

А  
Российская академия наук  
Сибирское отделение  
ГУМАНИТАРНЫЕ НАУКИ В СИБИРИ

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№ 2, 2010 г.

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**ВСЕРОССИЙСКИЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
«ГУМАНИТАРНЫЕ НАУКИ В СИБИРИ»**

Издается с января 1994 г.  
Выходит четыре раза в год

У ч р е д и т е л и: **Сибирское отделение РАН;  
Институт истории СО РАН**

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А д р е с   р е д а к ц и и: 630090 Новосибирск, ул. Николаева, 8,  
Институт истории СО РАН, к. 301, тел. 330–24–31.  
<http://www-psb.ad-sbras.nsc.ru>  
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З а в .   р е д а к ц и е й   *Смирнова Вера Ивановна*

Журнал зарегистрирован в Министерстве печати и информации РФ 17.06.93 г. № 0110807

Редактор *В.И. Смирнова*  
Компьютерная верстка и макет *Е.Н. Зимины*

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Подписано к печати 22.03.10. Формат 60×84 1/8. Офсетная печать.  
Усл. печ. л. 16,0. Уч.-изд. л. 16,0. Тираж 500 экз. Заказ № 108.

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Издательство СО РАН, 630090 Новосибирск, Морской проспект, 2

**Russian Academy of Sciences  
Siberian Branch  
GUMANITARIAN SCIENCES IN SIBERIA**

N 2, 2010 г.

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## SUMMARY

### **Isupov, V.A. Human Resources of Western Siberia during the World War II.**

The article sums up the long-term study of manpower in Western Siberia during the World War II; describes the government's activities in the sphere of the military and civilian manpower mobilization; reveals the consequences of the large-scale drafts; defines the main principles of labour mobilization. The author pays considerable attention to the losses in manpower, which the population of Western Siberia had in 1939–1945.

*Keywords: population, war, losses in manpower, human resources, human potential, labour force.*

### **Scherbin, N.M. The Air Forces of the Red Army on the Eve of the Great Patriotic War (1939–1941).**

The article analyzes the activities of the Soviet government aimed at strengthening the Air forces of the Red Army in 1939–1941. Based on a study of the flight crews training, the work the aircraft industry and the deployment of air force formations, changes in the organizational structure of the Air Force the author concludes that the training of air force units for combat operations was conducted poorly and late. These negative factors have adversely affected the military operations in the first days of the war.

*Keywords: training of flight crews, organizational and staff structure of the aircraft, the fleet of the Air Force.*

### **Romanov, R.E. The Labour Activity of the Young Workers in Defense Industry of Western Siberia during the War Years (1941–1945)**

The article deals with the problem of industrial activity of young workers up to the age of 25 on munitions factories in the West Siberian back areas. On the basis of documents of the Novosibirsk, Tomsk and Kuzbas enterprises the author shows the mass participation of young male and female workers in the Stakhanov movement and komsomol-youth brigades. The author comes to conclusion that the effective use of the young workers potential in defense industry was possible due to their mass adaptation to traditional and new forms of socialist competition.

*Keywords: the Great Patriotic War, Western Siberia, a defense complex, young workers, labour activity.*

### **Bukin, S.S. The Industrial Complex of Ammunition Production at the Zavodskaya Station.**

The paper describes the process of creation of the two major defense plants, their role in ammunition production during the Great Patriotic War. The author analyzes the system of recruitment, labor activity of workers, traces the history of a new industrial community which appeared in an undeveloped area.

*Keywords: war, Siberian back areas, ammunition, labour collective.*

### **Shalak, A.V. Specific Features of Labor Motivation in the Industrial Sector of Eastern Siberia (1941–1945).**

The author focuses on the specific features and methods of labor motivation used in the industrial sector of Eastern Siberia. The main methods of labor motivation were wage differentiation, bonuses, lump-sum bonuses, commodity flow distribution in accordance with the government's strategic objectives. In order to distribute the commodities the government arranged the food distribution and cabinet trading at the enterprises. Food rationing system was also one of the tools. The author concludes that material incentives played a significant role during the Great Patriotic War.

*Key words: labor motivation, wage differentiation, bonus system, food distribution, cabinet trading, purchasing power.*

### **Ivanov, S.N. Logistical Support of the Military Colleges of the People's Commissariat of Defense of the USSR in Siberian Military District during the Great Patriotic War.**

The article deals with the system of logistical support of the military colleges and schools of the People's Commissariat of Defense in Siberian Military District; shows how this support influenced the results of military training. Taking into consideration the lack of military equipment and weapons, provisions and clothing, especially in 1941–1942, one can appreciate the true value of the work performed by the instructional staff of the military colleges, the cadets' strength of mind, which allowed them overcome all difficulties of the military service.

*Keywords: educational material resources, military colleges and schools, nutrition, quartering, materiel.*

### **Snegiryova, L.I. Evacuation of Children to Western Siberia (1941–1945).**

The article analyzes the interrelation between the war, mass evacuation of population and the rapid growth of the number of homeless children. The author studies the reasons, describes major trends in the state policy and social activities directed towards decrease and liquidation of this social anomaly.

*Keywords: the Great Patriotic War, evacuation, child homelessness, child neglect.*

### **Kamenetsky I.P., Rezun D.Ya. Lake Yamysh as an Area of Peoples' Political and Economic Interactions in the XVII century.**

The article reveals the origins and forms of Russian interactions with the Turks and Mongols in the region of Upper Priirtyshie in the XVII century, as well as defines the economic, political and cultural impact of the Yamysh fair.

*Keywords: Lake Yamysh, frontier area, collection of sea deposited salt, ethnic, economic and politic interaction.*

**Lysenko, Yu.A. The Orthodox and Muslim Missions in the Kazakh Steppe: A Comparative Analysis of Organization and Methods of Missionary Activities (late XIX – early XX century).**

The article attempts at conducting a comparative analysis of the Orthodox and Muslim missionaries' activities in the Kazakh steppe in the late XIX – early XX centuries. Documents show that Islamic propaganda was successful which is explained by the author through identifying the specific features of its organization and methods, which turned out to be optimal, with respect to the Kazakh nomadic community.

*Keywords: Islam, Orthodox Christianity, missionary work, church, empire, Kazakhs, Kyrgyz mission.*

**Tynkina, I.V. C.V. Vernadsky's Unrealized Projects On the Russian History of the XVIII century (1915–1917).**

The article is devoted to the undelivered G.V. Vernadsky's projects (1915–1917) on the history of Russia of the 18<sup>th</sup> c.: the catalog of the names of all Russian freemasons from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> cc.; index of names of all bureaucracy of the Russian Empire from «*Mesyatseslovny*» published in the time of the Empress Catherine the Great (1765–1796), and his plans to publish a book «The academicians G.F. Mueller' instruction to J. E. Fischer for the collection of historical and geographical information on Siberia, given in 1740». The last two works were to be published by the Academy of Sciences, but after the October revolution they still remained unpublished. The Russian archives (State Archive of the Russian Federation, St.-Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences) keep only the documents revealing how these works were being prepared for publication. Perhaps, some of these materials are kept in the Bakhmeteff Archive of Russian and East European Culture in New York (George Vernadsky Papers).

*Keywords: G.V. Vernadsky's projects, Russian masons of XVIII-first quarter of the XIX century, Russian officials of the XVIII century, G.F. Möller's ethnographical program.*

**Petin, D.I. Monetary Circulation and Financial Policy of the Soviet Power in Siberia in 1919–1920.**

The article describes Siberia's transition to the Soviet monetary system considering the specific traits of the Soviet monetary circulation and financial policy in Siberia in 1919–1920. The author considers such aspects as annulment of White Guard's banknotes and providing the newly acquired territories of Siberia with the Soviet money; explains why the regional Soviet authorities issued monetary substitutes used for money circulation on the local level.

*Keywords: Civil war in Siberia, history of the monetary circulation in Russia, bonistics, banknotes, money surrogates.*

**Timoshenko, A.I. Soviet Initiatives in the Arctic in the 1920s (on a Question of Strategic Continuity).**

The article considers problems of continuity in the Russian state's policy towards the Arctic region and the Northern Sea Route. The author traces the main strategic goals and interests of the government in the northern territories in the beginning of the XX century.

*Keywords: Russia, Arctic, strategy, state interests.*

**Ilyinikh, V.A. L.M. Kaganovich's visit to Siberia in April, 1930: Sanation of «Vertigo».**

The article describes visit of L.M. Kaganovich, the Secretary of the Central Committee of C.P.S.U.B, in April, 1930, which was previously unknown to the researchers. Kaganovich was given a task to accomplish the goals stated in Stalin's article «The Vertigo of Success», breaking the local elite's opposition to the short-term policy of reducing the number of collective farms. The main attention is given to changing political goals of the party Secretary: from his initial de-

mand to take severe measures against the officials who had gone «too far» to his final decision to stop the campaign of «penitence» and persecutions of the Party and Soviet officials, concentrating instead on preparations to the sowing season.

*Keywords: agrarian policy, collectivization, kolkhozes, Siberia, agriculture.*

**Yesikov, S.A. The Peasant Movement in the Central Chernozem Region during the Period of Mass Collectivization.**

The article written on the new archival documents considers dynamics, scale and forms of the Peasant movement in the Central Chernozem Region in 1930–1931, as well as methods used by the authorities to suppress the rural population opposition to the forced collectivization and dispossession of the kulaks. The author proves that lower intensity of the peasant movement in 1931 was due to the series of preventive measures taken by the OGPU and aimed at withdrawing those peasants who posed a potential threat to authorities and could lead the protest actions of their fellow-villagers.

*Keywords: peasantry, collectivization, «dekulakization», peasant movement, repressions, special operations of the OGPU.*

**Kondrashin, V.V. The Russian Archival Documents on the Famine in the USSR in 1932–1933.**

The article analyzes the reasons, the scale and demographic consequences of the famine in the USSR in 1932–1933. The author believes that famine was a logical result of mistakes made by the Stalin's leadership in the sphere of agriculture. He proves that the forced top-heavy state grain procurements were directly connected with grain export conducted for the sake of industrialization. A sharp decrease in crop capacity was also caused by destruction of cattle breeding during collectivization, the collapse of the sovkhos system, the bureaucratic shortcomings in management of the new agrarian economy. The Stalin regime's response to the tragedy was tardy, inadequate and – at initial stage – it was culpable.

*Keywords: famine, collectivization, peasantry, agriculture, State grain procurements, grain export.*

**Kornilov, G.E. Famine in 1932–1933 in the Ural Region: Factors and Scale.**

The article written on the Ural materials analyzes the causes, factors and scale of famine in 1932–1933; considers its demographic consequences. The author believes that the collectivization led to a food crisis which in turn resulted in a major catastrophe in many regions of the country, including the Ural. Despite the food reserves that had been accumulated since the second half of the 1920s, the authorities could not use them effectively in order to save the starving population. The state provided inadequate aid assuming the actual scale of this disaster.

*Keywords: agrarian sphere, peasantry, collectivization, food supply security, famine, Ural.*

**Hiroaki Kuromiya. Stalin and the Soviet People («Nrod»).**

The author opposes the term «narod», which is a complex concept to render into English, to the bosses («nachal'niki»), and uses it as a synonym of the working people («trudiashchiesia»), excluding all kinds of the 'marginal people' – unemployed, dependents and the people of unfree labour. Taken together, the «narod» as used in this essay, accounted for the majority of the Soviet adult population. The paper demonstrates how the Soviet «narod» regarded the political regime represented by I. V. Stalin, and how Stalin, in turn, regarded the «narod» in whose name he ruled the country. Most of the time, Stalin and his associates tolerated the existence of 'enemies' to one degree or another, but when they deemed it necessary to remove them, they did so ruthlessly using the information collected by the police.

*Keywords: Stalin's political regime, «narod», historical sources.*



**Dolgolyuk, A.A., Tsikunov, G.A. The Territorial Production Complexes: Past and Present.**

The article summarizes historical experience of development in Siberia the new industrial areas in the form of territory production complexes (TPC). The author analyzes the current state of the TPCs, the socio-economic and demographic situations in the regions where they were located; gives a comparative analysis of theoretical grounds of TPCs and clusters, typical for the market economy; mentions that government and business circles seek for the new forms of partnership in order to solve the regional problems.

*Keywords: territorial production complex, clusters, industry, construction, privatization, partnership between government and business.*

**Kazakova-Apkarimova, E.Yu. The Noble Meetings of Perm and Ekaterinburg in the XIX – early XX century.**

The purpose of the article is to define the role of the Noble meetings in the social-cultural life of the Urals cities in the XIX – the beginning of the XX century. The author analyzes the genesis and evolution of the Noble meetings of Perm and Ekaterinburg and studies their activities, social structure, and shows their relations with the state administration.

*Keywords: Blagorodnye sobraniya (Noble meetings), city, club, urban elite, balls, masquerades, concertoes, plays, lectures.*

**Yerokhin, V.V. The Establishment of the Orthodox Church in Maritime Territory (Primorye) in the second half of the XIX century.**

The article characterizes the specific features of the initial stages of Christianization conducted by the Orthodox Church in the southern areas of the Russian Far East. The author compares the settlement process organized by the government with the goals of missionary activities of the Russian Orthodox Church; shows the preconditions which led to establishment of piscopate in the Maritime Territory.

*Keywords: Orthodoxy, Far East, resettlement, Bishop Innocent Veniaminov, Koreans in Russia.*

**Shevtsov, V.V. «Tomsk Provincial Sheets» in the Case of the «Siberian Separatists» (1863–1865).**

The article is devoted to G.N. Potanin and N.M. Yadrintsev activities in «Tomsk Provincial Sheets». The Siberian Oblastniki (Regionalists) could use one of the newspaper's sections (where the unofficial materials were published) as a press organ of their movement owing to the fact that D.L. Kuznetsov as an editor had already developed the proper direction for this edition. This period is defined as «pre-regionalist». The idea of original and autonomous development of Siberia was discussed on newspaper's pages within the framework of progress's idea popular in the times of Alexander II. The articles of G.N. Potanin and N.M. Yadrintsev were not written in opposition to the central and local administration and were intended, mainly, for the special audience, serving for purposes of its consolidation both within and outside Siberia.

*Keywords: Siberian «Regionalists» [Oblastniki], «Tomsk Provincial Sheets», social movement in Siberia, Siberian Periodicals.*

**Vivdich, M.A. Foreign Capital Expansion in the Railway Construction in the Russian Far East (1902–1907).**

The article throws light upon history of a failed attempt to organize concession for Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway construction.

It shows the reasons for which the idea of concession was rejected; among the main reasons were the possibility of loosing the vast territories in the North-East of Siberia, the «great-power» mentality of the Russian political elite as well as very doubtful results of the project's feasibility study.

*Keywords: colonization, Trans-Siberian railway, railway construction, foreign capital, concessions, Far East.*

**Liksokova, V.Ts. From the History of Archives in the Baikal Region (1918–1922).**

The article is devoted to the archives' status during the Civil War in the Baikal region in 1918–1922; it describes the circumstances which made for the full or partial loss of institutions' archives, private collections, family archives. Thanks to the East Siberian Central Archive's employees activities, local historians and different kinds of enthusiasts a lot of documentary materials of the region were saved from destruction. All of them are concentrated in state repositories in the form of separate archive funds.

*Keywords: archiving, documental materials, Siberia, Civil War, Soviet Power.*

**Esikova, M.M. Kolkhoz Life in the Central Chernozem Region in the Beginning of the 1930s.**

The article considers the problems of organization of production and payment for labor in the kolkhozes of the Central Chernozem Region in the 1930s. The author shows that a very low level of incomes of collective farmers adversely affected the production figures of the kolkhozes. The introduction of «neo-NEP» didn't lead to any radical changes. Under these circumstances repressions were used as one of major «incentives».

*Keywords: peasantry, collectivization, kolkhozes, repressions, agriculture, labour organization, «NEP».*

**Orlov, D.S. Specialization and Inter-farm Cooperation in Cattle Breeding of the Altai Region in the middle of the 1960s – 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 1980s.**

The article analyzes the processes of specialization and inter-farm cooperation between Soviet agricultural enterprises conducted by the Soviet government in the middle of 1960s- the first half of the 1980s. The problems connected with this policy are shown by the example of cattle breeding sector in the Altai region. The author comes to conclusion that the policy of specialization and creation of inter-farm enterprises had controversial effects in the regional animal production and in general didn't obtain the planned results.

*Keywords: specialization, inter-farm cooperation, cattle breeding, Altai region, agriculture.*

**Adamova, O.A., Chernov, D.V. Studies of youth in Russia in the XX century.**

The article deals with history of youth studies in Russia, characterizes the main trends in scientific research conducted in this field of study. The author presents the main results of theoretical and empirical studies undertaken by the leading scientific schools which appeared in the 1960s-1980s; analyzes the present state and future trends in studying the youth problems.

*Keywords: youth, social research, Komsomol, youth policy.*

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