

# RUSSIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY ON THE STATE ADMINISTRATION IN THE NORTHERN AREA TERRITORIES AND CONTROL OVER THEIR DEVELOPMENT: A 300 YEAR LONG PATH

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## Introduction

In Russian historiography, there are issues that have provoked interest throughout its entire existence. One of these is the role of the government as a systemic factor determining the being of the Russian people. The wide range of opinions about this issue underlines its having been important for historians for more than three hundred years. As Russia has always been a frontier state, the issue of the effective state functioning within its boundaries has occupied the attention of many of the country's outstanding philosophers and historians. From the very beginning of the formation of the Russian state, there has been a cognizance that the boundary and boundary areas require a particular approach in terms of management strategy.

In fact, any territory within the Russian state may be described as being or having been a "frontier state" - i.e. a boundary between Russia itself and other lands - at some point in its formation. Between 1553 and the late eighteenth century, the territory of Russia enlarged from 2,800 to 5,400 km square kilometres. Under the Romanovs, 10 million square kilometres were added to that. The territory and the length of the state borders continued to grow in the Soviet period of Russian history as well.

In the course of its expansion, Russia brought in its orbit territories where traditional administrative systems already existed. To a certain degree, this was the case with the Far East, Siberia and the Arctic. However, these

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territories had virtually no population, particularly not a Russian one, which demanded processes of colonization and administration peculiar to those areas. Besides, the according to the extremely complicated foreign policy situation, Siberia and the Russian Far East were seen as representing a border between various cultures, whereas the climatic conditions of the extreme North and the Arctic meant they represented rather a boundary between humans and the “eternal ice.” The route from the “Arctic desert tracts” through the “Russian desert tracts” to “metropolitan lands” was longer and more difficult than from other boundary areas, which is why the territories of the extreme North and the Arctic held a special position in the Russian state apparatus and received special attention from those who studied the issues of administering the boundary territories.

### **Methodology**

The methodological basis of this study is the system approach, used for finding and describing as thoroughly as possible a set of facts required for the solution of a certain research task, suggesting that all events and situations are causal, functionally related and vary in their level of significance. This approach ensures an analysis which accounts for any links and interrelations with general historic changes of the studied period, with a particular focus on certain historic reality.

### **Results**

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the process of forming the Russian state and its central and local administrative bodies was taking place; the principles underpinning the interrelations between the centre and the outlying territories were also established. From the sixteenth century onwards, Russian social thinking developed various concepts and approaches regarding the administration of the state's outlying areas. Public figures, authors and historians such as T. I. Pososhkov, M. M. Shcherbatov, S. E. Desnitskii, A. N. Radishchev, N. M. Karamzin, V. O. Kliuchevskii, E. N. Trubetskoi and others presented their ideals regarding the state and suggested methods to administer the territories as well as ways to reform and improve the system.<sup>1</sup> Clearly the range of opinions on the efficiency of the imperial model of governance was very wide, as a result of the peculiarities of the historical development of Russia.

It should be noted that, along with the general concepts of the development of the state, Russia's most prominent figures, such as the reformers V. N. Tatishchev, M. M. Speranskii, R. P. Pobedonostsev, S. A. Muromtsev, P. A. Stolypin, S. Yu. Witte and others, justified the concrete

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<sup>1</sup> Isaev, Zolutkin 2003.

actions undertaken by the authorities and the existing forms of polity by the fact that Russia possessed different territories, which led to the need to expand and colonise the outlying territories.<sup>2</sup>

M. V. Lomonosov was the first to assert the importance of the Arctic territories for the country. He theorised a possible navigational route via the Northern Sea Route and proposed a vast and multifaceted Arctic exploration programme.<sup>3</sup> The Russian historiographer G. F. Miller, who was the first to compile an academic work on the history of Siberia, is also worthy of mention.<sup>4</sup>

However, the issue of the Russian state's presence in the North and that of its administration drew the interest of scholars much later. It was only in the nineteenth century that research dealing with individual matters relating to the colonisation and governance of the North and the Arctic began to appear.

The issues surrounding the colonization of Arctic territories have been considered by historians, ethnographers, anthropologists, archaeologists, geographers, economists and so on at various times throughout history. Works dealing with the most important Arctic expeditions and state policy in Northeast Asia have contributed much to the historiography of the Russian Empire. M. M. Gedenström (1822), F. P. Wrangell (1841) and A. E. Nordenskiöld (1877) were among the first to attempt to apprehend the impact of the northern area territories' inclusion in the Russian Empire and to survey a number of issues, such as the relations between the Russians and the aboriginals, the latter's lives, the natural features of the North and new geographical discoveries.<sup>5</sup> In particular, some of these works contained anthropological descriptions of the traits of the aboriginals, the peculiarities of their everyday lives, and their forms of social organization.

The establishment of the Russian Geographical Society, whose task was to "mobilize the young forces of Russia and direct them to the overall study of the native land," stimulated researchers' interest in exploring the North. Members of the Society carried out comprehensive investigations in the territories of the Empire and published various works on their findings.<sup>6</sup>

In view of the complexity of the issues involved in the study of the North, certain aspects, such as legal ones, were for a long time not individually approached by scholars. V. V. Vagin was the first to probe the legislative

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<sup>2</sup> Tomsinov 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Perevalov 1948; Lomonosov 1952.

<sup>4</sup> Miller 1937.

<sup>5</sup> Mainov 1880, p. 270-271.

<sup>6</sup> Pimenova 2009.

system of Siberia in his seminal work on M. M. Speransky's activity.<sup>7</sup> Vagin thought highly of this notable state figure and particularly emphasized his role in strengthening Russia's influence in Northeast Asia. In his opinion, Speransky's special contribution to the strengthening of the state administration in the northern area territories was the establishment of a system of government control which gave the administration priority over the institutions of justice, making it possible to solve many everyday life problems in the territories more efficiently.<sup>8</sup>

The aboriginal population of Siberia received some attention, too. The first comprehensive study of state policy toward "non-Russians" was carried out by N. P. Yadrintsev, an adherent to the concept of Siberian regionalism. Judging the legislation of the period to be generally "friendly," the scholar concluded that the problem remained unsettled, which, as a consequence, doomed the local tribes to extinction.<sup>9</sup> In his work, A. P. Shchapov tackled the same subject matter, being the first to determine different approaches to the colonization and development of Siberia and to consider the impact of the process on the local population.<sup>10</sup>

Despite the fact that the Russian government did not plan to invest heavily in shipping via the Northern Sea Route at that time, as priority had been given to the development of rail transport, many nineteenth to early twentieth century scholars turned their attention to the Northern Sea Route as an important element in the Russian state model directing the colonization of the North.<sup>11</sup> At the same time, the Russian Arctic drew the attention of other countries, which, justifiably, caused considerable concern in Russia. Various aspects of the functioning of that important transport artery could not fail to be reflected in the works of scholars.

While virtually none of the scholars cast any doubt on the wisdom of new territories being included in the Russian Empire, there was no consensus on the utility of the Northern Sea Route for regional and European trade. A. E. Goncharov considers the disagreement of opinion to have been caused by the scholars' poor knowledge of the navigational conditions in the Kara Sea, which were the reason the Northern Sea Route was not regarded as a big Arctic project.<sup>12</sup>

The matter of navigation in northern waters became vitally important for Russia after the Russian-Japanese War (1904-1905). Here, mention should

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<sup>7</sup> Vagin 1872.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Yadrintsev 1891.

<sup>10</sup> Shchapov 1906.

<sup>11</sup> Studitskii 1883; Turbin 1891; Breitfus 1904; Lesgaft 1913; Vostrotin 1914.

<sup>12</sup> Goncharov 2013.

be made of the works of A. A. Dunin-Gorkavich and B. A. Vilkitskii,<sup>13</sup> who extensively studied the difficulties and problems of navigation through the Northern Sea Route. However, their reasonable approach did not deny the possibility of its further development and exploitation.

The importance of the historiography of the Russian Empire period lies in its having amassed a considerable amount of information on various issues: pioneering scientific studies of the North, the life of the aboriginal peoples, the natural peculiarities of the region, and the control held at that time over the northern territories. These texts come from a period when only the first steps in the colonization of the northern area territories had been taken and the priorities of state policy toward them had only recently been determined. The historiography of issues surrounding state administration in the northern area territories reflects, on many points, the search for an optimum relation between the central and local authorities.

From the very outset, Soviet power undertook intense activity in the North and the Arctic. The Soviet government had strategic plans based on the socio-economic development of the country. It was the Northern Sea Route that received the bulk of its attention because it was the shortest way from the port of Murmansk to that of Vladivostok, it ran entirely along the state borders and it did not depend on the state of international affairs.<sup>14</sup> The Northern Sea Route was not a mere transport artery for the Soviet state. It was a structure combining administrative, economic and transport functions which enabled the authorities to enact further colonization and development of the extreme North. It was to provide a route for the delivery of goods intended for export from the Arctic regions, to stimulate the timber industry, trapping and the exploitation of mineral resources found there as well as to underpin a fish canning industry and become a regular shipping route. As a consequence of the work of the administrative structures of the Northern Sea Route, the foundation of the Soviet economic strategy was laid which, in the future, served to make the USSR a powerful Arctic state.

The Soviet model of a regular state with a rigid power vertical made it possible to accumulate resources in those sectors of the inner policy which became vital as the situation required. In the 1930s, when the active industrial development of the Soviet Polar regions began, scholars took a keen interest in the history of the colonization of the North.

Here, we should mention the works by V. Iu. Vize, who set up general conceptual approaches to the history of the development of the Arctic Regions which remained predominant in Soviet historiography for a long

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<sup>13</sup> Dunin-Gorkavich 1909; Vilkitskii 1912.

<sup>14</sup> Boiakova 2001.

time.<sup>15</sup> In his books, the Soviet period is represented as a chain of brilliant victories and achievements. No doubt was cast on the efficiency of the centralised control model as applied to the northern area territories by the authors of the period such as G. D. Krasinskii, V. Itin and A. I. Kosoi.<sup>16</sup>

At the same time, in the 1930s, the first works appeared in which scholars made attempts at an impartial consideration of the newly-initiated industrial and transport development of the Soviet Polar regions from the point of view of its impact on the economic and social situation in the northern area territories.<sup>17</sup> The Yakut economist G. G. Kolesov pointed to the development of river navigation and the exploitation of mineral deposits as well as the improved supply of goods for the population of the northern districts of the Yakut Soviet Autonomous Republic and, as the most significant result, the Arctic route having been put into service.

In his article, P. G. Smidovich, appointed as chairman of the Assistance Committee on the Peoples of the North, set out in detail the principles that the Soviet state had adopted in its policy toward the small populations of native peoples in the region. He said openly that the task of the Committee was the socialization of these peoples as completely as possible. Each of the nomad peoples was to achieve “[...] a self-reliant existence as a self-ruling economic-political entity. The day when the socialization of the indigenous peoples of the North is completed will be the last one of the existence of the Committee.”<sup>18</sup>

The period spanning the 1940s to mid-1950s saw an erosion of interest in matters pertaining to the North and their study. This was caused by an aggravation of the socio-political situation, which led to the militarization of the Arctic. The strategic importance of the North Sea Route increased considerably in the course of World War II and this factor entailed the closure of basic archive funds for scholars. It was not until the latter half of the 1950s that the source base enlarged, along with the variety of research topics. At that time, the first generalizing works on the history of the discovery, colonization and development of the North Sea Route appeared.<sup>19</sup>

In 1957, government reforms stimulated scholars’ interest in the matter of state control over the northern area territories. The shift was driven by two important reforms which took place simultaneously in that year: a switch to the principle of territorial governance and the establishment of the so-called *Sovmarkhoz* (Regional Economic Councils). As a result of these reforms, many

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<sup>15</sup> Vize 1934; Vize 1940.

<sup>16</sup> Krasinskii 1929; Itin 1933; Kosoi 1940.

<sup>17</sup> Zinger 1935; Kolesov, Potapov 1940.

<sup>18</sup> Smidovich 1930, p. 14.

<sup>19</sup> Gakkel’ et al. 1956; Belov 1959; Belov 1963.

northern regions were at that time able to achieve their economic goals due to the rise of centralization. For the first time, scholarly works of the 1950s levelled criticism at the extremely centralized inner policy pursued by the state rather than focusing on the individual shortcomings of state control over the development of the northern area territories.<sup>20</sup>

As a matter of fact, it was at this time that the state accumulated experience in establishing and operating large industrial complexes. The process revealed the shortcomings of the Soviet model of rigidly centralized government and caused considerable economic and social failures, making the system generally ineffective.<sup>21</sup>

The gas deposits discovered in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug in the 1960s (in the Tazovskii, Gubkinskii, Zapolarnyi, Urengoi and other districts) marked the boundaries of the West Siberian oil and gas province and gave impetus to the development of the oil industry in the USSR. The functioning of the new economic structure was thoroughly examined in the works of N. F. Kolbenkov, E. Iu. Lokshin, V. V. Alekseev, M. M. Efimkin, S. S. Bukin and others.<sup>22</sup> They dealt with issues such as the economy, urbanization, personnel policy, and socio-cultural changes brought about by the establishment of the gas and oil complex.

The value of the works of economists from the 1980s such as T. S. Bud'kov, A. G. Aganbegian and B. P. Orlov lies in their description of the party political control of the West Siberian oil and gas complex, which enables one to trace the hierarchy of the adoption of decisions on various issues pertaining to the socio-economic development of the North.<sup>23</sup> However, they contain no analysis of the problems that the northern economy ran into, which were caused by imperfections in the Soviet economic mechanism.

The events of the mid-1980s, termed *perestroika* (reconstruction) and *uskoreniye* (acceleration), marked a new stage in Russian historiography. Although the need for new approaches to issues surrounding the colonisation and state control of the northern territories was clearly evident, these shifts could be realized only after the entire paradigm of state development underwent a cardinal change.

In the post-Soviet period, a gradual deviation from the Soviet methodology of source studies took place. In considering the state's control over the northern area territories, it is necessary to determine the theoretical and methodological trends that had the greatest effect on the historiography of the issue. The works of Iu. S. Andreev, A. S. Akhiezer, V. A.

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<sup>20</sup> Broide 1957, p. 41-46; Petrov 1958.

<sup>21</sup> Kovalenko 2006.

<sup>22</sup> Kolbenkov 1961; Lokshin 1964; Alekseev et al. 1987; Efimkin 1990; Bukin 1991.

<sup>23</sup> Bud'kov 1982; Aganbegian 1984; Orlov 1988.

Krasilshchikov, Iu. V. Aksiutin and others explore the historical experience of Russia in the context of the modernization paradigm.<sup>24</sup> The majority of scholars view modernization as a transition from a traditional society, i.e. an agrarian one, to an industrial one. As this takes place, all aspects of the life of the society undergo changes.

In the mid-1990s, the Institute of History and Archaeology, Ural Department, Russian Academy of Sciences, became one of the first scholarly societies to work on the theme of modernization. This resulted in the appearance of a research school which, in the course of a President of the Russian Federation grant competition, received the status of a leading research school in Russia. As leader of this research area, V. V. Alekseev correctly said that “the strategy of scholarly research is focused on revealing regularities in the Russian historical process based on the long-term modernization theory.”

This research school described frontier modernization in the context of Russian civilization as having the following particular features:

- the logics of frontier dynamics: after the incorporation of new territories into Russia, “fraternization” - that is, the formation of frontier zones which gradually integrated into the national space - took place.

- colonization syndrome: the lengthiness of the colonization processes and of the population movement.

- the division of the country’s space into a centre (nucleus) and a periphery differing from one another socially, economically and culturally. However, the division line between the centre and the periphery was always mobile and, in due course, the peripheral regions ceased to be such.

- the availability of accessible frontier areas abounding in resources which served as a valve for regions with denser populations.

- the possibility of moving to unpopulated territories for those who desired that.

- the demand for additional manpower needed to exploit the abundant resources of the frontier zones, migration activity, and the adaptation of migrants in the peripheral territories.

- the increased role of transport infrastructure at a time when the integration of peripheral regions into the country’s space was not yet complete.

- the creation of conditions for stable development where there are vast border regions and a hostile neighbourhood, causing the militarization of the regions and the establishment of special militarized forms of administration.

- the differently directed diffusion of traditional and modern types that is natural under the conditions of colonization, the influx of migrants, and

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<sup>24</sup> Andreev 1989, p. 550-562; Akhiezer 1998; Krasilshchikov 1998; Aksiutin 1999.

interethnic contacts.

- the conglomeration and fragmentation of society and landscape and, as a result, prolonged colonization processes.

In the opinion of the scholars belonging to the modernization school, Russia's is a frontier modernization whose special features are that the process of bringing new lands in the orbit of the regular state has never been easy or momentary, and that it has had its own distinctive features in each region. However, the particular nature of Russia led to special features in the changes brought about by modernization in the northern area territories, where the monopoly of the state was one of the most important distinguishing features of the various waves of Russian modernizations in the North. In this context, the state's control over the incorporated territories was of key importance, as the impetus for modernization came from the top, that is, from the ruling elite, rather than from civil initiatives as it did in European countries or the USA. The extreme conditions of the northern territories and the constant struggle among a number of countries for control over that sphere of influence, which intensified at various times, made the role of the state government bodies yet more significant.

The works of A. V. Remnev, N. I. Krasniakov, M. V. Shilovskii and A. V. Varlamov contain a detailed retrospective study of the state government in the boundary territories of the Russian Empire period, including all the peculiarities of and variations in the control models at critical points of history.<sup>25</sup>

Today's scholars studying the colonization and administration of the northern area territories, such as A. V. Lamin, A. I. Timoshenko, V. I. Smorchkova, A. V. Istomin and others, also held to the idea that that a focused state policy was necessary in the North.<sup>26</sup> This view is quite justified, as the experience of the 1990s clearly demonstrated that development in the extreme conditions of the North was possible only under the patronage of the state.

In the early twenty-first century, international competition for natural resources and ways of communication intensified in Arctic. This was stated by Russian President Vladimir Putin at the meeting of the Security Council of Russia in 2014. Among other things, he said:

We should also bear in mind the dynamic and ever-changing political and socioeconomic situation in the world, which is fraught with new risks and challenges to Russia's national interests, including those in the Arctic. [...]

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<sup>25</sup> Remnev 1997; Remnev 2010, p. 97-108; Krasniakov 2004; Shilovskii 2009, p. 166-180; Krasniakov 2010, p. 104-109; Krasniakov 2011, p. 127-130; Varlamov 2014, p. 75-86.

<sup>26</sup> Istomin 2009, p. 19-26; Smorchkova 2010; Timoshenko 2010, p. 41-45; Lamin, Malov 2012; Timoshenko 2012, p. 2-36; Timoshenko 2013, p. 78-79.

given the circumstances, we need to take additional measures so as not to fall behind our partners, to maintain Russia's influence in the region and maybe, in some areas, to be ahead of our partners. These are our priority tasks.<sup>27</sup>

The political interest entailed a revival of scholarly research in this area. The historical reconsideration of Russia's presence in the extreme North based on modern methodological approaches is present in the works of V. S. Selin and M. V. Shilovskii.<sup>28</sup> A survey of foreign historiography on Russian colonisation of the Arctic has been carried out by D. A. Ananiev.<sup>29</sup>

The works of a number of scholars, including A. G. Sintsov, V. S. Selin, V. I. Goldin, O. B. Aleksandrov and A. N. Piliarov,<sup>30</sup> study complex issues surrounding the modernization of the northern area territories at the present stage in their development, consider geo-political and economic processes in the Arctic, and attempt to determine promising trends in the development of the Russian Federation Arctic area and that of Arctic policy in general.

## Discussions

As may be seen from the survey of publications above, a characteristic of post-Soviet historiography is the search for new approaches to the traditional issues of the colonization and state governance of the northern area territories. Under the conditions of a world crisis, the state turned to Arctic as a strategic resource for development, which stimulated scholars' interest in the issues of the North. Foreign academics approach the issue of Arctic development from the same positions but with attention on their own countries strategies on Arctic policies.<sup>31</sup> Foreign authors also actively cover the issues of international policy in Arctic, security issues and the realisation of international projects.<sup>32</sup> Russian Arctic policy and its impact on the system of international relations is of great interest to foreign researchers.<sup>33</sup>

## Conclusions

By and large, the historiography of the colonization and governance of the northern area territories is very complex and multifarious. Many issues have

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<sup>27</sup> *Meeting of the Security Council on state policy in the Arctic*, 22 April 2014, <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/20845>, accessed 10 January 2015.

<sup>28</sup> Selin 2013, p. 17-25; Shilovskii 2014, p. 19-23.

<sup>29</sup> Ananiev 2012, p. 36-49.

<sup>30</sup> Sintsov 2004; Selin, Tsukerman 2008, p. 76-84; Selin 2010, p. 42-46; Goldin 2011, p. 22-34; Piliarov 2011, p. 38-48; Selin 2011, p. 20-25; Selin 2012; Aleksandrov 2012; Piliarov 2014, p. 22-37.

<sup>31</sup> Riddell-Dixon 2008, p. 343-359; Koivurova et al. 2012, p. 361-371; Baker, Mooney 2013, p. 86-104; James, James 2014, p. 187-204; Manicom 2014, p. 165-175.

<sup>32</sup> Vasudevan et al. 1992, p. 546-551; Rintoul 2008, p. 373-385; Lukovich et al. 2011, p. 1-16; Arbo et al. 2013, p. 163-182; Doel et al. 2014, p. 2-14.

<sup>33</sup> Immonen et al. 2008, p. 841-848; Wilson Rowe, Blakkisrud 2014, p. 66-85.

already been studied, whereas some others remain to be comprehensively considered. In many respects, this may be attributed to the fact that in the historiographies of both the Russian Empire and Soviet eras, issues that were important in one period were, by virtue of that or other political or economic circumstances, of no interest in the other. Unlike other issues of colonization, the models and mechanisms of state control in the northern area territories has received less attention from scholars, who considered them in the light of current state policy.

Today, the situation has changed. To compete successfully with western powers in the Russian Arctic and Pacific areas, a model for governing the frontier territories is wanted: one which would enable Russia to respond promptly to all the emerging challenges, both socio-economic and geopolitical, and to do so to good advantage. This brings the relevance of studying issues of state control over the northern area territories to a new level.

**Russian Historiography on the State Administration in the Northern Area Territories and Control over Their Development: A 300 Year Long Path**

(Abstract)

This article outlines Russian historiographical approaches to issues surrounding the state administration of the northern area territories of Russia from the periods of the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union and today. The survey of Russian Empire historiography reveals that before 1917 the issues were viewed in the context of the general political and socio-economic trends of Russian history as well as that of the geographical study of outlying lands and the Arctic seas. Scholars of the period mainly discussed whether it was worthwhile to include the territories of the extreme North in the sphere of influence of the regular Russian state. Soviet historiography concentrated mainly on the socio-economic development of the territories of the extreme North, especially in the 1930s and in the 1970-80s. However, the matter was given consideration primarily in order to underpin the focal development within the framework of the development of territorial production complexes and the Northern Sea Route. The works of the current period concretely deal with the efficiency of state control over the socio-economic development of the Arctic area today. New methods appearing nowadays, such as the active use of frontier modernization theory and the introduction of data from various disciplines into this field of study make it possible to bring research works to a new level. By and large, this historiographical survey makes it apparent that to date many important aspects of state control over the socio-economic development of the Russian northern area territories have been studied. However, a complex study of the systems and structures of the state administration in the northern area territories and the state control over their development at different times of Russian history is lacking in the body of scholarly literature.

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**Keywords:** Arctic, Russian northern territories, government control, development, frontier modernization.

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<b>ActaMN</b>	- Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
<b>ActaMP</b>	- Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă Zalău.
<b>ADB</b>	- Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie. Verlag Duncker & Humblot. Leipzig.
<b>AÉ</b>	- Archaeologiai Értesítő a Magyar régészeti, művésztörténeti és éremtani társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
<b>AHA</b>	- Acta Historiae Artium. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.
<b>AI</b>	- Artificial Intelligence. Elsevier. Amsterdam.
<b>AIAC</b>	- Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie Cluj. Cluj-Napoca (din 1990 Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Bariț”).
<b>AIIAI/AIIX</b>	- Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași. (din 1990 Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași).
<b>AIIN</b>	- Anuarul Institutului de Istorie Națională. Universitatea „Regele Ferdinand I”. Cluj-Sibiu, Sibiu.
<b>AISC</b>	- Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice. Cluj.
<b>AJJ</b>	- Arktika: jekologija i jekonomika. Institut jadernoj bezopasnosti Rossijskoj akademii nauk. Moskva.
<b>AJN</b>	- American Journal of Numismatics. American Numismatics Society. New York.
<b>AJPA</b>	- American Journal of Physical Anthropology. The Official Journal of the American Association of Physical Anthropologist. Baltimore.
<b>AM</b>	- Arheologia Moldovei. Institutul de Istorie și Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași.
<b>AMZ</b>	- Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu. Zagreb.
<b>AnB</b>	- Analele Banatului (serie nouă). Timișoara.
<b>AnUB-I</b>	- Analele Universității din București - Istorie. Universitatea din București.
<b>Apulum</b>	- Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia.
<b>ArchKözl</b>	- Archaeologiai Közlemények. Pesten.
<b>ARCS</b>	- American Review of Canadian Studies. Association for Canadian Studies in the United States. New York.
<b>Argesis</b>	- Argesis. Studii și Comunicări. Muzeul Județean Argeș. Pitești.
<b>ArhMed</b>	- Arheologia Medievală. Reșița, Cluj-Napoca.

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- ArhMold** - Arheologia Moldovei. Institutul de Istorie și Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași.
- ASS** - Asian Social Science. Canadian Centre of Science and Education. Toronto.
- Astra Salvensis** - Astra Salvensis. Cercul Salva al ASTRA. Salva.
- ASUAIC-I** - Analele Științifice ale Universității „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași (serie nouă). Secțiunea IIIe. Istorie. Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași.
- ATS** - Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis. Sibiu.
- AUASH** - Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
- BAMNH** - Bulletin of the Alabama Museum of Natural History. The University of Alabama. Tuscaloosa.
- BCȘS** - Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studențești. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
- BG** - Byllye Gody. Sochi State University. Sochi.
- BMS** - Bibliotheca Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeș.
- BOR** - Biserica Ortodoxă Română. Patriarhia Română. București.
- BpRég** - Budapest Régiségei. Budapest.
- BSNR** - Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române. București.
- Caietele CIVA** - Caietele CIVA. Asociația „Cercul de Istorie Veche și Arheologie” Alba Iulia.
- CArh** - Cercetări arheologice. București.
- Carpica** - Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău.
- CH** - Church History. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
- CN** - Cercetări Numismatice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
- ComȘtMediaș** - Comunicări Științifice. Mediaș.
- Corviniana** - Corviniana. Acta Musei Corvinensis. Hunedoara.
- CPF** - Cahiers des Portes de Fer. Beograd.
- Cumania** - A Bács-Kiskun Megyei Önkormányzat Múzeumi Szervezetének Évkönyve. Kecskemét.
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- EphNap** - Ephemeris Napocensis. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei Cluj-Napoca.

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<b>FVL</b>	- Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde. Sibiu.
<b>Geopolitics</b>	- Geopolitics. Taylor & Francis. London.
<b>Glasul Bisericii</b>	- Glasul Bisericii. Mitropolia Munteniei și Dobrogei. București.
<b>GNS</b>	- Gumanitarne nauki v Sibiri. Sibirskoe otdelenie Rossijskoj akademii nauk. Novosibirsk.
<b>Graiul Maramureșului</b>	- Graiul Maramureșului. Baia Mare.
<b>HCS</b>	- Historia y comunicación social. Departamento de Historia de la Comunicación Social de la Facultad de Ciencias de la Información. Universidad Complutense Madrid.
<b>HHCT</b>	- History and Historians in the Context of the Time. Academic Publishing House <i>Researcher</i> . Sochi.
<b>HIR</b>	- Harvard International Review. Harvard International Relations Council at Harvard University. Cambridge (Massachusetts).
<b>IJI</b>	- Istoriko-jekonomicheskie issledovanija. Bajkal'skij gosudarstvennyj universitet Ekonomiki I prava. Irkutsk.
<b>IJMS</b>	- Indian Journal of Marine Sciences. National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources. New Delhi.
<b>Istros</b>	- Istros. Muzeul Brăilei. Brăila.
<b>IV</b>	- Istoricheskiy vestnik. Izdatelskiy dom B. B. Glinskogo. Sankt Peterburg.
<b>IVUZ</b>	- Izvestija vysshih uchebnyh zavedenij. Severo-Kavkazskij region. Serija: Obshhestvennye nauki. Rostov-na-Donu.
<b>Îndrumător pastoral</b>	- Îndrumător pastoral. Episcopia Ortodoxă Română de Alba Iulia.
<b>JBSM</b>	- Jahrbuch des Burzenländer Sächsischen Museums. Kronstadt (Brașov).
<b>JeKO</b>	- Izdatelskiy Dom ECO. Novosibirsk.
<b>JGlassStud</b>	- Journal of Glass Studies. The Corning Museum of Glass. New York.
<b>JGRO</b>	- Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans. AGU Publications. Washington.
<b>JHA</b>	- Journal for the History of Astronomy. SAGE Publications (UK). London.
<b>JHG</b>	- Journal of Historical Geography. Elsevier. Amsterdam.
<b>JPIPSS</b>	- The Journal of Power Institutions of Post-Soviet Societies. Paris.

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<b>JRGZM</b>	- Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums zu Mainz.
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<b>Materiale</b>	- Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.
<b>MedievArchaeol</b>	- Medieval Archaeology. Society for Medieval Archaeology. London.
<b>MemAntiq</b>	- Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț. Piatra Neamț.
<b>MFME</b>	- A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve. Studia Archaeologica. Szeged.
<b>MMJ</b>	- Metropolitan Museum Journal. The Metropolitan Museum of Art. New York.
<b>MPEA</b>	- Magyar Protestáns Egyháztörténeti Adattár. Budapest.
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<b>NET</b>	- Nurse Education Today. Elsevier. Amsterdam.
<b>NGB</b>	- New German Biography. Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften. München.
<b>Niva</b>	- Niva. Petrograd.
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<b>ODIL</b>	- Ocean Development and International Law. Taylor & Francis. London.
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<b>Pallas</b>	- Pallas. Revue d'études antiques. Université de Toulouse le Mirail. Toulouse.
<b>PG</b>	- Political Geography. Elsevier. Amsterdam.
<b>Polar Geography</b>	- Polar Geography. Taylor & Francis. London.
<b>Pontica</b>	- Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța.
<b>Porțile Cetății</b>	- Porțile Cetății. Sebeș.
<b>PR</b>	- Polar Record. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
<b>PUM</b>	- Programm des evangelischen Unter-Gymnasium A. B. in Mühlbach. Sebeș.
<b>RB</b>	- Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud. Bistrița.
<b>Revista istorică</b>	- Revista istorică: dări de seamă, documente și notițe. București (1925-1941).
<b>RGI</b>	- Revista generală a învățământului. București.

<b>RHSEE/RESEE</b>	- Revue historique du sud-est européen. Academia Română. București, Paris (din 1963 Revue des études sud-est européennes).
<b>RI</b>	- Revista de Istorie (din 1990 Revista istorică). Academia Română. București.
<b>RIR</b>	- Revista istorică română. Institutul de Istorie Națională din București.
<b>RJTP</b>	- Regional'naja jekonomika: Teorija i praktika. Finansy i Kredit. Moskva.
<b>RMM-MIA</b>	- Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. Monumente Istorice și de Artă. București.
<b>RRH</b>	- Revue Roumaine d'Histoire. Academia Română. București.
<b>RSM</b>	- Rossija i sovremennyj mir. Institut nauchnoj informacii po obshhestvennym naukam Rossijskoj akademii nauk. Moskva.
<b>SAA</b>	- Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica. Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Iași.
<b>SAI</b>	- Studii și articole de istorie. Societatea de Științe Istorice și Filologice a RPR. București.
<b>Sargetia</b>	- Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane Deva.
<b>SCB</b>	- Studii și cercetări de bibliologie. Academia Română. București.
<b>SCIM</b>	- Studii și cercetări de istorie medie. București.
<b>SCIV(A)</b>	- Studii și cercetări de istorie veche. București (din 1974, Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie).
<b>SCJ</b>	- Southern Communication Journal. Southern States Communication Association. Philadelphia.
<b>SCN</b>	- Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică. Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan” București.
<b>SG</b>	- Soziale Geschichte. Stiftung für Sozialgeschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Bremen.
<b>SGP</b>	- Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i pravo. Nauka. Moskva.
<b>Signs</b>	- Signs. Journal of Women in Culture and Society. University of Chicago Press. Chicago.
<b>SMIM</b>	- Studii și materiale de istorie modernă. Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga” București.
<b>SMK</b>	- Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei. A Somogyi Megyei Múzeumok.
<b>Societatea de mâine</b>	- Societatea de mâine. Cluj (1924-1945).
<b>SPS</b>	- Sovremennye proizvoditel'nye sily. Sovet po izucheniju proizvoditel'nyh sil, Ministerstvo jekonomicheskogo razvitiya Rossijskoj Federacii i Rossijskoj akademii nauk. Moskva.

Lista abrevierilor

- SRFJP** - Sever i rynek: formirovanie jekonomicheskogo porjadka. Institut ekonomicheskikh problem im. G. P. Luzina. Apatity.
- SS** - Sovetskij Sever. Oblastnoy Komitet Narymskogo okruga KPSS. Kolpashevo.
- StComSibiu** - Studii și comunicări. Arheologie-istorie. Muzeul Brukenthal. Sibiu.
- StComSM** - Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare.
- StRI** - Studii. Revistă de istorie (din 1974 Revista de istorie și din 1990 Revista istorică). Academia Română. București.
- SUCH** - Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu.
- SVS** - Supplément de la vie spirituelle. Le Edition de Cerf. Paris.
- SympThrac** - Symposia Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
- Terra Sebus** - Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeș.
- Thraco-Dacica** - Thraco-Dacica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
- Történelmi Szemle** - Történelmi Szemle. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont Történettudományi Intézetének. Budapest.
- TP** - Telecommunications Policy. Elsevier. Amsterdam.
- Transilvania** - Transilvania. Centrul Cultural Interetnic Transilvania. Sibiu.
- Tyragetia** - Tyragetia. Muzeul Național de Arheologie și Istorie a Moldovei. Chișinău.
- Ungarische Jahrbücher** - Ungarische Jahrbücher. Berlin.
- VCGU** - Vestnik Cheljabinskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Cheljabinskij gosudarstvennyj universitet. Chelyabinsk.
- VIZ** - Voенno-istoricheskii zhurnal. Moskva.
- VKGU** - Vestnik Kazanskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta. Kazanskij (Privolzhskij) federal'nyj universitet. Kazan.
- VMZ** - Voенno-meditsinskii zhurnal. Moskva.
- VRJU** - Vestnik Rossijskogo jekonomicheskogo universiteta im. G. V. Plehanova. Rossijskij. Gosudarstvennyj universitet imeni G. V. Plehanova. Moskva.
- VSA** - Vestnik Severnogo (Arkticheskogo) federal'nogo universiteta, serija: Gumanitarnye i Social'nye Nauki. Severnyj (Arkticheskij) federal'nyj universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova. Arkhangelsk.
- VTP** - Voprosy teorii i praktiki. Izdatelskiy Dom Gramota. Tambov.

- WI** - Die Welt des Islams. Internationale Zeitschrift für die  
Forschung des modernen Islams. Brill.
- WJC** - Western Journal of Communication. Western States  
Communication Association. Philadelphia.
- ZEKM** - Zhurnal eksperimental'noi i klinicheskoi meditsiny.  
Novosibirskii gosudarstvennyi meditsinskii universitet.  
Novosibirsk.
- ZfSL** - Zeitschrift für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde.  
Gundelsheim.