approved by KNK (National Committee Control) and it will be said what to do with it in future. Only 2 copies must be left if they are of some value for scientific and literary work. Such books must be kept separately, have their own catalogues and can be given only to Party, scientific and authorized employees, if necessary, exclusively for mentioned above work" [19: 56].

Archive documents give the results of the extraction of books from the libraries of different levels: "1) in Pavlovsk - about 3000 books; 2) in the library named after October Revolution - about 1500 books; 3) in the library organized by Province Union - 500 books; 4) in the 1st State Printing House - 50 books; 5) in Railway library - 50 books, while in other libraries - 25 books were extracted. Lists of books were sent to Kir Glavlit regularly after their printing. Extracted literature was placed into specially library of restricted circle of readers. This literature can be given only under special orders of Province Political Enlightenment body or Province Committee of Russian Communist Party (RCP) (b). Librarian for this library has not been found yet, because among members of RCP (b) there no such specialists" [19: 64].

Supervising military censors of Glavlit of KazSSR drew acts which can illustrate the extraction process in Kazakhstan:

"In regard Southern-Kazakhstan Regional LD, May 15, 1939: "total number of libraries and Places of Honor - 1469. Among them Party cabinets - 28, libraries - 256, clubs - 270, Places of Honor - 538, village reading rooms - 220, enlightening houses - 4, libraries of book-selling network - 150. Total number of extracted books can be seen from the table:

Total number is 20986. In April - 7000. In some regions there are Places of Honor which have never been checked. There are facts of misusing orders of Directive bodies in regard to extraction of hostile literature. In Talass district the book of I. Stalin "Issues of Leninism" (in Kazakh language), Karpinsky's book "Talk about socialism" were set aside for extraction" [21: 41-42].

Examing the work of Pavlodar Regional literature department, since 15 to 25th of May, 1939, military censor of Glavlit of KazSSR M. Khimichev pointed out: "from 38 libraries in Pavlodar we examined 5 libraries. In other libraries hostile literature is extracted but not eliminated. Books of public enemies M. Koltsov, Kosarev, Davletbaev Majit, Uralov and others were found. Total number of writers - 14" [21: 52].

Examing the work of Pavlodar Regional literature department, since 7 to 14th of May, 1939, military censor of Glavlit of KazSSR M. Khimichev pointed out: "under 32 orders we extracted hostile literature in 1st quarter of 1939 in amount of 16 904 copies and 101 portraits of public enemies. In the city for 1st quarter we extracted 5145 books and 15 portraits of public enemies (data included into total regional number). At present time we have not extracted literature under 3 orders; #79, 184 and 55; under the order # 79 we examined 5 libraries of Semipalatinsk. Lenin Regional Committee of Communist Party (b) of the city sent 13 communists for help, only 3 of them work, other do not work by unknown reasons. One authorized person of RLD is not able to do this work, that is why extraction of literature goes very slowly in the city. In districts there were violations. In Zaisan district they extracted booklet of Molotov "About changes in Soviet Constitution", stenograph report "16th congress of VKP (b) (All-Union Communistic Party (Bolsheviks))" and "17th conference of All-Union Communist Party (b)". In Chingistav and other districts they extracted 23 writers which were not subject to extraction" [21: 60-61].

"Since the beginning of 1939 and till now Kzyl-Orinsk RLD has no information from Karmakchinsk and from a number of other districts about the process of extraction of hostile literature. By now they practiced wrong methods of elimination of hostile literature - by burning. In such a way in Kazalinsk District they eliminated 1848 books and in Zhana-Kurgansk District - 581 books. In spite of the decision of Central Committee of Communist Party (b) of 10.02.39 many District Committees have not
sent communists so far in order to help the censors in extraction of hostile literature: Syr-Daryinsk, Aral, Teren-Uzyak, Karmakhinsk and other districts [21: 67].

While examining the work of RLD of North-Kazakhstan region, by military censor of Glavlit, M. Khomichev it was found out that: “there are 92 libraries in the region and 429 reading rooms, including 47 libraries in Petropavlovsk. During April and May of 1939 we extracted 21 732 hostile books, including 6479 books extracted in the city. In accordance with incomplete data the libraries were not examined under the orders #184/4 and #55. Examination of literature in Priishim, Keller, Yesilsk districts and some others goes on very slowly. After examination non-extracted books of public enemies Kosarev, Pikin and Koltsov were found and during examination of the library of Party cabinet the books which had to be extracted under orders #272/5/, #84/4: Titerin M. P, Results of 17th conference of All-Union Communist Party (b), collection of the works of reporters "Extend the front of anti-religious propaganda, Espionage of capitalist countries". In Presnovsk, Airtauussk, Aryk-Balyyksk and Enbekshildersk districts there were violations in the sphere of extraction of hostile literature. In these districts officials extracted without any reasons: Zhimbaev, a book for reading in 3rd grade of primary school, Palei - a book for reading in adults' school, Orlov A. A. "Sheppard guide-book", L. Seyfullin - "Tanya" and others [21: 83-84].

While examining of the work of RLD of Karaganda region, by military censor of Glavlit, M. Khomichev it was found out that: “in Karaganda region there are 126 libraries, 45 of them in Karaganda. The number of e. hostile literature is 14 776, including 3725 books in Karaganda. While examining the library of the club of the Mine#20 we found 330 books of public enemies: Koltsov, Kosyrevo, Mirozyan, Postyshev, Bruno-Yasensky, Majita Davletbaeva and 55 more writers of this kind” [21: 91-92].

While examining of the work of Aktyubinsk RLD, by military censor of Glavlit, M. Khomichev it was found out that: “in the city there are 24 libraries, including 2 Party cabinets. 3401 books were extracted” [21: 144].

Examination of the work of Gurev RLD by senior polit-editor of KazSSR Ordibayev N. O: "so far there is no specific data in RLD about the order of extraction of hostile literature and its elimination. RLD and authorized bodies perform this work under the order 171-172, while next orders of Glavlit demanded to draw acts and send extracted literature as waste materials. For example while examining the library of mountain-oil technical school and canning factory we found books subject to extraction long time ago:

- "High-powered work" by Komalov S. “Kazizdat” (Kazakhstan publishing house), 1932, order # 16 in a number of 2 copies; Dauletbayev M. "A cultural oasis", Êäzakhstan Publishing house. 1933, order # 16 in a number of 2 copies.
- In regard to the library of canning plant (authorized person Andreeva) - Turmanzhanov U. "Fables" 1936 and others.
- In regard to the library of Party cabinet of p-c (authorized person is Tulepov) - Sain J. "Songs about happiness" Kazakhstan Fiction Publishing house, 1936, order#74, 2 copies” [21: 150].

Examination of the work of Western-Kazakhstan RLD by senior polit-editor of KazSSR Ordibayev N. O: “there are facts of violations of the principles of hostile literature extraction. In some districts they extract literature which was not subject to extraction: in Dzhangalinsk district they extracted books Kara-Bugaz (by K. Paustovsky) and stories by L. Tolstoy; but these books were returned into library by RLD. Sent by Urals City Committee of Communist Party (b) communists to help with extraction do not work at all and RLD did not ask City Committee of Communist Party(b) of Kazakhstan to punish them for their reluctance to perform Party task [21: 156-157].

Examination of the work of authorized person of RLD in Kamensk District of WK Region, comrade Yasinsky, by senior polit-editor of KazSSR Ordibayev N. O: there are 4 libraries in the district, one is located in district center, besides that there is 1 Party cabinet and 15 reading rooms and village libraries. The process goes ahead very slowly. Communists were not sent for help. The 6th clause of the Order of Communist Party’s Central Committee (Bolsheviks) (dated 10.02.1939 on provision of Glavlit with necessary number of communists for hostile literature extraction, by KP(b)K (Kazakhstan's regional committee of communist party (Bolsheviks) was not fulfilled. While examining a school library in Kamensk and Party cabinet we did not find hostile literature and while examining District library we found and took off the shelf the works of public enemies: Mirozhen L. Nupeslov S. Turmanzhanova U. Davletbaev M. and others. The novel by Musrepov G. "Shugla" was also found - that is why we can conclude that libraries and reading rooms of the district have not been checked thoroughly and sufficiently cleaned from hostile literature in accordance with earlier orders of Glavlit of the Union and KazSSR. By now the authorized person on extraction of hostile literature practiced the wrong method of elimination - by burning” [21: 159-160].
In regard to literature we can say that at this period the foundations of social realism and official isolation of Soviet literature have been formed. In Party’s plan the literature must have “vision in single canons in order to use literature in state building very efficiently” [22]. That was the reason why extraction of the Kazakhstan writers’ works was activated and this fact is confirmed by archive materials:

- “MLD of KazSSR informs that all works of Zhusubek Aimautov in accordance with the order of KazSSR Glavlit / the order #93, §1 September 8, 1938/;
- All works of Mailin Beimbet /pseudonym Beimbet/ in accordance with the order of KazSSR Glavlit /the order #56, §1 July 15, 1938/;
- All works of Ibragim Galimjan in accordance with the order of Tatar ASSR /the order #1, §1 of April 8, 1938/, have been extracted from libraries and book-selling network.

All works of listed above authors were extracted as the works of fierce public enemies and as harmful works written in the spirit of nationalism” [23: 228].

We can conclude that extracted from libraries literature was the key task of cultural development and creation of all necessary ideological and cultural relationships for formation of ideological consciousness. This was so important because the libraries in Stalin times performed the task of political-enlightenment work among all groups of population.

In opinion of many scientists “censorship includes any kind of suppression or the Rules of government or any other body” [3]. At the first stage the task of extraction of books from the libraries were as follows: "in regard of non-departmental, unions and other, half-Soviet publishing houses it must be established if there are politically suspicious persons among members of their editorial staff, if they are not the object for anti-Soviet journalists and novelists" [17: 5].

Process of extraction of books from the libraries in Stalin times is “intervention of government or the power into interpersonal or mass relations” [14]. In order to concentrate in libraries most part of political-enlightenment work the libraries must get rid off anti-revolutionary and harmful literature. That was the reason for Party control in this sphere, the number of orders grow up (more than 32) under which books were extracted and after failure to follow these order guilty persons must be punished.

So, we used archive sources in order to show the process of formation of censorship in library and publishing business in Kazakhstan in pre-war years. This is only one of the aspects of totalitarian control over culture “which had specific characteristics, followed by repressions, elimination of traditional associations, political control and prohibition of the writers who were, in government’s opinion, “human souls engineers” in communist transformation of society” [10].

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