
ABSTRACTS

Kuznetsova O. N. The Economic Council of the Provisional Government of Russia in 1917.

The Economic Council, established by the Provisional Government, existed from June to October 1917. Government's crises and ineffective work of the Economic Council led to the end of its activities.

Keywords: Economic Council, Provisional Government, Russian Revolution of 1917.

Ratchkovskiy V. A. The Petrograd Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies in February and March 1917 in the memories of the Socialists (part I).

The article analyzes the information contained in the memoirs published by the Socialists in 1917 — the late 1920s on the history of the Petrograd Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. It focuses on issues such as the creation of the Council and its composition in the first months of its existence.

Keywords: Petrograd Council of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, the February revolution of 1917, the political parties.

Kovalyova T. V. «From the demoted capital....» (from oppositional periodicals in 1918).

The 90th anniversary of transfer of Soviet government from St. Petersburg to Moscow and «temporary» transfer of the capital was celebrated in March 2008. The Extraordinary Fourth All-Russia Congress of the Soviets (March 16th, 1918) adopted this historical decision by the simple majority of votes. Since that time the problem of the two capitals brings the researchers back to the origins of this event.

During the first months after the October Revolution, dozens of periodicals of the Mensheviks, Anarchists and Socialist-Revolutionaries had been published. The most acting newspapers were «Znamya Truda» («Labour's Banner»), «Petrogradskoye Echo» («Petrograd Echo»), «Novaya Petrogradskaya Gazeta» («New Petrograd Newspaper»), «Vlast' Naroda» («People's Power»). The mouthpiece of the anti-Bolshevik independent workers' movement became «Novaya Zhizn» («New Life») newspaper, founded and edited by Maxim Gorky.

In the press polyphony of that time, different opinions and explanations of the reasons why the government moved to Moscow were voiced on the pages of the opposition newspapers. The consequences of that decision were predicted.

The variety of the opinions on the transfer of the capital and other concurrent events formed the basis of the article «From the demoted capital...»

Keywords: starvation, commissar, peace, revolution, newspapers, government, capital, Constituent assembly, evacuation.

Anfertiev A. I. **«I need military authorities for the benefit of business» (about relations between I. V. Stalin, K. E. Voroshilov and A. E. Snesev in 1918).**

In this article on an example of Tsaritsyn's defense in 1918 rivalry occurrence for the power of two most probable successors of V. I. Lenin — members of Central Committee RKP(b) and SNK L. D. Trotsky and I. V. Stalin is investigated. The article also is devoted to the aspiration of «the military expert» A. E. Snesev, appeared the involuntary hostage of a situation, not to be involved in political intrigues.

Keywords: Tsaritsyn's defense in 1918, North Caucasian military district, V. I. Lenin's successors, L. D. Trotsky, I. V. Stalin, VIII congress of RKP(b), military opposition.

Puchenkov A. S. **Kiev at the end of 1918: the fall of the Hetman's P. P. Skoropadsky regime.**

The article describes the last months of the Hetman's Skoropadskyi regime. The author writes about Kiev's life at the end of 1918, describes the struggle among the political parties in the Ukraine and Kiev.

Keywords: The Hetman, P. Skoropadskyi, A. Denikin, S. Petliura, the separatists (samostiyniki), the Volunteer Army.

Levshin K. V. **The causes of desertion in the Red Army (1918–1921).**

The article is devoted to research the complex of causes of rather serious military and social problem — mass desertion in the Red Army during the Civil War. Despite all efforts of authorities, struggle against this phenomenon which was mainly an attempt to eradicate its sources, became restraint of desertion only.

Keywords: desertion, causes, the Civil War, the Red Army.

Portsel A. K. **Russian–Norwegian sea trade in the Kola North in 1914–1920.**

Peculiarities of sea foreign trade on Murman in the period of World War I, Revolution and Civil War are described in the paper. Norway dominated in the trade affairs in the Russian North. There was free port regime during all the examining period, and it didn't depend on the political power established in the North.

Keywords: Murman, Norway, sea trade, free port.

Rupasov A. I. **Military-political reports of vice-admiral W. von Keyzserlingk about the situation in Russia (December 1917 — February 1918).**

In the article is considered the assessment of the situation in Russia in December, 1917 — February, 1918 by the vice-admiral W. von Keyzserlingk, the chief of Operations section of the German Admiral-staff, which was given by him in military-political reports addressed to Naval Command of Germany and personally to Kaiser Wilhelm II. Keyzserlingk's estimation of prospects of revolutionary

chaos spreading and administrative potentialities of Bolsheviks as potentially dangerous to the Germany, has been considered in Berlin at decision-making on pass to the offensive on East front.

Keywords: negotiations in Brest-Litowsk, V. Mirbach, W. von Keyzserlingk, Russia, Germany, Bolsheviks, I World War.

Krymskaya A. S. **About USSR–USA scientific and educational exchanges at the end of 1950s–1960s.**

In the end of July of 1960 the editor of «The New York Times» received the letter written by the minister of higher and secondary special education of the USSR, which demonstrates Soviet-American relations in the field of scholarly exchanges after the Agreement between two countries on exchanges in culture, technique and education was signed in 1958. Translations of the minister's letter and the editor's answer, which are presented in the paper, show problems faced by both sides of the Agreement.

Keywords: Soviet-American relations, scholarly and educational exchanges, the USSR Ministry of higher and secondary special education, V. P. Yelyutin, «The New York Times».

Polynov M. F. **«The Gorbachev's doctrine» and retirement of USSR from Eastern Europe.**

The article analyzes the politics of M. S. Gorbachev in relation to East European countries that are allies of USSR in the Warsaw Pact. It is noted that in the years of perestroika, failed to develop adequate policies in the interests of the Soviet Union.

Keywords: USSR, Eastern Europe, Warsaw Pact, U.S., M. S. Gorbachev, George Bush, «velvet» revolution, «a pan-European» house.

Govorov I. V. **The problem of corruption in Russian police at the end of the XIX — beginning of the XX century.**

The article is devoted to the problem of the corruption influence on the activities of the police bodies in Russia at the end of the XIX — beginning of the XX century. The author estimates the scale, the forms and the degree of the system features in the police corruption. He also analyses the factors that influence upon its level and the degree of the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Russian State while struggling against this phenomenon.

Keywords: police, corruption, bribery, the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Geraschenko L. V. **The Soviet State Policy of Resettlement on the Karelian Isthmus in 1940–1950 (research based on the Vyborg archive documents).**

The article is dedicated to the resettlement of soviet citizens to the Karelian Isthmus. The research is based on different archive sources, which are used for a scientific purpose for the first time. The author pays special attention to regional archives. Analyzing the documents the author

discovered series of problems connected with organization of the resettlement to the Karelian Isthmus.

Keywords: Resettlement, the Karelian Isthmus, complex analysis of sources, regional archive.

Boldovskiy K. A. Leningrad city party organization's apparatus in 1945–1948.

In the article quantitative and quality characteristics of the Leningrad city party organization apparatus in 1945–1948 are considered. The author lays special emphasis on the fact that changes of this characteristics depended not only on tendencies of the whole VKP(b) during postwar period, but also on the specific situation in Leningrad.

Keywords: party staff, nomenclature, Kuznetsov, Zdanov.

Blackwell M. J. The Re-Creation of Kiev's Communist Party after the Nazi Occupation. 1943–1946.

After the Nazi occupation a popular group of victorious Communists was re-evacuated from points east to lead the Ukrainian capital. But an inability to begin reconstruction due to a lack of devoted materials as well as their machinations surrounding the awards of housing and food supplies placed these newly self-fashioned technocrats in constant political jeopardy. Access to their ranks was thus jealously guarded and their decisions to refuse membership dictated by the war's de-politicization of the party rather than the need to toe to the Russocentric and Ukrainocentric language of Soviet Patriotism which dominated the media. Successful control over resources now lay at the heart of Soviet Union's life and thus explains the ideological vacuity of the state in the years ahead.

Keywords: Kiev, Second World War, Communist Party, Okruzhentsy, Fourth-Five Year Plan, Zhdanovshchina, Soviet Patriotism.

Ganelin R. Sh. I. V. Stalin, A. Y. Vyshinskiy and Y. P. Frantsev in 1949–1953: from struggle against cosmopolitanism to the «medics' affair».

The article examines certain episodes of ideological struggle that soviet leaders were realizing in the last years of Stalin's dictatorship and also the development of antic cosmopolitanist campaign into the «medics' affair». Author tries to reconstruct the real line-up at the Party's and State's top and reveal the signs of opposition to Stalin's militarist and repressive policy and to his aspiration to keep his nearest associates under menace.

Keywords: I. V. Stalin, V. M. Molotov, A. Y. Vyshinskiy, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, L. M. Kaganovich, Y. G. Frantsev, S. I. Vavilov, I. Yu. Krachkovskiy, A. D. Aleksandrov, cosmopolitanism, medics.

Kozlov D. Responding to A. I. Solzhenitsyn's «One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich»: Soviet readers' letters to «Novyi mir» in the 1960s (part II).

This work analyzes the readers' reactions to «One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich» by A. I. Solzhenitsyn — one of the most influential publications of the «thaw» epoch. The work is

based on the 532 readers' letters about this novella, dated the period from 1962 to 1969 from the archive of the journal «Novyi mir».

The explanation of what happened to the country in the XX century had to create a new system of values and a new language of the social self-expression. The power of «One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich» was that, no matter whether readers agreed with its interpretation or not, it urged them to reconsider their Soviet past in entirety, and offered them new ethic and language means. At the beginning of the 1960s many people began to realize the degree of the political violence and how much they had co-participated in that violence. The acknowledgement of the violence and its details lead them to its moral reappraisal and a wish to distinguish them from it forever.

Keywords: A. I. Solzhenitsyn, «thaw», terror, a journal «Novyi mir», 1960s.