Regional Aspects of the Tutorials for Functioning Civic & Patriotic Education of the Youth: History of Novosibirsk Destination — from Gubernja to the Capital of the Siberian Region

Problem statement. The research field of topical aspects of spiritual, moral, patriotic and civic education of young people is more extensive than ever before in the light of the new educational values of current Russian education. The purpose of this study is both to update and determine the importance of the Regional history in historical science, in pedagogy, and in educational activities of social institutions of different levels and significance.

Methodology and materials of the research. This article is a logical continuation of the authors’ study of specifics of the regional approach to the analysis of the event-based cultural and historical spaces of the Novosibirsk region: from a non-county city to a province, the results of which were reflected in the publications of the scientific and methodological journal “Siberian Teacher” for a number of years. This research examines the events in the history of the Novosibirsk Region in the twentieth century, when the Region becomes a powerful socio-economic, cultural, and political centerpiece of the Asian part of Russia. This manuscript presents some of the examples of the enormous development of the Region that reflect a significant role within the structure of the value, patriotic and civic components of educational work. The source database is represented by a wide range of historical (documentary, narrative), educational and methodological, historiographical and historical discourse. Within the frameworks of this study, the investigations of historians of the Soviet period, who used numerous documents and materials of the early and mid of the XXth century, are not underestimated.

The results of this study reflect the following solutions: a) the Region receives a powerful impulse of its development in XXth century, largely due to external factors; b) the economic, administrative, political and cultural growth is primarily associated with the fundamental decision of the Government to create a huge Siberian, and then, West Siberian region, the city of Novosibirsk as a capital; c) the events of the WW2, the great patriotic war, the evacuation of enterprises to the East of the country relocated to the Novosibirsk region, also contribute to the rapid economic and demographic prosperity of the Region; d) some economic decline of the post-war years associated with the conversion is "blocked down" by the development of the virgin and fallow lands on the territory of the Novosibirsk Region, as well as the construction of Akademgorodok.

In Conclusion the materials presented on the history of the Novosibirsk region can be of great usage and importance for the scientific, educational, cultural and educational activities of teachers and employees of the regional system of additional professional education.

Keywords: historical education; regional history; from the province to the capital of the Siberian region; patriotic education; traditional values; axiology of current education; citizenship; the Novosibirsk region; the city of Novosibirsk; historiography; source studies.
Региональные условия тьюторской поддержки функционирования гражданского и патриотического воспитания молодежи: история Новосибирской области — от губернии к столице Сибирского региона

Исследовательское поле актуальных аспектов духовно-нравственного, патриотического и гражданского воспитания молодежи, как никогда ранее, представлено обширно в свете новых образовательных ценностей современного отечественного образования — человек как ценность, историческая миссия страны, Родина как ценность, национальные и культурные традиции, диалог и полилог в социуме и образовании. Целью данного исследования является актуализация значения региональных особенностей и региональной истории в исторической науке, культуре и педагогике, воспитательной работе в образовательных организациях разных уровней. Методология и материалы исследования. Данная статья является логическим продолжением изучения авторами особенностей регионального подхода к анализу событийного культурно-исторического пространства Новосибирского региона: от безуездного города к губернии, результаты которого нашли отражение в публикациях научно-методического журнала «Сибирский учитель» в течение ряда лет. В публикации рассматриваются события истории Новосибирской области в XX веке, когда регион становится мощным социально-экономическим, культурным, политическим центром Азиатской части России. Именно примеры колоссальных темпов развития региона могут сыграть заметную роль в структуре ценностной, патриотической и гражданской компоненты воспитательной работы с молодежью. Источниковая база, на которую опираются авторы, представлена широким кругом конкретно-исторических (документальных, повествовательных), учебно-методических, историографических и исторических трудов.

Результаты исследования. На основе полученных результатов изучения истории региона были сделаны следующие выводы: а) регион получает мощный импульс в своем развитии в XX веке во многом благодаря внешним факторам; б) экономический, административный, политический и культурный подъем связан в первую очередь с принципиальным решением центральных властей о создании огромного Сибирского, затем Западно-Сибирского края со столицей в Новосибирске; в) события Великой Отечественной войны, эвакуация на Восток страны оборонных предприятий, многие из которых были размещены в Новосибирской области, также способствуют бурному экономическому и демографическому росту региона; г) некоторый экономический спад в послевоенные годы, связанный с конверсией, был «перекрыт» освоением целинных и залежных земель на территории Новосибирской области и строительством Академгородка.

Заключение. Материалы по истории Новосибирской области, приведенные в данной статье, как и в ранее опубликованных работах, могут быть использованы в научной, учебно-методической и культурно-просветительской деятельности учителей и работников системы дополнительного профессионального образования региона.

Ключевые слова: историческое образование; региональная история; от губернии до столицы Сибирского региона; патриотическое воспитание; традиционные ценности; аксиологизация современного образования; гражданственность; Новосибирская область; город Новосибирск; историография; источниковедение.

1. Introduction

Problem statement concerns the study and critical thinking of the crucial events of the Regional development in between the early 1920's and nowadays. As is the case, the early 1920's reflects the years when the Siberian region on the vast expanses of Western and Eastern Siberia as a crucial part of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, actually has become the successor of the Tsarist Russian Empire, and a new administrative-territorial unit of the young Soviet country — the Siberian Territory. The grand scale of this administrative-territorial reformation is confirmed by the fact that the area of the new administrative-territorial unit was almost a third one of the totality of Russia. It was immediately decided that the capital of the new Siberian region should be a young city, not burdened with the traditions of Imperial times and events. Novonikolayevsk could not be better suited for this status. The rapid growth of the early twentieth century and the absence of a “guilt complex” before the former political system made Novonikolayevsk almost an ideal option for the capital of the Siberian region [1; 3; 5; 7; 9].

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part in it. These delegates chose the composition of the Siberian Regional Committee of the RCP (b) and the first Secretary — S. V. Kosior. This communist personality came from a working-class family to make a dizzying political career, to become the Leader of the Communist Party in 1930, and a Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) (Politburo of the Central Committee).

The peak of his career was the appointment of Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars (CPC) and Chairman of the Soviet Control Commission in SNK in 1938. Alas, shortly, he was repressed, and in 1939 he was shot down. He was rehabilitated during the Khrushchev thaw of 1956. In May, 1925, the Presidium of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee (VTSIK) approved a resolution on the formation of the Siberian region: "I. Formation of the Siberian Krai with the center in the city of Novonikolaevsk, which includes the provinces of Omsk, Novonikolaevskaya, Altai, Tomsk, Yenisei, and an autonomous Oirolia, with the transition from the provincial division into a district. <...> II. Instruction of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee to complete the zones of Siberia in the current budget year, setting the dates for the convocation of the district and district congresses of Soviets in August and September, 1925, and the convocation of the Regional Congress of Soviets, no later than October, where to elect the Siberian Regional Executive Committee of Soviets..." [2; 4; 6; 8; 10; 13; 14].

The first Siberian Regional Congress of Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and the Red Army Deputies was held, December, 3–11, in 1925. Instead of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee (Sibrevkom), the Siberian Regional Executive Committee of Soviets, under the Leadership of R. I. Eikhe, was elected. The Latvian 'shepherd' made a meteoric career as a Communist official. He reached the heights of power in 1937, when he was appointed the People's Commissar of Agriculture of the USSR, and elected a Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was a delegate of the XIV—XVII Congresses of the Communist Party. But the "fall from Olympus" was as swift as it was terrible. In 1938, he was arrested on a far-fetched charge. In 1940, the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR sentenced him to punishment, i. e. execution. The sentence was executed without delay. Every revolution devours its heroes. He was rehabilitated only during the Khrushchev thaw of 1956.

At the same Congress, the resolution of the Novonikolaevsk District Congress to rename the town of Novonikolaevsk into the city of Novosibirsk was approved. In February, 1926, the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee (CEC), now no longer RSFSR, but USSR, approved this renovation. The capital of the Siberian region is the city of Novosibirsk. That is why it was in Novosibirsk in 1926 when the first broadcast radio station in Siberia was launched, and radio services started in the villages. Local organizations of the "Friends of Radio" society were very active. The communist propaganda machine was in full swing. But radio had both powerful educational and cultural function [9—11; 13; 14].

As is the case, the new economic policy (NEP) of the Communists that led to the economic revival of Russia as part of the USSR, gradually lost its position. It was replaced by the collectivization of agriculture, and the industrialization. Rapid economic growth was interspersed with crises. Therefore, the powerful of this world did not bypass Siberia with their attention. In 1928, in connection with the grain procurement crisis, the future "father of all peoples", I. V. Stalin made a secret trip to Siberia. He spoke on January, 18, 1928, at a meeting of the Bureau of the Sibkraikom of the CPSU (b) and demanded to ensure grain procurement to introduce emergency measures, making the most of repression of the peasants, previously applied only to speculators. This was the prologue to the impending tragedy for millions of Russian peasantry, the forced collectivization of agriculture.

Meanwhile, life went on. Sports competitions of the Siberian Regional Spartakiad (Siberian Olympiad) were held. The Siberian State Opera hosted the Siberian premiere of the first Soviet ballet by R. Glier "Red Poppy" (conductor — Bohuslav Vrana, director — E. Pushkina). A regular air mail service from Moscow to Novosibirsk was opened. Air travel, with intermediate landings in four cities, was 26 hours and 30 minutes per day. The Novosibirsk region opened the House of Soviets and a veterinary clinic. In Kочкиево, the Novosibirsk region, there opened a mechanized workshop to repair agricultural machinery (tractor shop equipped with foreign machines). At the Paris Gastro­nomic exhibition, the highest award was given to Siberian pasteurized oil "Tat" made at the Kazachymyssky plant of the Barabinsky district (annual exports from the district reached 500 thousand pounds).

By the same token, official holidays (i. e. days off) in 1928: January, 1st — New Year, January, 22 — remembrance day of Lenin and the victims of the 1905 revolution, March, 12 — fall of the autocracy, March, 18 — day of the Paris Commune, April, 14 — Holy Saturday, April, 16 — the second day of Easter, May, 1st — International Day, May, 24 — Ascension, June, 4 — Spirit Day, August, 6 — Transfiguration, November, 7–8 — Proletarian Revolution, December, 25–26 — Christmas [1, p. 33]. In 1929, an outstanding event took place in Novosibirsk. The book "Conquest of Interplanetary Spaces" was published in the publishing house "Sibkrajosuyz" at the expense of the author, Yuri Kondratyuk. The circulation of the book was small, only two thousand copies. But it was an important step on the humanity's road to space. A crater on the Moon and an area in Novosibirsk were later named after Yu. Kondratyuk.

Thus, as we see, the significance of the region, its growth and potential, personal resources, its past, present, and future, need thorough investigation in terms of Historical science, Pedagogy and Knowledge Content that could be of help to realize the purpose of this research for the sake
of effective personality development of the young people, their moral and civic growth, for functioning of patriotic and civic education as a whole, i.e. to update and define the specifics of the regional approach to current public education in the frameworks of Russia's development as one the great states in the world.

2. Methodology

*Scientific exposition* covers some of the problem statements in the history of the region that concern proofreading and further investigation of the most important events. In 1929 the Novosibirsk Regional Library was established on the basis of the funds of the Altai Historical Library, the Altai Mountain District, the Society for the Study of Siberia and its Productive Forces. The first director is historian and bibliographer P. K. Kazarinov. Literature Centers have expanded their activities widely for research in different spheres of life, and for education, i.e. in rural areas universal primary education was introduced; in towns, universal seven-year education [1–3; 5; 7; 12–14].

In 1930, the construction of the giant plant "Sibkombine" starts (A. I. Morin, the first director). The Novosibirsk Aviation Plant named after V. P. Chkalov was founded. Construction of a new railway station in Novosibirsk has begun. The network of railways and highways was expanded. In 1931, the foundation stone of the Regional Palace of Science and Culture, the future Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet House (the Novosibirsk Academic Opera and Ballet Theater, NOVAT) was laid. A new passenger flight Novosibirsk — Moscow on ANT-9 aircraft was organized (the travel time was reduced to 20 hours).

But in addition, these peaceful events in the life of the Siberian region were crossed out by a terrible word-collectivization. In 1929, food cards were introduced. In 1935 the food card system covering the products of priority, bread and ballet, was abolished. In accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) and SNK USSR, there took place a massive confiscation of the property of "kulak farms", and the subsequent expulsion of kulaks to remote parts of Siberia followed. In 1930 thirty thousand farms were planned for expulsion. In 1931, following the instructions of the central government, the West Siberian Regional Committee of the CPSU (b) adopted a resolution "On the elimination of the Kulaks as a social class", that began the expropriation and expulsion of 40 thousand peasant farms to remote settlements. The most industrious and talented peasants were subjected to repression.

The terrible word, collectivization, always goes along with another terrible word, industrialization. This is the construction of new plants, factories, and power plants. Quite peaceful words, but they required huge material resources. More victims followed. Material resources were "siphoned off" from the villages. The 1930s were terrible years for our country. As is the case, "The forest is being cut down, splinters are flying," communist ideologists said repeating the words pronounced by the leader of the Communists of the USSR, I. V. Stalin. But these "splinters" were the people of the largest power in the world.

*The West Siberian region.* In 1930, the socio-economic reforms in the USSR (collectivization, industrialization) were unfolded, and the administrative and territorial structure of the Siberian region was changed, then, abolished. The West Siberian region and the East Siberian region were separated from it. These districts became the main unit of this territorial division. The districts of the region were part of both the West Siberian and East Siberian regions. Novosibirsk has become the capital of the West Siberian region.

This was not the end of the administrative-territorial reform of the Asian part of the USSR. The experience of economic activity has proved that small areas, which were directly part of the vast territory of the region, were poorly managed. In the depths of the Soviet executive authorities, the idea of "regional" territorial division arose. Small areas would be part of larger "regions", and regions, in turn, would be part of huge "edges". But even this was not enough for the Soviet authorities. From the "edges" it was decided to allocate "regions", which, along with the edges and national territories (republics), became equal subjects of the RSFSR, then the USSR. In 1934, the Omsk and the Krasnoyarsk Territories were thus withdrawn from the West Siberian region. By 1937, the West Siberian region included the present-day Novosibirsk, Tomsk, Kemerovo regions, the Altai Territory and the Altai Republic. As is the case, the population of Novosibirsk grows, and is at the forefront of the twentieth century; in 1921, the population is 67,000 people, in 1934 the population is 176,000 people.

Meanwhile, "meetings of workers and employees" organized by the Communist authorities demands the authorities close prayer houses, churches, temples and chapels. The closure of religious buildings and structures has become widespread. And such "closure" at the request of the workers often leads to the barbaric physical elimination of material carriers of Faith in God — the demolition of religious buildings and structures. So the St. Nicholas Chapel in on Krasny Prospekt in Novosibirsk was ruthlessly destroyed — the former decoration of the city center, its architectural dominant. After its demolition the central part of Novosibirsk lost its binding axis. The architectural ensemble of the pre-Soviet center of Novonikolaevsk crumbled into small pieces (fragments). In January 1933, an anti-Christmas campaign was held, the organizers of the Komsomol, "osoaviakhimovets avtodorovtsy" organization, under the fireworks of the rampaging crowd, a Christmas tree, a symbol of Christian Christmas, was burned out.

It should also be mentioned that the workers' requests to close the churches were inspired and fabricated by the Communist authorities themselves and were often accompanied by reprisals against the clergy. The reprisals were carried out with procedural violations of the
Soviet legislation. We are not talking about the fact that the destruction of the spiritual support of the centuries — old history of Russia — Christianity-took disgusting forms that are offensive to the feelings of believers and sympathizers. According to the department of siblag (Siberian correctional labor camp of the OGPU-NKVD for criminal and political prisoners in the West Siberian region) The OGPU (United State Political Administration under the SNK of the USSR — a special body of state security of the USSR) only included in the Kolyvan commandant’s Office at the end of 1932 seven settlements of special settlers (prisoners), in which there were 6,241 people from repressed peasant families, including, 3,000 children and adolescents under 16 years of age. And since 1937, the fight against the “enemies of the people” began. The local authorities fully approved the decisions of the February-March 1937 Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), which “theoretically” justified the further development of mass repressions in the country. The result is a brutal repression against all social segments. But the main victims of Stalin’s reforms were the peasants.

Stalin’s postulate about the aggravation of the class struggle as socialism was built forced us to look everywhere and find (!) “enemies of the people”. The flywheel of repression inevitably involved yesterday’s executioners then. Siberia became a crossroads for a wide flow of prisoners and special settlers from the western regions of the USSR. On the territory of the Novosibirsk region there was a Siberian department of correction labor camps, colonies and labor settlements (siblag) as part of the GULAG. On the eve of the Great Patriotic War, it covered 30 units (departments, individual camp points, labor colonies, transit points) and more than 63,000 people. The Narym and Kuzbass offices housed more than 170,000 labor settlers (“dispossessed”). In the early 1940s, thousands of repressed and deported residents of Western Ukraine, Western Belarus, Moldova, and the Baltic States joined this streamline.

At the same time, there were more joyful events. In 1932, the Society of Local History of Western Siberia was established, which became the successor of the Society for the Study of Siberia and its Productive Forces, which was liquidated in 1931. The Local History Society has made a significant contribution to the development of regional historical knowledge, has moved to Novosibirsk and begun the research work at the Red Torch Theater, created in 1920 in Odessa by director V. K. Tatishchev. In 1934, a tramway passed by through the streets of Novosibirsk. The first line was only 4 km long. In 1935, the Pedagogical Institute was opened. In 1939, Teachers’ Institute became the successor of the “Teachers’ Courses” organized by the Provisional Government in 1917. Novosibirsk as a region-giant. In the times of 1937 there was another change in the administrative-territorial division of Siberia. In 28 September, the Decree of the Central Executive Committee on the separation of the West Siberian Krai into Novosibirsk region with the centre in Novosibirsk and Altai Krai with the center in Barnaul city was approved [2, p. 155]. On the political map of the RSFSR, a new subject appeared — the Novosibirsk region. Actually, September, 28, 1937, is considered to be the birthday of the Novosibirsk region. It was the real legal successor of the West Siberian region. Its vast territory included the nowadays Novosibirsk, Tomsk, and Kemerovo regions.

The first chairman of the Novosibirsk Regional Executive Committee was Sergey Shwarts. But he did not work in this status for long. In January 1938, he was arrested and then shot to death. In December 1937, the Novosibirsk regional Committee of the CPSU (b) and the regional executive Committee sent a petition to Moscow to classify Novosibirsk as “regime”. Since 1938, by the decree of the SNK, the city has acquired the status of “closed” one.

In November — December 1937, a regional ski rally dedicated to the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was launched in nine cities of the region. In 1937, the budget of Novosibirsk was 60,654 thousand rubles. Since 1933, an increase of three times was. At the same time, in April 1938, the collective farmers of the Novosibirsk Region received 150 permits to resorts of union significance and 700 permits to local health resorts. In May, a sound film camera was installed in the Regional House of Culture in the village of Vengerovo. In June, pilot A. G. Romanov, a native of the Cherepanovsky district, the first Siberian Hero of the Soviet Union, was killed in Spain. By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Russia (RSFSR), the working village of Iskitim was transformed into a city of district subordination [2, p. 148–150].

The war. New administrative and territorial reforms. On June, 22, 1941, the Great Patriotic War began, which lasted almost four years, is considered as the bloodiest war of the twentieth century. Almost every family in the USSR was involved in the focus of its “death carousel”: The share of residents of the Novosibirsk region, who remained in the deep rear, got no less trials than for citizens of the western part of our country.

The population of Novosibirsk in 1941 is more than 500,000 people. In connection with the rapid advance of the fascists deep into the territory of the USSR into the Asian part of the USSR, the evacuation of industry started. Partly the People’s commissariats and main departments and defense industry enterprises were transferred to Novosibirsk. The evacuation of defense production enterprises turned Novosibirsk into a military-industrial center, which affected its entire future, not always for the better. The factories of the region produced 125,000,000 shells and mines during the four years of the war. This is 27% of the union production. The V. Chkalov plant produced half of all the airplanes during the war. August 21, 1943, by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Novosibirsk was classified as a city of republican subordination.

The evacuation of civilians to the Novosibirsk region from the occupied western territories of the USSR took on a massive character. Already in July 1941, the first echelons
with evacuees arrived in the region. In total, the Novosibirsk region received 500,000 planned evacuees from the central regions of the USSR during the war years. Approximately 80,000 from Leningrad. Actors of the Leningrad State Academic Drama Theater named after A. S. Pushkin, the symphony orchestra conducted by E. A. Mravinsky. To these must be added ethnic deportations: Soviet Germans, Kalmyks and other nations deported by the Stalinist regime. In the camps and colonies, 50,000 prisoners worked for Victory. Since 1944, 15,000 German prisoners of the war have been added.

In 1941, about 212,000 people were drafted into the army from the region, in 1942 — 300,000, in 1943 — 82,000, in 1944 — 34,500, in 1945 — 5,300 people. In total, during the war years 4 divisions, 10 brigades, 7 regiments, 19 battalions, 62 companies, and 24 different teams were in the region. The Novosibirsk region lost about 180,000 people during the war; of these, 79,300 were killed, 18,300 died of wounds, 80,700 missed, and 1,415 died in captivity.

During the war years the administrative and territorial boundaries of the Novosibirsk region changed again. In 1943, a decree was issued on the separation of the Kemerovo region from the Novosibirsk region. The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR stated: “To approve the submission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR on the formation of the Kemerovo region with the center in Kemerovo... Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR M. Kalinin. Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR A. Gorkin” [3, 1943, № 5]. In 1944, Moscow decided to separate the Tomsk region from the Novosibirsk region. The decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR stated: “Approve the proposal of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Council on education in Tomsk region with the center in Tomsk... Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR M. Kalinin. Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR A. Gorkin” [3, 1944, № 43]. The map of the region acquired a configuration that is still preserved today on geographical and political maps.

The war became a time of mass self-sacrifice, the best human qualities. On the initiative of the workers, a Defense Fund was created, and the people's movement began to collect warm clothing and gifts for front-line soldiers. In Novosibirsk there was a movement of thousands of workers, in 1942, the turner of the Sibmetallstroy plant P. E. Shirshov, having improved the machine, issued more than ten standards for the change. Soon he brought the shift output to 20 norms. The driver of the locomotive depot of the Novosibirsk station N. A. Lunin led the movement of advanced railway workers to increase the daily mileage of the locomotive and driving heavy (double) coal trains.

The influence of the government during the war on the lives and destinies of people was manifested in a variety of forms. The government's pressure on ordinary citizens has increased in all spheres of life. During the war the process of personnel turnover within the Communist nomenclature accelerated. The first secretary of the regional Committee of the CPSU was M. V. Kulygin, who headed the regional communist party government in the 1940s.

In 1942, the Siberian Branch of the Union of Soviet Composers was established. The Board was headed by the Siberian composer, M. I. Levitov. On July 9, 1942, the Symphony Orchestra conducted by E. A. Mravinsky performed the 7th ("Leningrad") Symphony (D. D. Shostakovich). The author was at the concert. In 1943, the West Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences was organized and opened in Novosibirsk, and the Novosibirsk City Committee of Scientists was established. Scientists from evacuated research institutes and universities also worked there. The first chairman of the Novosibirsk City Committee of Scientists, was Academician S. A. Chaplygin, Director of the Central Aerodynamic Institute located in Novosibirsk during the wartime.

During the wartime, more than 200 residents of the Novosibirsk region became Heroes of the Soviet Union. The pilot A. I. Pokryshkin was awarded three times for the first time. During the war, he flew 560 sorties, conducted 156 air battles, and shot down 59 enemy aircrafts. In September 1944, a delegation of workers of the Novosibirsk region presented A. I. Pokryshkin, who arrived in Novosibirsk, with several fighters with commemorative inscriptions "A. I. Pokryshkin, the thankful workers of Novosibirsk".

In January 1945, the first concert of the Novosibirsk Symphony Orchestra took place. On May 9, 1945, a 150-thousandth rally of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War was held in the city center. On May 12, 1945, with the M. I. Glinka's opera "Ivan Susanin" (the original name of the opera was "Life for the Tsar") the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre was opened. For four years, the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theater staged 20 opera and 7 ballet performances. In 1964, the theater was awarded the Academic title. "Frost and Thaw." The first post-war years were very difficult for the countryside, villages. Agriculture was experiencing a deep crisis: sown areas, yields, and livestock were reduced. Due to non-fulfillment of inflated plans, grain was forcibly seized from collective and state farms. The result is a famine in the countryside at the end of 1946. Almost free labor in the countryside could not be productive. The pace of agricultural recovery has been extremely slow. Pre-war indicators of acreage reached only in 1953. At the same time, in the same year, the number of cattle was 84 %, horses 54 % of the level of 1941.

The situation for citizens was not so disastrous, but also difficult. Industrial production declined due to a sharp decline in defense orders. The factories were repurposed, and reconstruction was carried out. Only in 1950 the level of industrial production surpassed in 1945. Along with the expansion and reconstruction of existing enterprises, new ones were built: "Sibelektrotyazhmash", "Sibelektroterm", "Sibelektroterm", etc.
"Siblitmash". In 1946, on the basis of the production areas of the re-evacuated plant named after F. E. Dzerzhinsky, the Berdsk Radio Plant was established.

In March 1946, the issue of the magazine "Siberian Lights" was resumed, i. e. Volume-8 p. l, circulation — 5,000 copies, frequency — 6 times a year. Created in the war of 1944 the Tatar City Drama Theater received a stationary building. In 1947, there was a monetary reform; the card system of distribution of essential products was abolished. Monetary reform stirred up the society, and the contemporaries. Old money was exchanged for new money in a ratio of 10 : 1. Deposits in savings banks up to 3,000 rubles were subject to preferential exchange — in a one-to-one ratio. In the press and on the radio, the reform was widely promoted as "the main blow to speculative elements". In fact, it is this category of businessmen of the "shadow economy" who managed to secure their cash by converting it into gold, jewelry, and unbundling their deposits. The reform, first of all, affected the people who did not keep savings in banks. The abolition of ration cards also had mixed consequences. The reform was poorly prepared. By the time of the transition to trade without cards, the necessary commodity reserves were not created. Therefore, in the first months after the cancellation of the cards, people were faced with a shortage of the most necessary goods.

A special plot of the history of the USSR and the Novosibirsk region is the struggle against the cosmopolitans in the post-war years. In March 1949, a city meeting was held, where the poet A. Zharov, who arrived in Novosibirsk, reported on the exposure of an "anti-party group" of the theater critics. The writer A. Koptelov, the composer V. Levashov, and the editor of "Siberian Lights" S. Kozechinov spoke about the "harmful activities of"esthetic cosmopolitans, bourgeois snobs and formalists" [2, p. 347].

In 1947, the Barabinsky Drama Theater was opened with the first performance of the drama "Russian People" by Konstantin Simonov. In April, the All-Union star Claudia Shulzhenko gave concerts at the Opera and Ballet Theater. In 1948, the Regional Council of Trade Unions was established by the resolution of the First Novosibirsk Regional Conference of Trade Unions.

In 1949, I. D. Yakovlev was elected the first secretary of the Novosibirsk Regional Committee of the CPSU (b). At the same time, a Teacher's institute was organized in Kuibyshev. In November, 6, 1949 on the central square a bust to A. I. Pokryshkin was unveiled. In 1950, the third decline in retail prices for industrial and food products took place after the war. In 1951, the Council of Ministers of the USSR issued a resolution on the construction of a municipal (automobile) bridge over the Ob River. Design surveys began in 1940, but the war postponed the construction. In 1955 the traffic on the Municipal Bridge was opened.

In March 1953, there were mourning rallies dedicated to the death of Stalin. In July, 1953, a general meeting of Communists of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Department of the Region was held. The participants of the meeting "with complete unanimity" approved measures "to eliminate criminal anti-party and anti-state actions of the enemy of the party and the people of Beria." He was called "an agent of international imperialism", and a decision was made to call "to fully expose his insidious plans and criminal deeds of his accomplices and destroy them" [2, p. 351].

In October 1953, the Novosibirsk Electro-Technical Institute of Communications was opened. In December 1953, commuter electric trains were opened on the routes: Novosibirsk — Kochenevo, Novosibirsk — Inskaya.

In the 1950s — 1960s, after the Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the development of virgin and fallow lands began. The movement of virgin soil volunteers has developed. In the region, 1,549,000 hectares of virgin and fallow land were plowed. This significantly increased the gross grain harvest. In 1954, over 3 times more bread was produced than in the previous year. For achievements in the field of agriculture, the Novosibirsk region was awarded the Lenin Order by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. But there was also a defects of the mass development of virgin lands — soil erosion, dust storms. This led to the impoverishment of land, and reduced yields.

After XXth Congress of the CPSU in 1956, the rehabilitation of people who suffered during the years of the Stalin repressions began, among them the party, Soviet, and economic leaders of Siberia — R. I. Elkhe, F. P. Gryadinsky, S. A. Schwartz, I. M. Miller, A. L. Vanyan, and M. G. Trakman were. In July 1956, the first Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N. S. Khrushchev, visited Novosibirsk. In 1956, the only Novosibirsk State Conservatory outside the Urals was opened. A symphony orchestra has been created at the Novosibirsk Philharmonic. The principal conductor was an outstanding musician of modernity Arnold M. Katz. In October 1956, the first concerts were held with the participation of the world famous pianist Emil Gilels.

In 1957 the Council of Ministers of the USSR decided to organize the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and build Akademgorodok. A special role in its creation was played by these academicians, M. A. Lavrentyev, and S. A. Khristianovich. The document on the establishment of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences stated: "In order to strengthen scientific research in the field of physical, technical, natural and economic sciences and the rapid development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East, the Council of Ministers of the USSR decides to: 1) approve the proposal of academicians Lavrentyev and Khristianovich to create a powerful scientific center in Siberia: 2) organize the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; 3) build a scientific township near Novosibirsk, premises for scientific institutions and comfortable residential buildings for employees in the regions of Siberia and the Far East" [4, p. 347].

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In 1964 the State Commission headed by the President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Academician M. V. Keldysh, signed up the act of acceptance for operation of the Novosibirsk Scientific Center. The Construction of the Novosibirsk hydroelectric power station has started functioning in June 1957. In July 1957, the first experimental transmission of the Novosibirsk Television Center took place. Since this August the permanent work of the Novosibirsk Television Studio began. During these years, the first trolleybus routes (about 20 kms) were equipped. In 1958, the first issue of the newspaper “Vecherniy Novosibirsk” was published. In June 1958, by decree of the President of the Supreme Soviet of Russia (RSFSR), Novosibirsk received the republican status.

In October 1958, the Council of Ministers of the USSR decided to create the Novosibirsk State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the basis of the State Scientific Library of the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR, which was being transferred from Moscow. The library was opened in 1966.

In December 1958, a permanent art gallery was opened. It originally featured about 300 paintings, transferred from the State Russian Museum, the Pavlovsk Palace Museum, and the Fund of the Ministry of Culture of Russia (RSFSR). On September 27, 1960, the Novosibirsk Art Gallery opened an exhibition of 60 paintings by Nicholas Roerich. The artist’s son, Yu. N. Roerich, fulfilling the will of his father, gave them as a gift to the city. Novosibirsk is becoming a city of students. In the late 1950s Novosibirsk there were 12 institutes (universities) and 26,800 students, 31 specialized secondary schools and 18,900 schoolchildren, 179 schools where 13,900 young people studied. Culture did not lag behind. That time there were 5 theaters, 12 cinemas, and 543 libraries in the city.

In 1954–1964, housing construction grew rapidly. The city’s housing stock has increased more than twice — from 4,500,000 to 9,300,000 sq. m. According to the results of the All-Union Population Census of 1959, 2,299,000 residents lived in the region, including 885,000 in Novosibirsk.

In 1959, the first secretary of the Novosibirsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was F. S. Goryachev, who remained in this post until the end of 1978. In July 29, 1959, the Vice President of the United States, Nixon, arrived in Novosibirsk. Nixon visited the Ephremov plant, the construction site of Akademgorodok, the performance “Swan Lake” at the Opera and Ballet Theater. In October 1959, Khushchev visited Akademgorodok and sharply criticized the plans for multistorey construction. In 1960, the preparation of a multi-volume publication, which became a “classic”, “History of Siberia”, started up. Five volumes were published very quickly, in between 1968 and 1969. In May 1962, the first cosmonaut of the planet Yuri Gagarin paid a visit to Novosibirsk.

In July 1962, the millionth resident of Novosibirsk was registered. In January 1963, by the decision of the Communist leadership of the USSR, as in all the regions of the country, in the Novosibirsk region, the rural (first secretary — F. S. Goryachev) and industrial (first Secretary — N. I. Sergeev) regional committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were established. In December 1964, when it became quite obvious that the reform had failed, the regional committees were re-united.

**Working Days.** Working days continued. In 1965, the first flight was made by the brand new railway train “Sibiryak”, from Moscow to Novosibirsk. Evgeny Nikolaevich Meshalkin was appointed the head of the Institute of Circulatory Pathology (“Meshalkin Clinic”). The world-famous school of Russian cardiac (heart) surgery was formed here. In this clinic many thousands of people with diseases of the cardiovascular system were saved.

In 1966, the Council of Ministers of the USSR opened Novosibirsk for tourists from overseas. French President Charles de Gaulle paid a visit to the city. In 1967, the Monument of Glory was opened in the Leninsky district of Novosibirsk. On the monument wall more than 30,000 names of soldiers from Novosibirsk, who died during the Great Patriotic War, were written. In 1968, the first All-Union festival of author’s song was held in Academgorodok, and attended by the well-known Russian bards, among them A. Galich, A. Dolsky, Yu. Kukin. The Festival provoked a sharply negative reaction from the official communist authorities of the Region. In 1969, by the decision of the Union government, the creation of the research center of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Agriculture of the USSR starts up near Novosibirsk. The village of Krasnoobsk is under construction.

In 1970, the next All-Union population Census was conducted. According to its data, the population of the NSO was 2,467,900 people, including 1,161,000 people in Novosibirsk. In November 1970, the Decree of the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on awarding the Novosibirsk region with the second Order of Lenin for achievements in the development of industry, science and culture was adopted. Novosibirsk City Council established the coat of arms of Novosibirsk “Soviet” model.

In 1970, a branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR was opened. In 1979, the Branch was transformed into the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. Novosibirsk became the “city of three academies”. In 1971, a novel building of the Novosibirsk State Circus was opened. In 1972, Novosibirsk athletes A. Tikhonov and V. Mamatov won Olympic gold in the biathlon rally for the second time at the XIIth Winter Olympic Games in Sapporo.

In 1973, the Suzun complex for the production of 600 beef livestock was put into operation. In 1974, the Shagaylovsy complex for the production of 600 milk livestock was put into operation. In 1975, the Kudryashovsky pig farm was put into operation.

The Nobel Prize was awarded to the Soviet mathematician and economist Academician L. V. Kantorovich — for
the development of the theory of optimal use of resources in the economy. From 1958 to 1971, he worked at the Institute of Mathematics of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, created as a scientific school on the application of mathematical methods in economics.

In 1977, the Siberian Sports Palace (SIBIR) was opened with a hockey box with artificial ice. In March 1978, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L. I. Brezhnev arrived in Novosibirsk.

In 1977, the second municipal bridge across the Ob River was opened, the construction of which began in 1971. The length of the bridge crossing with access roads was 5 km. The bridge is unique: all-welded, it does not have bolted connections. The Council of Ministers of the USSR approved the project of the Novosibirsk Metro. In 1979, its construction began. In 1985 the first stage of the Metro Station Line “Krasny Prospekt” — “Studencheskaya” was launched. The length of the line is 8.5 km, 5 stations, metromost, metrodepol, engineering building.

In 1979, the next All-Union Census of the population of the USSR was held. According to its materials, 2,559,200 people lived in the Novosibirsk region, including 1,308,900 people in Novosibirsk. In 1980, the Summer Olympic Games were held in Moscow. Novosibirsk’s Viktor Markin became a two-time Olympic champion. In 1982, the Art Gallery opened an exhibition in the historic building of architect A. D. Kryachkov, the former regional Executive Committee, built in 1926. The Regional Committee of the CPSU moved from here to a new building on Kirova Street. In 1983, visit of the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Party, Rajiv Gandhi. In 1984, the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR and the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR issued a resolution on the approval of the program “Siberia” as a regional research program of national importance. Academician A. A. Trofimuk became the Chairman of the Scientific Council of the “Siberia” program.

In 1985, a new building of the Youth Theater was opened. The construction of a high-rise Marins Park Hotel (the Garin-Mikhailovsky station square) has been completed. By the mid of 1980s, about 200 enterprises of the region represented more than 40 branches of the national economy. Novosibirsk products were exported to 40 countries around the world. Novosibirsk was the largest transport hub beyond the Urals (railway and road, river, air). The main production assets in the agricultural sector grew. However, the rejection of reforms and the victory of conservative political tendencies in the communist leadership of the USSR slowed down the pace of industrial and agricultural construction. Negative consequences in the economy of the region had a bias towards the production of means of production (75 %), the main share of which was occupied by the products of the military-industrial complex.

Since the mid of 1970s, agricultural resources have been steadily depleted. In the years of 1975–1980, the birth rate decreased (from 17.5 to 15.6 %), and the death rate increased (from 8.2 to 9.5 %). Deep socio-political changes were brewing. They came with the new leader of the Communist party Mikhail Gorbachev. The restructuring was initially inspired optimism. But Perestroika did not just change the face of the USSR, but ultimately contributed to the collapse of the country. Perestroika changed the globalizing world.

In 1988, a wrestler Alexander Karelin and a swimmer Igor Polyansky became Olympic Champions in Seoul. In December 1988, a massive fundraising campaign was launched in Novosibirsk for the victims of the devastating earthquake in Armenia, on December, 7. Teams of rescuers and builders and the equipment were sent to the Republic. In 1989, the last All-Union Population Census was delivered. According to these materials, 1,435,000 people lived in Novosibirsk. This was the fourth city of Russia (RSFSR) after Moscow, Leningrad, and Sverdlovsk.

On June 3, 1989, two oncoming trains Adler — Novosibirsk and Novosibirsk — Adler crashed on the Chelyabinsk — Ufa railway due to a gas pipeline accident. Hundreds of passengers were killed. On June 4, 1989, a peoples’ mourning was declared.

The beginning of the 1990s was marked by the fact that the Trade Department of the Novosibirsk City Executive Committee introduced ‘soap coupons’. On the block for 1 person was given: a piece of household, two pieces of toilet soap, two boxes of washing powder. In January 1991, coupons for essential goods were introduced in Novosibirsk. The norm for 1 person per month: meat — 1 kg, animal oil — 400 g, vegetable oil — 100 g, margarine — 250 g, egg — 10 pcs., sugar — 1 kg, pasta — 250 g, cereals — 500 g, tea — 100 g, salt — 500 g, alcohol — 2 bottles, tobacco products — 3 packs, matches — 3 boxes.

The community of the Russian Orthodox Church is registered in Akademgorodok. Archbishop, Boris Ivanovich Pivovarov, became Head of the Parish. Like in the whole country, the revival of the Orthodox Church in the region has begun.

In March 1991, the All-Union referendum on the preservation of the USSR was held. In the Novosibirsk region, 69.3 % of the voting participants voted for the preservation of the Union, in Novosibirsk — 55.4 %. In April 1991, the Berdsk Production Association “Vega” began serial production of the PCD-121 laser digital player. On June 12, 1991, the election of the first President of Russia was held. For Boris Yeltsin in the region voted 57 % who came to the polls, in Novosibirsk — 71.3 %. August 21, 1991 on the central square of Novosibirsk, a mass rally was held against the Coup d’Eai (GKChP) in support of the constitutional authorities of the RSFSR. In October 1991, the chairman of the regional Executive Committee V. P. Mukha signed a decision on the transfer of a number of buildings and the property of the regional Committee of the CPSU to the regional Committee for Culture. In November 1991, by the decree of the President of Russia, V. P. Mukha was
appointed Head of the Administration of the Novosibirsk region (government). In December 1991, by the Decree of the President of Russia, I. I. Indinok was appointed head of the Administration of Novosibirsk (government).

Collapse and revival. Since the beginning of 1992, a policy of price liberalization has been implemented throughout the country. In the Novosibirsk region, the cost of basic food products has increased by an average of 10–20 times. Sugar has risen in price 75 times, animal oil and flour — 47 times.

In April 1992, the two new Metro stations were opened — Gagarinskaya and Zaeltzovskaya. Further construction of the Metro slowed down sharply. In July 1992, after restoration, the Kolyvan Church of Alexander Nevsky was consecrated. In October 1992, the issuance of privatization checks — vouchers — began. Due to a sharp increase in prices, subscriptions to periodicals for 1993 decreased significantly.

In 1993, the City Council of Novosibirsk approved the new coat of arms and flag of the city.

Meanwhile, in April 11, 1993, the All-Russian referendum was held. 54.6 % of those who took part in the referendum expressed confidence in the President of Russia. 42.9 % voted for the early election of the Supreme Council. In May 1993, the Novosibirsk region was transferred from the sixth time zone to the fifth. The difference with Moscow time was reduced from 4 hours to 3.

By the decree of the President of Russia, V. P. Mukha was removed from the duties of the head of the administration of the Novosibirsk region. I. I. Indinok became the new head of the regional administration. Since November 1993, in accordance with the Decree of the President of Russia on the territory of the Novosibirsk region, the activity of the Councils of People's Deputies of all levels has been stopped. V. A. Tolokonsky became the governor of the Novosibirsk region. In November 1993, more than 4,500 refugees from the former Soviet republics were registered in the region.

In 1994 the opening of the new bus and railway station "Kocheneyovo" took place; in January 1995, the picket outside the regional administration building happened. The assembled women demanded more information about their sons fighting in Chechnya. The theater "Red Torch" was awarded the title of academic. In March 1995, the first volume of the Book of Memory of the Novosibirsk Region was published. Here are the names of Novosibirsk residents who died during the Great Patriotic War. By 1997, 14 volumes were published, which included about 180,000 surnames. In December 1995, V. P. Mukha was elected head of the Administration of the Novosibirsk region. In June 1996, Russian President Boris Yeltsin paid a short visit to Novosibirsk. In the second round of the 1996 presidential election, Novosibirsk supported G. A. Zyuganov.

In July, 1996, Novosibirsk athletes won 5 gold medals at the Olympic Games in Atlanta: A. Karelin (wrestling), E. Podgorny (gymnastics), G. Kirienko (saber), S. Pozdnya-

kov (saber) — 2 medals. The West Siberian Railway celebrated its centenary.

In December 1999, Vladimir Putin became President of the Russian Federation. In 2000, the Siberian Federal District was created with its capital in Novosibirsk. V. A. Tolokonsky became the Governor of the Novosibirsk region. In 2008, Dmitry Medvedev became President of the Russian Federation. In 2010, V. A. Yurchenko became the Governor of the Novosibirsk region. In 2012, one and a half million residents were registered in Novosibirsk. Since 2012, the President of the Russian Federation is Vladimir Putin.

In 2014, V. F. Gorodetsky became the Governor of the Novosibirsk region. The difference with Moscow time has returned from 3 hours to 4. In 2017, the 80th anniversary of the Novosibirsk region was solemnly celebrated. A. A. Travnikov became the Governor. In 2020, a vote was held on amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation. The history continues.

In conclusion we have to define the significant role of the methodology and materials of the research under critical analysis of modern scholarship and the documents of planning educational processes in the system of professional training and retraining of educators in terms of axiological, communicative and activities approaches as the most valid in the evaluation of the results.

First and foremost, the integration of novel approaches and processes in public education involves deconstruction, crucial changes not only in the use of technologies, but also in the culture of people (citizens, business, public workers, etc.), influencing the collaboration between citizens and public administration, as well as the collaboration between several public structures and administrators, ministries, educators, heads of educational institutions, etc. That is why scientific exposition of the study needs reflecting the results of the critical analysis of scientific literature, and also the proposals for the methodological frameworks of educational activities in the system of continuing education of pedagogues.

Secondly, the background of this problem lies in a branch of pedagogy named andragogy that has recently resurfaced as a learning approach after a decade of limited attention. As is the case, for many years and generations of students and educators, we were witnesses of Formal Education (FE) oriented on providing face-to-face practices every single day in the conditions of the knowledge-centered paradigm, according to which the process of knowledge was presented in a ready-made, well-organized information, and the socio-cultural component was minimum.

Thirdly, the transition to the polycultural paradigm in the early the Third Millenium means the transformation of the educational process into the interaction of the participants as equal partners, communicators, with the emphasis on the importance of the students' personal development, the growth of interest in the introduction to national culture identity, the development of his creative
potential, social activity, and moral education. These ideas have become the foundation as a significant part of the humanitarian space in the society.

Several initiatives have been launched in our country with the aim of modernizing public services for providing new opportunities to adult citizens and social organizations. In this sense different reports and documents have indicated the need for investing in technologies to offer better educational services to the target audience composed of professionals, researchers and practitioners working in the field of teaching, training and talent development, to better understand the instructional environment under development and course implementation support (Subject Concepts; Federal State Education Standards, 2012; National project “Education”, 2019; United Nations, 2012), and thus reduce the burden for them [1, p. 40].

These documents point out, first and foremost, interpretation and implementation of these main directions of development of the society and personal development in the educational space, in particular. This trend is named recurrent education, continuing personalized education or life-long education of adults via novel Pedagogy, Open Space Technology (eLearning and remote learning, social media, etc), and Content Knowledge that has been promoted by important Russian organizations as Ministry of Instruction, and Institutions of In-Service and Upgrading of educational workers in terms of their professional skills and competences including a segment on motivating others.

As is the case, a leadership and innovation module is a must to be undertaken by advanced practitioners. Post-modern education needs updating objectives, and providing culturally oriented humanitarian practices to develop both professionals, and main conditions for culture self-determination of students who are able to use critical thinking to understand social situation, dominant national values in life, and other people's viewpoints as a value; to choose professional career for self-realization and self-improvement as a value, etc.

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