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SECOND WORLD WAR & THE INDUSTRIALISATION PROCESS IN THE RUSSIAN NORTH AREA

The modernization and industrialization in the USSR have very specific features due to the specific features of the totalitarian Soviet system itself.

The Soviet totalitarianism, being rooted on a quite centralized tsarist monarchy had been constructed in the emergency conditions of the Great European and Russian Civil wars. The emergency conditions usually propose strong centralization of the power. Bolsheviki erected such a centralization in an absolute having created the most centralized system never known to any global civilization or any state in the world history, as soon as at least not a single political power in the historical perspective managed to gain a total influence over the economy.

Starting from the beginning the Soviet system showed its main features as: strong **centralization** with its Party substitution of the subordinate organizations, strict total control over all spheres of life of the society from the center. The strengthening of the control lead to the increase of the State machinery – State **bureaucratization**.¹ As soon as majority of the new Soviet bureaucrats were not experienced in the state management they had no choice than to apply to the **military-commanding forced methods**.

Having the above mentioned main features this strict pyramid of the new power put the individual in a very definite place in this system – to be no more than a small screw in the huge mechanism of the system in order to realize without thinking-over main goals of the leaders of this system.

Usually those goals were huge and comprehensive and changed in different historical periods. At the beginning of its existence the system needed to achieve **the victory in the Civil war** (1917-1920), then – **to rehabilitate the economy** with the help of the New Economic Policy (NEP) –1920-1926/27, then came «Industrialization», «Collectivization», «Cultural revolution»... All goals of the kind supposed to be achieved with as they called it «activity of the peoples' masses».

The Soviet system did not create anything new in choosing the instruments, control levers in order to influence the «activity». But it changed rapidly the accents in usage those control levers.

1) **Factor of fear** («Beria's -Ejov's or Dzerjinsky's – syndrome») became the main instrument of influence the peoples' activity («knout» in the arms of the power holders). This «factor of fear» give the key to understand the appearance of GULAG system in the Soviet Russia as an objective feature of the totalitarian state. Together with «the factor of fear» the **ideological factor** («honey-cake») with its huge propaganda machine became another most strong instrument in the arms of the power-holders. (In the economic sphere of life of the society this factor showed itself most vividly in the so called «socialist competition»). It was a well known «policy of threats and bribery», but this time - in arms of Bolsheviki