

Summary

This collection of research papers is the second one in the framework of issue series on occupational studies published by the Altai State University. The first collection appeared in 2004^{*} and caused certain interest of scientific community. Four years passed since that time have witnessed great changes as concerns occupational history and occupational mobility studies. It is realized now that to solve these problems one must at least address an interregional level. To reach this goal a research group was created at a seminar on historical occupation studies in Moscow in 2006.

This year was the starting point for realizing big research project connected with the study of occupational structure and occupational mobility in Russia. The project is carried out by representatives of Barnaul (Altai State University), Moscow (Lomonosov Moscow State university), Saint-Petersburg (Saint-Petersburg State University), Tambov (Tambov State University), Tula (Tula State University) and Yaroslavl (Yaroslavl State University).

The main content of work for the coming years is to find out sources, primary ones included; create complete Russian HISCO version; work out new and adapt existing techniques for studying occupational composition and occupational mobility in Russia in the 19th — early 20th centuries; create historical occupation studies I&R system.

The collection of research papers «Historical occupation studies: sources, methods, analysis technologies» was to be a publication showing present-day condition of occupation studies in Russia, on the one hand, as well as presenting information about this field's state-of-the-art abroad, Western Europe in the first place, on the other hand.

The first article in the collection is the one written by V.N. Vladimirov (Barnaul) and devoted to basic concepts and views in the occupation studies field. The author makes conclusions about the work done, determines the aims and goals of the future studies

* Historical Occupation Studies / Edited by V.N. Vladimirov. Barnaul: Altai State University's publishing house, 2004. 208 p. In Russian.

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and pays special attention to sources as well as their regional specificity in Russia.

Section «Sources» begins with the article by D.N. Antonov and I.A. Antonova (Tula) revealing source base for studying occupations and labour in Russia. Besides source-study problems the authors pose a number of methodical questions related to occupation study. The article gives characteristics of source base for historical occupation studies in Russia starting from the 16th c.

The article by V.N. Vladimirov, D.E. Sarafanov, M.E. Chibisov (Barnaul) reveals the opportunity to use parish population registration data for studying occupations and occupational mobility in Russia. The most promising here are parish register books together with clerical records and confession lists.

J. Kok (Amsterdam, the Netherlands) thoroughly characterises historical and demographical sources of the Netherlands in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Study of source creation mechanism related to individual's birth, marriage and death lets us better understand their historical peculiarities and possibilities of their use by scholars.

In her article I.G. Silina (Barnaul) considers archival-investigation cases of those repressed as well as their informational potential for studying occupations and occupational mobility. The author concludes that archival-investigation cases complex is a valuable source for studying population occupational composition.

The second section of the collection — «Methods and technologies» — begins with the article by Tambov historians V.V. Kanishchev, R.B. Konchakov and N.V. Strelakova «Intergenerational occupational mobility of Tambov population at the beginning of the 20th century». The article is based on database analysis including more than 35 thousand records taken from voters' lists to Constituent Assembly which were made up in September 1917. The authors conclude that on the whole Tambov had quite favourable opportunities for diverse and positive intergenerational occupational mobility.

Fundamental article by M.H.D. van Leeuwen and I. Maas (Amsterdam — Utrecht, the Netherlands) studies social mobility in the past. The authors quite boldly assume that two sciences — history and sociology — gradually merge into a single branch.

They give a short overview of social mobility theories as well as an overview of works related to the problematics of this article. Studying Berlin males' intergenerational mobility of the last two centuries the authors conclude that social stratification in Berlin in 1825 – 1957 did not change greatly. Neither distinct tendency is seen in total mobility, as a whole, nor can its connection with industrialisation, in particular, be observed. For the Russian reader this article is of interest due to the research techniques employed.

M.A. Rodionova (Barnaul) studies occupational composition of Altai okrug white-collar workers in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The author employs personal documents (personal files including official lists and award documents). Whiter-collar worker database analysis on the basis of international standard classification of occupations (HISCO) let the author reveal distribution of occupations as well as distribution of those occupied in them.

The article by O.V. Khabarova (Moscow) is based on the study of Sevastopol parish book registers and their reflection of the whole population occupational spectrum of such a unique city in this sense as Sevastopol. Basing on the study of a database created by the author on can trace not only occupational, estate and other social groups, but also change in fixing and declaring various occupations within the source framework.

M. Hayen (Stockholm, Sweden) presented a very interesting article based on cohort analysis of the three declining Stockholm occupational groups in 1880 – 1925 — shoemakers, tailors, bookkeepers and cashiers. The basis for the research was Stockholm city database. The author traces career behaviour changes of the three mentioned groups.

The collection ends by an article of a young Barnaul historian A.S. Shchetinina who studied Tomsk province WW I refugees' occupational composition. Refugee lists, used as a source, provide interesting information on people's occupations. Occupational composition analysis showed that more than 80% of refugees were factory workers, unskilled workers and agricultural labourers.

The authors of this collection hope that it will further help stimulate interest in historical occupation studies, development of studies related to the problems of Russia's occupational structure and occupational mobility.

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The articles by J. Kok, M. Hayen, M.H.D. van Leeuwen and I. Maas are translated by E.A. Lubanets.

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*V.N. Vladimirov, M.H.D. van Leeuwen,
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