

Abstract of a cycle of scientific works by Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor M.V. Khodjakov

«The History of Currency Circulation in Russia in the beginning of the twentieth century»

Khodjakov Mikhail Viktorovich - the author of over 180 scientific papers, expert in the field of socio-economic and political history of Russia. He made a research on important issues of economic policy, conducted in Russia / the Soviet Union in the beginning of the XX century, including the history of money circulation.

On the basis of a wide range of archive material for the first time in Russian and foreign historiography it is shown that the emission of old Russian imperial bank notes was carried out in Russia not only until the overthrow of the monarchy in 1917, but also under the Provisional Government, and during the first years of Soviets, up until 1922. Using materials of the Expedition of State Paper, author has identified the scale of emission of "royal" money, analyzed the key areas of its marketing by Bolshevik leaders.

M.V. Khodjakov revealed features of circulation of money in the provinces of European Russia and in other regions after the collapse of a unified "ruble space" during the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the Civil War (the beginning of the 1920s, the total number of types of banknotes and their surrogates in circulation, reached 20 thousand items). In his works he analyzed the activities of multiple emission centers (both within the country and abroad), characterized its political and economical features, showed the daily life of the population through money circulation, identified the causes of the growth of counterfeiting in the years of social cataclysms and reflected the specificity of this phenomenon in the country.

M.V. Khodjakov studied the specifics of monetary circulation in the Soviet zone of occupation in Germany after the Second World War. Describing the occupation costs of allied forces in the country, he proved that in the Soviet occupation zone the emission of Soviet-made military stamps has been ceased by the end of 1946. At the same time, the author shows that the emission of military stamps in the Soviet occupation zone was a part of reparation politics. But the Soviet side had not only a higher level of technical expertise in monetary and banking matters than the Allies, but also was much more aware of the political significance of all-German currency reform.

M.V. Khodjakov for the first time in the historical literature investigated previously unknown role of money in the daily lives of foreign prisoners of World War II - the problem of money circulation in the camps of the NKVD-MVD during the second half of the 1940s. Using previously inaccessible documents, author showed that the direction of the Soviet camps were interested in maintaining the high level of labor activity of prisoners of war and made every effort to keep it high, not allowing physical degradation of prisoners of war. Cash payments to prisoners of war, as well as the organization of a network of kiosks in the camps, played in these conditions a positive role.

In the context of the problems of financial policy of Russia / USSR M.V. Khodjakov researched the processes of operation of the plants for the production of banknotes, the peculiarities of their work in specific historical periods. It is shown that the issues related to the production of banknotes and functioning paper mill, were considered "specific" and often undeservedly remained outside the field of view of researchers. M.V. Khodjakov for the first time covered the activities of the Leningrad paper mill Goznak to fulfill state orders associated

with the production of the special paper for the bank notes in preparation for monetary reform in 1947.