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ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ В.Н. КАРАЗІНА
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«ACADEMIC AND SCIENTIFIC CHALLENGES OF DIVERSE FIELDS OF KNOWLEDGE IN
THE 21ST CENTURY. CLIL IN ACTION»
«АКАДЕМІЧНІ ТА НАУКОВІ ВИКЛИКИ РІЗНОМАНІТНИХ ГАЛУЗЕЙ ЗНАНЬ У 21-МУ
СТОЛІТТІ. ПРИНЦИПИ CLIL В ДІЇ»

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MEDICINE AS A WEAPON IN THE USSR: HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF COURT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DOCTORS

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Анотація. Пацация М.М. Медицина у якості зброї у СРСР: історичні аспекти проваджень над лікарями.

У даній статті наведено найбільш розповсюджені історичні приклади фальсифікації проявів використання медиків у якості зброї, неналежним чином, у СРСР. Було розглянуто Третій Московський процес, який висвітлює включно й діяння медиків, які нібито спричинили смерть пацієнтів, а також «Справу лікарів», яка мала на меті викрити антирадянську діяльність деяких лікарів-євреїв. Мета таких фальсифікацій, як було виявлено, полягає, ймовірно, в усуненні політичних опонентів, зміцненні свого авторитету та керуванні думками населення із використанням ЗМІ. Важливо зазначити, що наведені провадження спричиняли неабиякий резонанс, таким чином не виключаючи можливість маніпулювання ставленням громадян до окремих верств населення та представників народів. Головною метою цієї статті є формування уявлення читачів про існування неналежного використання науки у часи СРСР. Це мусить спричинити появу інтересу до аналізу схожих аспектів зловживання вже у сучасності. Останнє так само може підштовхнути суспільство до формування спеціалізованих органів контролю та перегляду гуманності деяких проявів використання медиків суто заради досягнення чіткої мети.

Ключові слова: Історія медицини, СРСР, фальсифікації, Московський процес, Справа лікарів, Міністерство Державної Безпеки.

Abstract. Patsatsyia M.M. Medicine as a weapon in the USSR: historical aspects of court proceedings against doctors.

This article presents the most common historical examples of falsification of the usage of doctors as a weapon, improperly, in the USSR. The Trial of the Twenty-One was considered, which covered the actions of doctors who allegedly caused the deaths of patients, as well as the Doctors'

plot, which aimed to expose the anti-Soviet activities of some Jewish doctors. The purpose of such falsifications, it was found, is probably to eliminate political opponents, strengthen of own authority and control the opinions of the population through the use of the mass media. It is important to note that these proceedings caused a great resonance, thus not excluding the possibility of manipulating the attitude of citizens to certain segments of the population and peoples. The main purpose of this article is to form readers' ideas about the existence of improper use of science in Soviet times. This should lead to an interest in analyzing similar aspects of abuse today. The latter also may push society to form specialized bodies to control and review the humanity of some manifestations of the use of doctors purely for the sake of achieving someone's goal.

Key words: History of medicine, USSR, falsifications, Moscow trial, Doctors' plot, Ministry for State Security.

General formulation of research and its topicality. It is known that the three main functions of medicine have always been to preserve, restore and improve health. But some cases in the history of medicine show us examples of the use of this science for opposite purposes, namely for the deliberate and intentional harm to health. Uncovering the problem of abuse of science and manipulating the facts of such abuse in order to achieve their own goal in the past, as well as understanding the urgency of solving such a problem are now crucial steps to create a humane and progressive society. It should be noted that the formation of various organizations, the purpose of which will be to ensure control over the rule of law and justice in the medical field, will be a significant impetus in this process. Thus, the unusualness and poor coverage of this aspect of the medical profession makes the problem of using medicine for negative purposes an important and relevant topic.

Setting of the problem and the aim of the article. “Of all the sciences, without a doubt, medicine is the noblest”. This statement of Hippocrates aptly describes the science, the main purpose of which is to help all who need it. But, unfortunately, even it can be used not for its intended purpose, but on the contrary — to cause harm. The problem of medical abuse is one of the most pressing, although at the same time it attracts little attention. Although this article deals only with the USSR, we should not forget about other cases of slander and abuse of the profession

and draw parallels, understanding that each historical case brings only a greater understanding of the importance of humanity and honesty. The aim of this article is to reveal the details of two proceedings that took place during the Soviet era, to identify, based on previous research, the truth about falsifications of medical malpractice, and to form a perception of past medical abuse and warnings against such acts in the future.

The **object** of the study are individual proceedings that took place in the USSR.

The study is based on historical and historiographical **sources**. To achieve this goal, general scientific and scientific-historical methods and approaches were used, namely: system approach, analytical method, comparative method, etc.

Discussion and Results. It is possible that the first attempts by wealthy and powerful people to use medics as a means of combating the enemy (external or internal) date back to ancient times. This could be facilitated by a deep knowledge of the properties of nature and the body, a weak understanding of the essence of treatment methods, as well as the power that a doctor has always had over his patient.

Nevertheless, the more elucidated sources of evidence of the use of physicians as a means of killing enemies date back to modern times. However, even in this case, the evidence of the sources is not unambiguous. The course of the study reveals that the validity of accusations of doctors of abuse of medical knowledge by the authorities are not a priori correct and need further study.

In the days of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, there were cases of defamation involving manipulations of medical error, which were presented in the form of the use of medicine to harm the authorities. In the 20th century, “killer-doctors” have repeatedly appeared in courts in the Soviet Union. As early as 1938, at the Third Moscow Trial or the trial of the anti-Soviet “right-wing Trotskyist bloc,” three well-known doctors in the country were convicted and executed for deliberately harming Soviet high-ranking officials and cultural figures, including Vyacheslav Menzhinsky, head of the United State Political Administration, writer Alexei Gorky, his son Maxim Peshkov, and Chairman of the Council of People’s Commissars Valerian Kuybyshev [4, p. 378-384].

Dmitry Pletnyov, one of the convicted doctors, said that “...The whole indictment against me is a falsification... I am ready to shout to the whole world about my innocence...” [1]. In addition, in one of his letters to Prosecutor Vyshinsky, he wrote: “When I did not give in, the investigator said literally the following: if the top management believes that you are guilty, then even if you are one hundred percent right, you will still be guilty...” [1]. He was tortured and still forced to confess to his involvement in Gorky’s murder. During the last word of the meeting, he stated that he hoped to save his life because he did not know about the actions of the bloc, he stated that all his actions would not have happened if not for the meeting with Yagoda, former People’s Commissar for Internal Affairs and further threats from him [4, p. 371-377].

During the interrogation, Lev Levin spoke [4, p. 229-240] about plans for the planned depletion of organisms as the first step towards murder. For example, Maxim Peshkov was weakened due to excessive alcohol consumption and deliberate elimination of drugs that would help his heart. Menzhinsky was given the system of lysates, which led to the deterioration of the patient’s condition, and together with heart medication caused a new attack of angina pectoris. “Heart stimulants” were continuously used against Kuybyshev, [4, p. 229-240] and he was not forbidden to walk or work after the operation caused by sore throat, although this should have been done — he died of angina pectoris attack. Alexei Gorky was allowed to walk and work a lot, as well as to sit by the fire, despite the fact that the heat worsened his condition. This weakened him. He was advised to return to Moscow. There in his apartment he fell ill with the flu. Deliberately improper treatment later led to his death.

Ignaty Kazakov, director of the Institute of Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders of the People’s Commissariat of Health, Lev Levin, a doctor-therapist, a consultant to the Kremlin’s medical and sanitary department, Dmitry Pletnyov, a doctor-therapist, were charged with murder on the instructions of Genrikh Yagoda, Commissioner of Internal Affairs and People’s Commissar for Communications in the past [4, p. 378-384].

Although resonant, this is not the only case of proceedings against doctors in the USSR. The high-profile “Doctors’ plot” of the 1950s allegedly exposed the conspiracy of Soviet medics against the ruling apparatus, as well as numerous attempts to assassinate many officials through deliberate misconduct. Perhaps it was the country’s leaders’ thirst for the elimination of their opponents and the struggle against “cosmopolitanism”, which re-launched the government’s anti-Semitic policies, that prompted high-ranking officials to initiate the first detentions. Yakov Etinger, head of the Moscow Medical Institute, was the first to be prosecuted on January 18, 1950, on charges of active nationalism. And that was just the beginning. M. Ryumin, investigator, sends a letter to Stalin, in which he mentions the Minister of State Security of the USSR Viktor Abakumov as a man who deliberately hid the active work of Etinger. This led to changes in the leadership of the ministry. Perhaps the elimination of political opponents was one of the reasons for drawing attention to it. Returning directly to the medical component of the case, it is important to mention the contribution of the 1948 situation with Lidia Timashuk, a cardiologist who aimed to prove that Andrei Zhdanov, one of the Soviet high-ranking officials, had been misdiagnosed and died as a result. Later it became clear that Karpay, a colleague of Timashuk, had entered into a discussion with her about the diagnosis. She, unlike Timashuk, believed that the ECG did not show any signs of myocardial infarction. In one of Timashuk’s letters it was stated: “...A. A. Zhdanov’s treatment and regimen were carried out incorrectly, as myocardial infarction requires strict bed regime for several months, in fact, he was allowed to walk — walk in the park 2 times a day, go to the movies and other physical activities. Wrongly, without any legal basis, Professor Egorov removed me from the Kremlin hospital to the branch of the clinic, as if to strengthen the work there...” [2, p. 54].

No less interesting is the letter of Ignatiev, one of the new representatives of the MGB, to Stalin dated April 2, 1952: “He is accused of carrying out terrorist activities. From 1930 she kept in touch with the especially dangerous state criminal Etinger Y. G., she knew about some of his hostile manifestations. The medical examination carried out in the case determined that Karpay had incorrectly

deciphered A. A. Zhdanov's electrocardiograms, and he had not been diagnosed with myocardial infarction, as a result of which A. A. Zhdanov's treatment regimen was violated" [2, p. 54].

Despite the fact that Timashuk's statement against professors of medical and sanitary management was written, it was not considered immediately — only in 1953 Timashuk was invited to tell about this situation in more detail to the Ministry of State Security, and in January she was awarded the Order of Lenin "for help provided to the Government in the case of exposing killer-doctors" [5]. As a result of the proceedings, it was announced that most of the "murderers in white coats" had been recruited by the international Jewish nationalist organization Joint, and their actions were linked to Zionism. These were doctors Vovsi, Vinogradov, Kogan, Egorov, Etinger, Mayorov, Greenstein, Feldman, Shereshevsky and others [3].

"Physical measures" were used during interrogations. The whole accusation was based on the fact that the doctors were recruited by foreign states, and in fact, in relation to one of the new charges against Professor Vovsi, he replied: "You made me an agent of two intelligence services, do not attribute at least German — my father and brother's family were tortured by the Nazis in Dvinsk" [2, p. 56]. Echoes of this case also affected Kharkiv. Many Jewish doctors were also detained because of the case of Dr. Kogan-Yasny. Prosecution and harassment of doctors eventually ceased after Stalin's death. The case turned out to be fabricated with the aim of massacring Jewish nationalists, many of whom were among doctors. Lavrentiy Beria initiated the rehabilitation of the defendants, the population received information that the USSR State Security Committee was directly involved in supporting the fabrication of proceedings, which had a pronounced anti-Semitic character [2, p. 58]. All were released and returned to their jobs. It was announced that the data were obtained using invalid methods. Among other consequences of this proceeding is that the case led to the removal of the USSR Minister of State Security, Viktor Abakumov, who was accused of treason, Zionist conspiracy, and obstruction of the investigation of the "doctors' case" because he did not recognize the fairness of the proceedings. Other high-ranking officials from the MGB were removed, [2, p. 58] and the Presidium of

the Supreme Soviet of the USSR revoked the decree according to which Lidia Timashuk was awarded the Order of Lenin.

Conclusions. According to the results of the research, it was found that in both of these proceedings there was falsification by the authorities, which was probably aimed at achieving their own goals and strengthening their authority. A number of people were arrested and executed.

The history of medicine shows many examples of the use of doctors for negative purposes. But many of these cases are actually distortions of information. These were mainly politically motivated decisions aimed at eliminating their opponents. But despite the existence of genuine cases of intentional harm, detailed research into cases of abuse of medical services by influential structures may refute some baseless allegations in the historical memory of society and enhance the credibility and reputation of the medical profession, which has been tainted by events. the leading role of performers was played by doctors.

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