

## THE FORMATION OF SOVIET CULTURE AND IDEOLOGY BY THE CREATIVE INTELLIGENTSIA OF THE CENTRALNO-CHERNOZEMNYI REGION

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At the 14<sup>th</sup> Congress (December 1925) the Communist Party proclaimed a course of economic independence for the USSR based on the industrialisation of the country and the development of a domestic engineering industry, leaving room for economic manoeuvring.

Having noticed a digression from the general Party line amongst the working class and peasantry, the Congress found it dangerous to promote class differentiation in rural areas. Under these circumstances it was necessary to take measures to ensure the inflow of funds to industry and facilitate the transition of personnel from villages to towns.<sup>1</sup>

In 1928-29 tension in Soviet society, including in the Centralno-Chernozemnyi region, was rising.<sup>2</sup> Short-term strikes were taking place, although luckily the number of people taking part in them was not high. At some plants the workers adopted resolutions containing requirements for salary increases and reconsideration of norms and rates.

Under these circumstances I. V. Stalin set two goals: to create an obedient elite at the head of the government to deal with societal issues and to speed up industrial modernisation. The latter was regarded both as the means of achieving the first goal and as an important historic task.<sup>3</sup> The fundamental concept of the program was that the development of heavy industry should be a priority to achieve economic growth. All the country's resources were concentrated on heavy industry. As for industrial

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<sup>1</sup> Gorinov 1991, p. 118.

<sup>2</sup> The Centralno-Chernozemnyi region includes the Ryazan, Tula, Orel, Kursk, Voronezh, and Tambov provinces. In 1928 the central black-earth area was founded with the Centre in Voronezh.

<sup>3</sup> Lazutina 1970, p. 89.

modernisation, the government intended that USSR should catch up with the West, achieve economic independence, modernise its defence industry and develop its basic industries (energy industries, chemical industries and engineering).



Fig. 1. Poster “Cultural live-productive work” (1930)

In the resolution *On Perspectives of the Industrial Development of the Centralno-Chernozemnyi Region*, the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR confirmed that the internal resources of the region had not been taken into account in the Five-Year Plan, hence the major problems of industrial modernisation had not been solved. By internal resources, the government referred to not only human, economic and natural factors but also ideological ones. According to the listed circumstances, it was necessary to shake up the work of the Komsomol<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Komsomol: the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League.

and Party organisations, and actively use representatives of the intelligentsia to help solve the problem of mobilising the population.<sup>5</sup>

As the regions were agrarian, the government had one more problem to tackle - stimulating the transition from peasantry to working class. To this end it was important to excite the population about the change. To build a socialist society, an economic spurt was needed to catch up with the economic growth in developed European countries; the Soviet government chose the course of forced industrialisation to achieve this. To achieve all their stated objectives the government had to encourage the population by all possible means, methods and forms. Party members assigned this job to cultural figures amongst the intelligentsia.<sup>6</sup> There were a number of facets to this approach.

Firstly, art workers were required to raise the cultural and educational levels of the population, because the new government needed to develop a new generation of Soviet workers and peasants. The work of the intelligentsia was vital to achieving this. It was recorded at a meeting of the Narkompros (People's Commissariat for Education) Arts Sector on 13 July 1930 that "It is necessary to move the centre of gravity to villages and industrial areas because the public demand for culture is very high."

In fact, the efforts of the literati, artists, musicians and actors were already focused on cultural work before this meeting took place. Literary types were involved in educational activities with the population. The creative intelligentsia founded various clubs, village libraries and reading-rooms; organised literary events, musicals, concerts in rural areas; and arranged meetings with actors and politicians. Voronezh writers and poets strove to reflect the innovations brought about by the Soviet government on the pages of *Voronezh Kommuna* and *Nasha Gazeta*. Local journalists, writers and poets, such as M. Lyzlov, M. Kazartsev, P. Zagorovskiy, V. Korablinov, I. Gilevich, A. Shubin and others who were members of the literary cenacle "Chernozem," were in fact carrying out government assignments.<sup>7</sup>

The new life of the peasantry, described in the works of members of various literary cenacles, can be confirmed by pieces of folk literature from Voronezh, Kursk, Orel, Lipetsk and other regions.

We used to be illiterate,  
Uninformed and unenlightened.  
But yesterday in our izba<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> RSALA, fund 645, list 1, doc. 149 (2), p. 127.

<sup>6</sup> *Izvestia*, 17 August 1921, p. 3.

<sup>7</sup> Kuzmina 2011, p. 82.

<sup>8</sup> Izba: Farmstead.

We were reading Gorky.

The class struggle, which had worsened in rural areas during the period of collectivisation, was reflected in the Russian *chastushki*<sup>9</sup> such as “Do not threaten us, kulaks; we are not afraid of you” and “All the kulaks were turned out of the village yesterday.” Most new *chastushki* were devoted to the building of socialism and description of the unremitting toil of the Soviet people. Earlier literary characters were replaced by *kolkhozniks*,<sup>10</sup> tractor-drivers, combine-operators, agronomists, team-leaders, *Stakhanovites*,<sup>11</sup> etc. The policy of industrialisation was reflected in the peasant folk literature in Kursk, Voronezh and Tambov regions:<sup>12</sup>

We used to pray to God  
For sending rain to us  
Now the irrigation canal  
Is being built by us.

A second role of art workers was to take an active part in propaganda, highlighting the achievements of the industrial modernisation of the country. Thus in literature, theatre, painting and cinema a unique genre reflecting the ideas, goals, challenges and achievements of industrial modernisation emerged.

Researchers such as S. G. Kara-Murza, G. V. Grachev, I. K. Melnik and A. A. Andreev have published studies on propaganda as a means of manipulation and persuasion, both on individuals and on a societal level.<sup>13</sup> Outside Russia, Harold P. Lasswell, Elliot Aronson, Anthony R. Pratkanis, L. Voytasik, Herbert Marcuse, O. Thompson, W. Lippman, Richard Harris and others have studied the importance of various social groups as a means of social influence and governance.

During the period under consideration, oral propaganda was continually gaining in scope. As declared at a meeting of the leadership of the Arts Sector of the RSFSR Central region in 1929, “The idea of the enlightenment of the peasantry and the working class should run through all public events, beginning with public libraries.” Meetings, lectures, reports, discussions, dialogues and performances were very important in the Centralno-Chernozemnyi region. Central figures of the Communist Party, commissars, leaders and members of the Party apparatus, outstanding

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<sup>9</sup> *Chastushka*: simple rhyming poem.

<sup>10</sup> *Kolkhozniks*: collective farmers.

<sup>11</sup> *Stakhanovites*: mass movement in the USSR involving followers of Aleksey Stakhanov, innovators in socialist production aiming for workers, collective farmers and technical workers to significantly exceed the established norms of production.

<sup>12</sup> Lazutina 1970, p. 45.

<sup>13</sup> Kara-Murza 2004, p. 34.

representatives of science and culture, and distinguished writers and journalists who had obeyed the Soviet government were all actively performing before the population. “I like the naive pride and patriotism of the Soviet people,” Lion Feuchtwanger wrote in his book:

“The young people have created something spectacular at the cost of heavy sacrifice; they stand in front of their creation and cannot believe that they managed to do it and they are glad of their achievement.”<sup>14</sup>

Pressmen propagandising Russia’s industrial growth were under the control of Glavlit (The Main Directorate for Literary and Publishing Affairs) and the Union of Soviet Writers, as confirmed by historic data and correspondence with regional branches of the Union of Soviet Writers in Voronezh, Kursk, Tambov and Orel. For example, there was a case in which an issue of the Voronezh digest *Na Novykh Putyakh* containing articles by O. Kretova and B. Peskov devoted to the problematic state of the construction of the Moscow-Donbass highway was delayed.<sup>15</sup> The situation received the following comment:

“These days this problem is being discussed in the regional committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). All relevant materials have already been given to I. M. Vareikis (the secretary of the regional committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [Bolsheviks]) and a decision will be made in the near future. This problem is very urgent and the leaders of the Union of Soviet Writers are preoccupied with it.”<sup>16</sup>

It is necessary to mention that delaying the issue of *Na Novykh Putyakh* was not the only solution to this problem: several communist writers were sent to Voronezh to examine the situation with the highway in detail.

The strategy of forced modernisation in the Soviet system was closely allied to the development of social creativity because it helped to control and hold back social tension in the country. Thus, the third function of the creative intelligentsia was their active role in directing the energies of the working class not only towards the building of the country but also in the development of amateur performances.<sup>17</sup>

To achieve this, the intelligentsia engaged closely with the population. Along with state cultural institutions, many different cultural clubs and societies were founded. The government began creating favourable

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<sup>14</sup> Bugrov 1986, p. 12.

<sup>15</sup> SAVR, fund 842, list 3, doc. 18, p. 9-10.

<sup>16</sup> RSALA, fund 645, list 1, doc. 149 (2), p. 103.

<sup>17</sup> Yakovlev 1999, p. 53. The ruling Politburo of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) “on party politics in the field of literature” from 18 June 1925.

conditions for the population's cultural education and recreation by establishing cultural centres, palaces of culture, Red Army Houses, etc.<sup>18</sup>

Cultural clubs appeared in Voronezh, Kursk, Tambov, Borisoglebsk, Elets and Oboyan. Alongside these, proletarian clubs were founded in urban areas. Various kinds of musical and theatrical amateur groups, brass bands, folk bands, singing and dancing circles, living newspapers<sup>19</sup> (for example, the *Golubaya Bluzhka*) and other agitprop theatre collectives were formed. Despite many difficulties caused by a lack of money, musical instruments, printed materials, qualified stage directors and composers, multiple small amateur theatre groups arose in various cities in the 1920s, joined by an ever-increasing number of plant, factory, industrial, construction and transport workers.<sup>20</sup>

On 7 July 1930, exactly these forms of work were mentioned in the report of the First Year Plan of the development of Amateur Arts. It was resolved "to recognise the policy of developing amateur arts in rural and urban areas as being necessary and important to the building of socialism and the cultural revolution."

Members of the Central Committee, in a number of resolutions passed during the period of industrial modernisation, drew attention to the need to develop amateur activities amongst the working class. In the meetings of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (1934-1936) the problem of training personnel for urban and rural cultural establishments remained high on the agenda.<sup>21</sup>

The Soviet government did its best to make the population feel involved in the social processes taking place in the country. Unity between government and the public was considered a means to solve some of the most urgent problems. Thus the fourth role of representatives of the creative intelligentsia was to propagandise the ideas of socialism among people of different backgrounds - giving performances and holding rallies for workers, staging concerts for inmates of the psychiatric hospital in the village of Sapogovo, etc.

For example, on 12 August 1921, a theatre troupe called Calais (from Tambov) staged a play called *Ne Vse Kotu Maslenitsa* (Every Dog has His Day) by A. Ostrovskiy. Before the play several speakers delivered speeches. The play tackled the problem of a severe famine affecting the main grain-growing regions of the Soviet Union, including Povolzhye, as a result of

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<sup>18</sup> *Obshchestvenno-politicheskiy*, 14, 2002, p. 8-9.

<sup>19</sup> Living newspaper: theatrical groups presenting factual information on current events.

<sup>20</sup> RSALA, fund 645, list 1, doc. 103 (1), p. 52.

<sup>21</sup> Kuzmina 2013, p. 204.

droughts in the summer of 1921. The spectators were, apparently, highly satisfied with the performance. In spite of the fact that it was a weekday, many came to watch the play, and the audience expressed sympathy with victims of the famine. The proceeds from the play (94,000 rubles) were sent to the famine-stricken population of Povolzhye. Music was equally important. Between September 1920 and February 1921, one musical troupe gave:

- 16 public concerts which were free of charge;
- 115 concerts in various institutions, hospitals and camps;
- 2 concerts with musical illustrations for children;
- 3 concerts in orphanages.<sup>22</sup>

These performances were free of charge because their main purpose was not only to cheer people up but to mobilise workers and peasants to work hard, to help them build a “new life” in their “new country.”

In order to facilitate the process of modernisation, the government rated any technical, cultural or social achievement very highly. The march of science, successes in the health service, positive results in manufacturing and the next generation’s upbringing were sources of pride for the Soviet government.<sup>23</sup>



**Fig. 2.** A. Deyneka, *Donbass*, 1947

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<sup>22</sup> SAKR, fund 309, list 3, doc. 282, p. 22.

<sup>23</sup> Ponomareva 2004, p. 474.

The Stakhanovite movement was one of the most widely popularised. As a new stage of socialist competition, it was described in literature, depicted in paintings and shown in cinemas and theatres. Works of the artist A. Deyneka, such as *Donbass* (fig. 2), *The Tractor Drivers*, *The Stakhanovites* and *The Space of Building Sites under Moscow* testify to this.

Sheila Fitzpatrick, whose research focused on the Stakhanovite movement, states that in the Soviet Union the movement worked perfectly well.<sup>24</sup> Other researchers (K. Clark, J. Leyda) share this point of view. “Heroes” and ordinary people are shown in feature and documentary films, literature and painting connected to the Stakhanovite movement.<sup>25</sup>

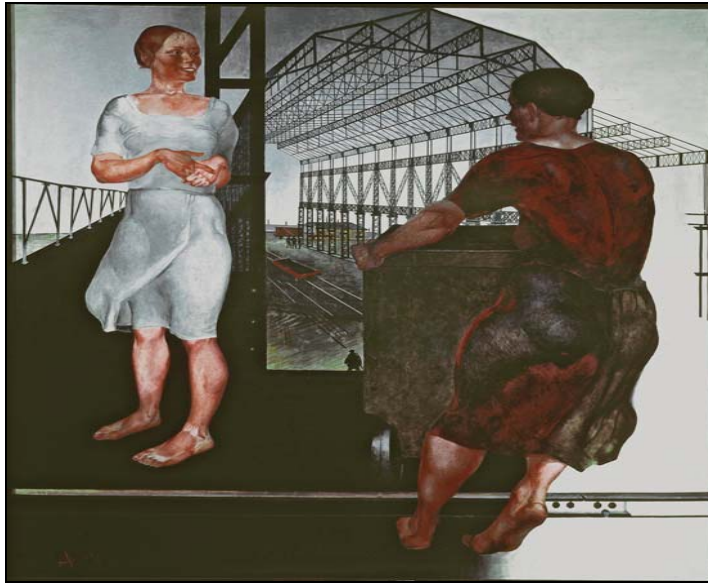


Fig. 3. A. Deyneka, *At a Construction Site of New Shops*, 1926

Many chastushki referring to ideas of socialist competition and the achievements of the Stakhanovite movement appeared at this time, for example:<sup>26</sup>

I am a Stakhanovka in the kolkhoz  
I have got a bonus.  
And my darling entered  
The Agricultural Academy.

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<sup>24</sup> Fitzpatrick 2008, p. 90.

<sup>25</sup> Clark 1985, p. 136-141.

<sup>26</sup> Lazutina 1970, p. 56.





**Fig. 4.** Soviet film posters promoting industrial development and the Stakhanovite movement<sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> RSASPH, fund 312, list 2, doc. 114, p. 29. A transcript of the meeting of filmmakers in the Editorial Office of the newspaper *Pravda*, with the participation of Alexander Dovzhenko.

In spite of its widespread propaganda value, the Stakhanovite movement was short-lived. The Stakhanovite movement represented a type of labour mobilisation during the industrial modernisation process,<sup>28</sup> in which highly efficient work by individual peasants won them leading positions in their kolkhozes. These opportunities were offered to both men and women. The promotion resulted in very high social status, public recognition (transmitted by the mass media through photographs and articles in newspapers), awards, prizes and attendance of various all-USSR events which took place in Moscow.

Thanks to the works of literature and cinema created by the artistic intelligentsia, the government was able to raise a generation of unified behind the idea of industrialisation and accepting responsibility for its speed.<sup>29</sup>

Outstanding cultural figures were needed to communicate the ideas of industrial modernisation to the Soviet people. At a meeting of film industry workers that took place in the editorial office of *Pravda* on 23 November 1935, A. Dovzhenko delivered a report stating that there were two problems urgent to the government that it was up to the creative intelligentsia to solve: “the problem of the kolkhozniks and Stakhanovites, and the problem of defence.”<sup>30</sup>

I. V. Stalin specifically mentioned the work of the creative intelligentsia during the period of the industrial modernisation:

“The Soviet intelligentsia works devotedly towards the task of national defence, continuously improving the armaments of the Red Army. It helps the workers and the kolkhozniks to increase their industrial and agricultural productivity, promoting Soviet culture and science even during periods of war.”<sup>31</sup>

In 1939 the Soviet government awarded honours to 172 writers. Poets, writers and other representatives of the intelligentsia had a genuine opportunity to influence the minds of the peasantry and the working class. Along with the intelligentsia, other state figures helped to solve the problems of industrial modernisation. By the end of the 1930s the population was highly mobilised.<sup>32</sup>

Analysis of archival documents shows that on the one hand the Soviet Party used the creative intelligentsia to assist in pursuing the policy of

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<sup>28</sup> Yakovlev 1999, p. 488.

<sup>29</sup> Shubin 1984, p. 31.

<sup>30</sup> SAKR, fund 209, list 8, doc. 54, p. 2.

<sup>31</sup> Gorinov 1991, p. 89.

<sup>32</sup> Maksimenkov 2003.

industrial modernisation, to promote the USSR's industrial achievements, and to develop the social activity and creative life of every Soviet man and woman. On the other hand, the intelligentsia themselves understood the importance of their activities in achieving industrial modernisation and in the process of reshaping people's mindsets to this end. All these circumstances led to the creation of remarkable pieces of poetry, prose, music, theatre and art. These works were vital in the development of USSR and remain of great interest today.

**The Formation of Soviet Culture and Ideology by the Creative Intelligentsia  
of the Centralno-Chernozemnyi Region**

(Abstract)

This article focuses on the influence of cultural workers in solving the urgent problems of the industrial modernisation of the USSR. Archival documents show how the creative intelligentsia carried out work with the population implicitly directed towards the acceleration of industrial modernisation. Questions of the construction of culture were of great importance to the party and State, which needed to attract the intelligentsia's aid in forming a new Soviet ideology and culture. This ideology, based on the principles of denying past cultural developments, aimed to form a new type of person willing to work for the homeland and for its ideals, rather than for money. It was up to the intellectuals - through posters, works of art, paintings, music and dramatic performances - to create this new Soviet citizen.

Thanks to their output, the symbols of the Soviet era were recognisable in any society. Cultural workers served as a "starting point" for others, offering a "guiding light" on the path to modernisation. Creative intellectuals helped to form a new type of Soviet personality: the worker capable of self-sacrifice for the sake of collective and State interests.

The party and government tightly controlled this process of creating a new culture and new models of spiritual development, setting up special monitoring bodies and authorities for censorship, whose task was to inspect works for their appropriateness. If their authors did not reflect the position of the Party and the country's leadership on the processes of industrialisation, collectivisation and cultural promotion, then they faced repression on many levels, beginning with exclusion from the unions and ending with the death penalty.

**Bibliographical Abbreviations**

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| Fitzpatrick 2008 | - Sheila Fitzpatrick, <i>Povsednevnyy Stalinizm. Sotsialnaya Istoriya Sovetskoy Rossii v 30 godi: Gorod</i> , trans., Moscow, 2008. |

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- RSALA - Russian State Archive of Literature and Art.
- RSASPH - Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History.
- SAKR - State Archive of Kursk Region.
- SAVR - State Archive of the Voronezh Region.
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**Keywords:** industrial modernisation, the Soviet government, art workers, methods of work with the population.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	- Acta Archaeologica. Copenhagen.
AAL	- Asien Africa Lateinamerika. Zeitschrift des Zentralen Rates für Asien-, Afrika- und Lateinamerikawissenschaften in der DDR. Berlin.
AAMT	- Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory. Orlando.
AAnt	- American Antiquity. Society for American Archaeology. Washington.
ABM	- Alaska Business Monthly. Anchorage.
Acta Asiatica	- Acta Asiatica. Bulletin of the Institute of Eastern Culture. Tokyo.
AO	- Arkheologicheskiiye otkrytiya (1965-2013). Moscow.
AOASH	- Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Institute of Oriental Studies. Budapest.
AP	- Arkheologiya Podmoskov'ya. Materialy nauchnogo seminara. Institute of Archaeology Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow.
ArchOttoman	- Archivum Ottomanicum. Wiesbaden Ottoman Archives. Wiesbaden.
Ars Judaica	- Ars Judaica. Bar-Ilan University. Ramat Gan.
Art-menedzher	- Art-menedzher. Business magazine considering culture and art as a resource for the social and economic development of society and offering various technologies and methodologies of management of this process. Moscow.
Bibliosphera	- Bibliosphera. The Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Novosibirsk.
BKF	- Baltiiskii filologicheskii kurer. Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University. Kaliningrad.
BM	- Byulleten' Moskovskogo obshchestva ispytateley prirody. Otdel biologicheskyy. Moscow Society of Naturalists. Moscow.
BMMS	- Byulleten Muzeya Marka Shagala. Marc Chagall Museum. Vitebsk.
Byilyie godyi	- Byilyie godyi. Sochi State University. Sochi.
CAn	- Current Anthropology. Chicago.
CHR	- The Canadian Historical Review. University of Toronto Press. Toronto.

CIS	- Culturulogicheskie issledovania Sibiri. Omsk State University. Omsk.
Comparativ	- Comparativ. Leipziger Beiträge zur Universalgeschichte und vergleichenden Gesellschaftsforschung. Universität Leipzig, Global and European Studies Institute. Leipzig.
CRJ	- Classical Reception Journal. The Open University (UK). Oxford.
Den'gi	- Den'gi. Publishing House "Kommersant." Moscow.
EDV	- Ekonomicheskaya zhizn Dalnego Vostoka. Geographic Society. Khabarovsk, Amur.
EHQ	- European History Quarterly. University of London. London.
EJNH	- European Journal of Natural History. The Russian Academy of Natural History. Moscow.
Ethnos	- Ethnos. Journal of Anthropology. London.
Études/Inuit/Studies	- Études/Inuit/Studies. Association Inuksiutiit Katimajit Inc. Québec.
EZ	- Evolucijazni na Zemle. Tomsk State University. Tomsk.
Femida	- Femida. Media Corporation "ZAN." Almaty.
Florilegium	- Florilegium. The journal of the Canadian Society of Medievalists. Ottawa.
Forsait	- Forsait. Higher School of Economy. Moscow.
Francia	- Francia. Forschungen zur westeuropäischen Geschichte, hg. vom Deutschen Historischen Institut Paris (Institut Historique Allemand). Paris.
Fundamental Research	- Fundamental Research. Russian Academy of Natural History. Moscow.
Genetics	- Genetics. Genetics Society of America. Bethesda (USA).
Genetika	- Genetika. Russian Journal of Genetics. Moscow State University. Moscow.
Geologiya i geofizika	- Geologiya i geofizika. Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Siberian Department of the Science Academy in the USSR, Novosibirsk. Published by the Siberian department of the Science Academy in the USSR. Novosibirsk.
Gyanovashchya	- Gyanovashchya. Dnepropetrovsk State University. Dnepropetrovsk.
HN	- Hraniteli naslediya. Altay State Pedagogical Academy. Barnaul.
HZ	- Historische Zeitschrift. Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main.
Karavan	- Karavan (newspaper). Almaty.
KAS	- Der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung - Auslandsinformationen. Berlin.

KPZ	- Kazanskij pedagogicheskij zhurnal. Institute of Pedagogy and Psychology. Kazan.
IAIAND	- Istoriko-arkheologicheskie issledovaniya v g. Azove i na Nizhnem Donu v 2006 g., Don.
Istoriografiya	- Istoriografiya i istochnikovedenie istorii stran Azii i Afriki. Leningrad State University. Leningrad.
Istoriya i sovremennost'	- Istoriya i sovremennost'. Moscow.
Izvestia Ugo	- Izvestija Ugo-Zapadnogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta. Kursk.
IzvSamarsk	- Izvestiya Samarskogo nauchnogo tsentra RAN. Samara.
JBAA	- Journal of the British Archaeological Association, British Archaeological Association. London.
Kulturnoe nasledie	- Kulturnoe nasledie. Altai State University, Altai Territory, Barnaul.
Lesnoi Zhurnal	- Lesnoi Zhurnal. Izvestiia Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedenii. Bulletin of Higher Educational Institution. Arkhangelsk.
LKK	- Literatura i kultura v Kitae. Moscow.
LSJ	- Life Science Journal. Acta Zhengzhou University Overseas. Zhengzhou University. New York.
JAMT	- Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory. New York.
JAR	- Journal of Archaeological Research. Journal of Archaeological Research. New York.
JISV	- Jekonomicheskie i istoricheskie issledovaniya na Severo-Vostoke SSSR. Economic and historical research in the North-East of the USSR. Magadan.
KT	- Kazakhskaya tsivilizatsiya. University Kaimar Almaty. Almaty.
Marketing	- Marketing. Centre for Marketing Research and Management. Moscow.
MBD	- Molodyye v bibliotechnom dele. Youth in Library Science. Moscow.
MEJSR	- Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research. International scientific journal published by the international digital organization for scientific information (IDOSI).
Memoirs SAA	- Memoirs of the Society for American Archaeology. Society for American Archaeology. Washington DC.
MENP	- Materialy po evolyucii nazemnykh pozvochnykh. Moscow.
MIA	- Materialy po istorii i archeologii SSSR. Moscow, Saint Petersburg.
MIFFK	- Materialy po istorii fauny i flory Kazahstana. Kazakhstan.

Mir bibliografii	- Mir bibliografii. Moscow.
Mir obrazovaniya	- Mir obrazovaniya - obrazovanie v mire. Scientific-Methodological Journal. Moscow Psychology and Sociology Institute. Moscow.
MNKO	- Mir Nauki, Kul'tury, Obrazovaniya. Gorno-Altaysk.
Molodezh' Tatarstana	- Molodezh' Tatarstana. Newspaper. Kazan.
MUSEUM	- MUSEUM. UNESCO.
Narodnaya shkola	- Narodnaya shkola. Saint Petersburg.
Nauchnoye obozreniye	- Nauchnoye obozreniye, series 2, Gumanitarniye nauki. Lomonosov Moscow State University. Moscow.
Nauch.-tekhn. Inform	- Nauchnaya i tekhnicheskaya informatsiya. Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow.
Naukovedeniye	- Naukovedeniye. Institute of History of Natural Sciences and Technics named after S. I. Vavilov of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow.
Neues Leben	- Neues Leben [newspaper]. Berlin.
NIV	- Novyy istoricheskiy vestnik. Obshchestvo s ogranichennoj otvetstvennost'yu "Izdatel'stvo Ippolitova." Moscow.
NKOGK	- Obshchestvo i gosudarstvo v Kitae: XXXIX nauchnaia konferentsiia. Moscow.
NNZ	- Novgorod i Novgorodskaya zemlya. Istoriya i arkhologiya. Veliki Novgorod.
Novosti	- Russian News Agency "Novosti." Moscow.
NT	- Nauchnyi Tatarstan. Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tatarstan. Kazan.
NTB	- Nauchnyye i tekhnicheskiye biblioteki. The State Public Scientific and Technical Library Russia. Moscow.
Odyssey	- Odyssey. Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Universal History. Moscow.
ONS	- Obshchestvennuyye nauki i sovremennost. Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow.
OT	- Otechestvennyye zapiski. Saint Petersburg.
Panorama iskusstv	- Panorama iskusstv. Sovetskii khudozhnik. Moscow.
Pervye amerikancy	- Pervye amerikancy. First Americans (Almanac). Russian Society of Indianists. Saint Petersburg.
PGI	- Problemi Gumanitarnih Issledovaniy. Russian State Institute for Regional Issues in Northern Caucasus. Pyatigorsk.
Polar Record	- Polar Record. A Journal of Arctic and Antarctic Research. Scott Polar Research Institute. Cambridge (UK).
Politische Wissenschaft	- Politische Wissenschaft. Deutsche Hochschule für Politik Berlin.



Polzunovskiy vestnik	- Polzunovskiy vestnik. Altay State Technical University. Barnaul.
Pozdneplejstocenovye	- Pozdneplejstocenovye i rannegolocenovye kul'turnye svyazi Azii i Ameriki. Institute of History, Philology and Philosophy. Novosibirsk.
Prizrenie	- Prizrenie i blagotvoritel'nost' v Rossii. Izdanie Vserossijskogo sojuza uchrezhdenij, obshhestv i dejatelej po obshhestvennomu i chastnomu prizreniju. Saint Petersburg.
Problemi filosofii	- Problemi filosofii. Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow.
Proceedings Volgograd	- Proceedings of the Volgograd State Pedagogical University. Volgograd.
PsZ	- Psikhologicheskij zhurnal. Institute of Psychology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow.
PT	- Perspectives on Terrorism. The Terrorism Research Initiative (TRI) headquartered in Vienna, and the Center for Terrorism and Security Studies (CTSS) headquartered at the University of Massachusetts' Lowell campus. Massachusetts.
RA	- Rossiiskaia Arkheologiya. Moscow.
Reka vremen	- Reka vremen. Moscow.
Rivista di Bizantinistica	- Rivista di Bizantinistica. Bologna.
RossEconom	- Rossiski ekonomicheskij jurnal. International Academy of Business and Management. Moscow.
Rossiyskaya Gazeta	- Rossiyskaya Gazeta. Russian government daily newspaper. Moscow.
SA	- Sovetskaja Arkheologija. Institute of Archaeology, Russia, Moscow. Moscow.
SC	- Sviyazhskie chteniya. Sviyazhsk.
Scientometrics	- Scientometrics. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.
Serdalo	- Obschenacionalnaya gaseta Respubliki Ingushetiya "Serdalo." Nazran.
SGV	- Saratovskie gubernskie vedomosti. Saratov.
Shagalovskii sbornik	- Shagalovskii sbornik. Marc Chagall Museum. Minsk.
SI	- Sociologicheskije issledovaniya. Science Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow.
Soziale Geschichte	- Soziale Geschichte. Zeitschrift für historische Analyse des 20. und 21. Jahrhunderts. Bremen.
Spectrum	- Spectrum. The Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies. Astana.
SS	- Sibirskaya stolitsa. Tobolsk State Historical and Architectural Museum-Reserve. Tobolsk.

SSM	- Social Sciences and Modernity. The Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences "Science." Moscow.
SV	- Sovremennaya filologiya. Ufa.
SZ	- Sociologicheskiy zhurnal. Moscow.
Tarih Dergisi	- Istanbul Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Dergisi. Istanbul.
TKA	- Tolski kraevedchesky almanah. Tula.
Tradizionnaya kultura	- Tradizionnaya kultura. An academic almanac representing the perspective direction in complex study of ethnoculture: national outlook, pedagogics, life, mythology, customs, ceremonies, poetry and music. Moscow.
Trudovaya pomoshch'	- Trudovaya pomoshch'. Izdanie Popechitel'stva o trudovoj pomoshhi. Saint Petersburg.
Vestnik AAJ	- Vestnik arheologii, antropologii i jetnografii. Institute of Problems of Development of the North, Russia. Tyumen.
Vestnik Chelyabinsk	- Vestnik Chelyabinskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Istoriya. Publishing house of Chelyabinsk State University. Chelyabinsk.
Vestnik Chuvashskogo	- Vestnik Chuvashskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo universiteta im I. Ya. Yakovleva. I. Y. Yakovlev Chuvash State Pedagogical University. Cheboksary.
VestKrasno	- Vestnike Krasnoyarskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo universiteta imeni V. P. Astafeva. Krasnojarskiy gosudarstvennyj pedagogicheskij universitet im. V. P. Astafeva. Krasnojarsk.
Vestnik Kazak	- Vestnik Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Academy of Science of the Kazakh SSR. Kazakhstan.
Vestnik RAN	- Vestnik Rossiyskoy Akademii Nauk. Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow.
Vestnik Samara	- Vestnik Samarskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Samara State University. Samara.
Vestn Tomsk Gos Univ.	- Vestnik Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Kul'turologiya i iskusstvovedeniye. Bulletin of Tomsk State University. Tomsk.
Vestnik Semej	- Vestnik gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Shakarima goroda Semej. Shakarim State University of Semej.
Vestnik Ufa	- Vestnik Vostochnoy ekonomiko-yuridicheskoy gumanitarnoy akademii. East Economic-Legal Humanitarian Academy. Ufa.
Vestnik VyatGGU	- Vestnik Vyatskogo gosudarstvennogo gumanitarnogo universiteta: Vyatka State University of Humanities. Kirov.

Vizantiysky vremennik	- Vizantiysky vremennik. Institute of General History of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow.
Voprosy Istorii	- Voprosy Istorii. Russian academic journal for historical studies. The Institute of Russian History of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow.
Voprosi Literaturny	- Voprosi Literaturny. Writer's Union of the USSR. Moscow.
Voprosy filosofii	- Voprosy filosofii. Russian Academy of Sciences. Moscow.
VTP	- Istoricheskiye, filosofskiy, politicheskiye i yuridicheskiye nauki, kul'turologiya i iskusstvovedeniye. Voprosy teorii i praktiki. Tambov.
WASJ	- World Applied Sciences Journal. International Digital Organization Scientific for Information "IDOSI Publications" UAE. Dubai.
Zapiski	- Zapiski Vostochnogo otdeleniya Russkogo arkhologicheskogo obshchestva. Archaeological Society. Saint Petersburg.
ZDMG	- Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft. Berlin Magazine of the German East Society. Berlin.