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**К вопросу об использовании региональной периодической печати в изучении
промышленного и научного освоения Арктики в советский период**

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается вопрос об использовании региональной периодической печати в изучении промышленного и научного освоения Арктики в советский период. Средства массовой информации всегда играли важную роль в освещении и продвижении научного и хозяйственного освоения Арктики как стратегически важного региона, обладающего огромными природными ресурсами. Одним из исторических источников информации научно-популярного характера, получения дополнительного нарративного материала, позволяющего расширить базу исследования, является периодическая печать, оперативно отражающая происходящие события. В годы советской власти периодические издания были главным средством информационного обслуживания населения, поэтому значение периодики для исследователей этого исторического периода трудно переоценить. В частности, значительный научный интерес представляют материалы республиканских и районных газет.

Ключевые слова: региональная периодическая печать, производительные силы, социально-экономическая политика, научные исследования, Арктика, Якутия.

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**On the issue of using regional periodical press in studying industrial and scientific
development of the Arctic in the Soviet period**

Annotation. The article examines the issue of using regional periodicals in studying industrial and scientific development of the Arctic in the Soviet period. Mass media have always played an important role in covering and promoting scientific and economic development of the Arctic as a strategically important region with enormous natural resources. One of the historical sources of popular science information, obtaining additional narrative material that allows expanding the research base, is the periodical press, which promptly reflects current events. During the Soviet era, periodicals were the main means of information services to the population, so the importance of periodicals for researchers of this historical period can hardly be overestimated. In particular, materials from republican and district newspapers are of significant scientific interest.

Keywords: regional periodicals, productive forces, socio-economic policy, scientific research, Arctic, Yakutia.

Introduction

Today, the Arctic is a vivid example of a rapidly changing modern world. The Arctic zone is literally turning into one of the main objects of increased attention of states, as well as the largest national and transnational corporations. Here, in the northernmost point of the planet, like in no other region, the geopolitical, geostrategic and economic interests of the leading world powers collide in the most concentrated form. Representatives of the government, the army, business, international organizations, scientists are attracted by the natural resources of the Arctic, attractive

for investment and possessing a transport advantage - the Northern Sea Route, the shortest route from Europe to Asia.

The media have always played an important role in covering and promoting the scientific and economic development of the Arctic as a strategically important region with enormous natural resources. One of the historical sources of popular science information, obtaining additional narrative material that allows expanding the research base, is the periodical press, promptly reflecting current events. During the years of Soviet power, periodicals were the main means of information services to the population, so the importance of periodicals for researchers of this historical period is difficult to overestimate. In particular, materials from republican and regional newspapers are of significant scientific interest. Thus, the scientific relevance of the study is determined by the need for a comprehensive study of regional print media covering scientific research in the northern and arctic territories of Yakutia during the Soviet period.

Main results

The Arctic region and the information component of its positioning are studied by representatives of a number of humanitarian disciplines and various scientific fields. The complexity and multifactorial nature of the topic obliges us to consider works not only of historical scientific and disciplinary focus, but also works in related scientific specialties, including philology, political science and sociology.

The periodical press has long attracted the attention of researchers. At the same time, until the middle of the 20th century, historiography had a fairly stable idea of periodicals as an auxiliary historical source. And only at the turn of the 1950s - 1970s, the idea of the possibility of using the press as an independent source was formed in the works of S.I. Antonova, Z.V. Zhdanovskaya, A.M. Panfilova, M.N. Chernomorsky and others.

The studies of S.S. Dmitriev, B.I. Esina, from later works - L.D. Dergacheva, A.G. Golikov, T.A. Kruglova, M.F. Rumyantseva, I.D. Arkhangelskaya, H.R. Nikaev and others.

Beginning in the 90s of the 20th century, collections of articles and materials, as well as general studies devoted to the Soviet central press, began to appear. These are the works of I.I. Shirokorad, L.M. Kuzevanova. The issues of the development of regional and local periodical press in the Soviet period are considered in the articles of A.V. Malyshev, A.N. Lymarev, V.V. Podlivalov and others.

In recent years, there has been great interest from researchers in various areas of the humanities in the features of the methods of presenting events in media discourse that influence the formation of stereotypes and images of the Arctic in the media. Scientific issues related to the reflection of the development of the Arctic in Russian mass media were studied by E.I. Bulatova [1], T.A. Kovrigin[2], Yu.F. Lukin, L.M. Bolsunovskaya, Yu.A. Dibrova, E.S. Zolotova[3] and others.

The political component of the image of the Arctic was studied by political scientists O.B. Podvintsev, M.V. Nazukina[4] and others, K.V. Kiselev, M.V. V.D. Bederson, V.Yu. Mishin, V.E. Boldyrev, and issues of international Arctic media discourse are reflected in the works of S.O. Dolgoborodova, N.S. Avdonina[5], which trace the problem of the internationalization of the Arctic.

The study of the construction of the media image of the Arctic in the media of the Soviet period is carried out by A.Yu. Zhigunov[6]. Stereotypes of perception of the Arctic in Russia through the prism of literature and art are reflected in the works of O.S. Kryukova[7], A.N. Savelyeva, S.Yu. Shokareva, L. Bugaeva[8], P.A. Filina[9] and others.

The works of N.B. Vakhtin[10], M.A. Gomktsyan[11], A.S. Kudish are devoted to the consideration of the main directions of the study of the Arctic and the development of the Northern Sea Route in the 1920-1930s based on the materials of the Soviet periodical press, in which they show how scientific research and economic problems of the development of the Arctic region were solved.

Important material on the organization of scientific research in the Arctic regions of Yakutia is covered in generalizing works on the history of the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the history of the formation and activities of various structural divisions. A.I. Novgorodov, V.N. Antipin and V.N. Ereemeev considered the history of the creation and the first years of activity of the Yakut branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Yu.N. Ermolaeva studied the problem of organizing academic research in Yakutia in the twentieth century, developed a periodization of the activities of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the republic. Serious attention was paid to the organizational component of academic activities in Yakutia by N.A. Kupershtoh. It is also worth noting the collective publication "Academic Science in Yakutia (1949-2009)" dedicated to the anniversary of the Yakut branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Of great importance for our study is the monograph by A.A. Suleimanov, which covers the implementation of socio-humanitarian research by the USSR Academy of Sciences in the Arctic regions of Yakutia in the late 1940s - 1991. Almost immediately after the end of the Great Patriotic War in 1947-1948, the Permafrost Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences organized the Northern Expedition, headed by N.F. Grigoriev, its activities are dedicated to the work of A.A. Suleimanov, and the biographical study of M.N. Grigoriev. The 1950s - 1960s in the history of Yakutia were marked by the beginning of a sharp intensification of transport and industrial development of its Arctic regions. During this period, large-scale activities to search for and develop mineral deposits were launched here. The Soviet period of Arctic development at the present stage is the subject of the works of Boyakova S.I., Eliseev D.O., Kalemeneva E.A., Sevostyanova A.E., Elert E.Kh. and others.

Starting in the 80s. increasing attention of Yakut scientists attract the socio-cultural changes that occurred in the Northern and Arctic regions of Yakutia in Soviet times. So I.A. Argunov, F.S. Donskoy, N.N. Tikhonov, S.I. Boyakova and N.D. Vasilieva, V.I. Shadrin considered socio-demographic changes in the composition of the northern population of the republic. The history of humanitarian research in the Arctic and Northern regions of Yakutia is shown in the articles of L.I. Vinokurova and G.P. Kulakovsky, I.S. Astakhov.

Conclusion

Despite the large number of works on the history of Arctic development in the specified period, the role of the regional press in covering the scientific study of the Yakut Arctic, extremely rarely became the topic of special study, was considered, as a rule, only as part of more general subjects. In addition, for the most part, they were not so much historians as geographers, economists and representatives of other related disciplines.

Thus, despite the relatively good study of the topic, a number of scientific problems in the history of domestic Arctic research in the second half of the twentieth century remain unresolved. The role of regional printed publications in covering scientific research of the Soviet period in the Yakut part of the Arctic is poorly reflected. This does not allow us to identify trends in the development of scientific development of the region and study the process of formation of modern systems of organizing Arctic research.

Accordingly, the degree of study of the problem, the proposed study, remains low to this day.

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