I. PROBLEMS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY

P. 7. Novikov I.A. ARTEL STAROSTA AND ARTEL RASPRAVA IN THE SIBERIAN GOLD MINING. The author analyses the structure of working collective in sources of the Siberian gold industry of the XIX – beginning of the XXth centuries. The article is devoted to the problem of differentiation of artel type of self-organization from the compulsorily organized associations for research of traditions of collective work in pre-revolution Russia. The accent is made on discrepancy of understanding of artel in Russian legislation and historiography. Goal of the work is to present the necessity of the critical consideration to messages about «artel» in historical sources.

Key words: artel, self-organization, gold industry.

P. 12. Kononova E.N. WEST-SIBERIAN CORRESPONDENTS OF THE FREE ECONOMIC SOCIETY. The article focuses on the practical experience of interaction between the Free Economic Society (FES) and its local members and activists from the Tobolsk province in the late 18th–early 19th centuries. It is based on archives and published materials, including the FES academic publications.

Key words: Free Economic Society, correspondents from the Tobolsk province, studies of Siberian economy, improvement of agricultural production.

P. 17. Milevsky O.A. FROM HISTORY OF RUSSIAN POLITICAL EMINIATION OF THE BEGINNING OF 80-s XIX CENTURY: STRAGGLE AROUND THE CREATION “ALMANAC OF “NARODNAYA VOLYA”. In this article it is described the history of abroad creation of printing body of “Narodnaya Volya” - “Almanac of “Narodnaya Volya”. The author analyses main groups of Russian political emigration positions considering elaboration of ideological direction and contents of “Almanac of “Narodnaya Volya”.

Key words: “Almanac of “Narodnaya Volya”, revolutionary emigration, political struggle, federalism, conspiracy, social-democracy.

P. 25. Gribovskiy M.V. POLITICAL SURVEILLANCE UNDER PROFESSORS OF RUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES IN END XIX – BEGINNING XX CENTURIES. The article is devoted to the problem of political surveillance under professors corporation at the Russian universities on boundary XIX-XX centuries. During the period under political supervision was carried out a separate body of gendarmes and security department, but the professors and monitored by the Office of the Ministry of Education. The main method of control advocated secret surveillance, who run a number of "unreliable" professors and a lecturer.

Despite the fact that police surveillance, obtained through covert surveillance, and sometimes did not look too convincing, the authorities will probably not greatly mistaken about the political beliefs appreciable part of the university teaching of the corporation. Indeed, during the period under review, most of all professors and teachers began to be skeptical of the existing political regime and sympathetic to the idea of change.

Political police and ministerial heads, locking in countless reports and report these feelings, is not ready to go on "decisive action": even convicted of uttering "anti-government speeches and contacts with revolutionaries professors and university lecturers are usually kept university service. This does not mean that the government was not removed from the high school pro-opposition of its representatives have taken place, and such examples. For political reasons were dismissed professor at Moscow University, M.M. Kovalevsky, in 1887, professor of Tomsk State University, M.A. Reisner in 1903, professor of Kazan University, N.N. Firsov in 1914, but called the government's policy towards disloyal to the authorities minded teachers rigidly repressive also impossible. A certain softness and a waiting police tactics can be explained, perhaps, the reluctance to disturb an already troubled high school in the first place - the students, which is very difficult (and not always) turned out to keep from participating in the political process on the opposite side with respect to power.

Key words: university, professorate, public mood, gendarmerie, security department.

P. 31. Afanasiev A.L. TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN TOBOLSK PROVINCE AND AKMOLINSK REGION OF RUSSIA (1890s– early 1910s.). The articles presents a review on the temperance societies operating in late 1910 – early 1911 in Tobol'sk province and Akmolinsk region (modern territory of Kurgan, Omsk and Tyumen regions of Russia and Akmolinsk, Karaganda and North-Kazakhstan regions of Kazakhstan). Brief information about the societies activity from the early 1890s to 1914. The study is based on the reports of the spiritual consistories, records and regulations of the societies, articles from the journal “Vestnik trezvosti” (Sobriety Herald) and also reference books by temperance movement personalites N.I. Grigoriev and I.P. Mordvinov. The data are sorted under questionnaire-card. The results are as follow. By December 1910 – January 1911 there were 28 temperance societies in the region numbering about 1300 members. The majority of them 26 (92,8%) located in the villages and only two (7,2%) were in the towns of Omsk and Tobol'sk. 24 village societies were in forest–steppe region in the seven most populous districts (uezds) in the south, where the most of the population were orthodox Russians. (Ishimsky, Kurgansky, Tyulkinsky, Tyumensky, Jalutorovsky, Omsk, Petropavlovsky uyezds).Only two societies were situated further north in Tarsky and Tobol'sk uyezds. All these societies belonged to the church, i.e. acted at the orthodox cathedrals. All of the 5 known leaders were priests. In 26 (92,8%) out of 28 settlements with the societies the most of the parish were peasants; in the Omsk railway station those were railway officers and workers and also Kazakks from Altansky settlement. The pioneers and leaders of the societies were, as a rule, priests, the bigger part of the members were Russian peasants—old–timers and new comers from Russian and Ukrainian provinces of the European part of Russia.

22 societies (78,6%) accepted sobriety seal from its members, in 21 (75%) they held anti–alcohol sermons and discussions. Alongside with it, the societies in Omsk and the village of Baidarskoe, Kurgansky uyezd distributed literature and organized readings. Baidarskoe society had a library, reading room at the school and organized festivals for schoolchildren and adults. Participation in temperance society in-
spired people to live joyfully and follow Christian commandments. It made people sober and led to a higher moral educational and cultural level. The activity of the societies helped to diminish poverty and increase people’s welfare. Their influence went far beyond church parish. Public opinion was inclined towards the negative attitude to heavy drinking and many people took the road of sober and fair living. Temperance societies were a natural self-defense instrument of the society from the destructive alcohol policy and traditions. They improved the situation in Siberian and Kazakhstan villages and towns making it more sober and healthier. Their experience should be used in modern Russia to overcome alcohol disaster today.

Key words: temperance societies; temperance movement; history; church; peasantry; school; Siberia; Kazakhstan.

P. 38. Orlov E.A. DEVELOPMENT OF POST SERVICE IN THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY IN GORNY ALTAI. The need to get news from other districts and countries goes back to an high antiquity. Post service - a component of the nation-wide communication system, one of economy branches. It satisfies requirements of the industry, agriculture, management personnel for information interchange both in the country, and with other states, and also some cultural and community requirements of the population.

On the all-Russian materials the theme of history of post service is rather well investigated. On materials of Gorny Altai the designated problem hadn’t become the object of complex and special studying: tendencies, features and specificity of creation and functioning of post service at various historical stages aren’t characterized. In Gorny Altai (Gorny Altai was a part of Biysk district of Tomsk province) it is formally possible to consider as date of creation of mail the year of 1904, when in village Ongudai the Altay Gorny district of Tomsk province the post-cable branch has been formed.

By 1916 the territory of Gorny Altai was served by five post-cable branches and five post-cable agencies. The main activity of post workers was delivery of letters and the documentation, parcels and material assets. However, being in department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and closely cooperating with the Ministry of Finance, post workers often had to be engaged in gathering of statistical data. The collected data concerned number of a livestock of cattle, quantity of crops and grain stocks. They were also engaged in drawing up of lists of government agencies, the officials evacuated on military circumstances from areas of operations in other points. The data about the former military ranks that left service in connection with wound, and arrived on service in post-cable branches. There were also data about the geographical position and the population of province, the factory and factory industry, trade, taxes and duties, state buildings. It also contained the information about national morals, about number of prisoners, an amount of fires, hospitals, the working medical personnel, quantity of drugstores, maternity homes, psychiatric hospitals, ambulance stations, shelters, about smallpox vaccination, epidemics, about number of violent deaths, etc. All these data were used in the annual report to the emperor and published in «Reviews of Tomsk province».

The formation and development of post service was favorable to all categories of the population in the region. Among them officials of different level, peasants, dealers, travelers etc. Thanks to occurrence of such service the region population had an opportunity in rather short terms to carry out sending and reception of correspondence, parcels, transfers, etc. Actually in 1904-1915 the foundation for development of post service and its infrastructure in the region was laid down.

Key words: mail, post-cable branch, correspondence.

P. 41. Pustogacheva T.S. PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHUISKY PATH IN 60-90th OF THE XIX CENTURY. The building of roads in Gorny Altai during the XIX century faced considerable difficulties. Natural obstacles – forests, hilly territories, marshiness of considerable territory, etc. more than that during the investigated period Gorny Altai was a region with absolutely not mastered territory.

On considered territory, during the investigated period there were no roads at all. The Chuisky path was the basic transport artery in studied territory on which the main cargo transportation was carried out. The path connected the center of Biysk district to Gorny Altai, reached the Mongolian border and served as the reliable guarantor of development of trade, both in region, and behind its limits.

In spite of the fact that the Chuisky path was the almost impassable pack track accessible only for horses and camels, the advanced people of the town didn’t lose hope very quickly. A very difficult problem was to find a place for arrangements of road operations with Gorny Altai, Mongolia, and then with China. But in this condition the track was inconvenient. Its reconstruction could influence the interests of a wide range of people, first of all, dealers from Biisk. Along with merchants, the Russian industrialists exporting production in the given direction were also interested in the reconstruction of the road. More than that, it was favorable also for those, who received this production. In other words, the question of "arrangement" of the Chuisky path gradually outgrew from a question of local value into a nation-wide problem.

The very first inspections of the Chuisky path had been undertaken in 1868 by the official of special commissions of the Ministry of Finance A. Yatsvevich and in 1869 by Biisk commander E. Zamyatin.

For the purpose of inspection a design engineer Klubakov was sent to Gorny Altai in 1877. In 1884 the Ministry of Finance sent their employee – Shishmanov to Mountain Altai. Where he made a conclusion that a path is extremely inconvenient for using and isn't deprived risk. To be more confident, it was decided to ask an engineer A.M. Breshchinsky to survey a path for the purpose of drawing up the real estimate of the expenses necessary for arrangement of the road. A.M. Breshchinsky and technician A.I. Alexandrov carried out the task and proved that the reconstruction of the road wouldn’t demand considerable powder or dynamite works. And these researches remained not realized.

Thus, in 60-90th of the XIX century the Chuisky path represented the road poorly adapted for movement. Arrangement and the qualitative maintenance depended on many reasons: level of attention of power structures paid to this question, character and volume of allocated money resources on its building. During the investigated period there were some shifts in this direction. Rules of the maintenance of dirt roads, ways o were introduced, allocation of money resources on improvement of their condition and possible building were also defined. Nevertheless, the movement on a path continued to remain far not safe.

Key words: Means of communication, Chuisky path.

P. 45. Shevelev D.N. “IN AN IRON RING”: THE IMAGE OF “A UNIFORM STRATEGIC FRONT OF STRAGGLE AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKS” AND TRANSFORMATION OF ITS CONTENT IN PERIODICALS OF URALS AND SIBERIA IN THE SPRING – AUTUMN OF 1919. The article dwells upon the transformation of the content of one of the key propaganda concepts of white Siberia in the
spring–autumn of 1919: the image "a uniform strategic front of struggle against the Bolsheviks". From the end of April, 1919 conditions on the East front begin to change. During a variety of front operations the troops of the Soviet East front inflicted a defeat over the basic forces of Kolchak armies. A chain of failures at the front had demoralizing influence on the army. Military defeats demoralized rear organizations even to a larger degree. Among inhabitants panic began. In these conditions the Russian government of admiral A.V. Kolchak and the Headquarters started an active political propaganda among the armies and the population. There is an essential reorganization of the informant body, its financing extends. The Omsk government strengthens publishing activity, undertakes a number of steps on creation of places of the special commissions which are engaged in distribution of the propaganda literature. The various interdepartmental meetings directed for the coordination of the work of separate informant bodies are held.

Changes at the front affected the content side of political propaganda of the Omsk Government, the strategy of propaganda discourse. Actualization of the image of "a uniform strategic front of struggle against the Bolsheviks", a wide use of metaphors of "an iron ring", "an iron cage" and "the hunted animal" occurs even in the early spring of 1919, in successful approach of the Western and Siberian armies. Actively using this image, the press loyal to the Omsk regime, aspired to depict the white movement as a monolithic force with the general command and a uniform strategy. East front was presented as the basic, and A.V. Kolchak as the doubtless leader of all the Anti-bolshevist forces. The position of the Soviet Russia was depicted as hopeless.

Thus, the concept of "a uniform strategic front of struggle against the Bolsheviks" was supposed to unite all the forces hostile to "Sovdepia", and convince those hesitating that for a definitive victory one last, resolute effort was necessary. In the period of the defeat of Kolchak armies the content of the given image was transformed.

On the foreground there is an aspiration to smooth the impression about military failures, to calm down the army and the population. The defeat of the white armies was thus presented as a strategic maneuvering within the limits of realization of a uniform strategy. Thus news about the successes at the front of generals A.I. Denikin or N.N. Judenich were meant to compensate for own defeats. As a whole the propaganda image of "a uniform strategic front of struggle against the Bolsheviks" acted for the Omsk government as an important tool of formation of political identity, population mobilization for the struggle against the Soviet power.

Key words: Civil war, Siberia, a political propaganda, a propaganda discourse, an image of "an iron ring".

P. 50. Ankudinova T.V. THE CREATION OF SYSTEM OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF ULALA IN 20-30TH OF XX CENTURY. According to the West-Siberian data of 1920, Siberia was on the last place among regions RSFSR in literacy level. In 20-30th century the liquidation of illiteracy and semi-illiteracy among adults was the main target, and the general education of the growing generation, the expansion of professional and vocational education was also the basic directions in increasing population level. To the middle of 20th the network of stations aimed at liquidation of illiteracy and society cells «Down with illiteracy» has been organized in Siberia. In Ulala it has been organized in 1925.

Within the limits of national education reorganization in the beginning of 20th all former missionary schools have been transformed into uniform school of I step, and already by the end of 30th gradually the united educational system including three types of schools, interconnected among themselves appears: primary (four years of training), post-primary (seven years) and middle-school (10 years). In 1922 in Ulala 3 schools were open, but in the late thirties 9 elementary schools already worked, one post primary and two middle-schools worked; numbering 117 teachers, and pupils numbering - 3370 people. Training at schools was free, they paid only for books. In 1935 to 1939 the middle school № 6 was opened. The first release of school took place in June, 1941.

In the conditions of socialist transformations and development of agriculture the region needed professional manpower. In the connection with this, in the end of 1930 a zootecnich school was opened. In 1928 in Ulala a pedagogical technical school – the first specialized secondary education institution of Mountain Altai at which preparatory, school and preschool branches functioned. In February, 1937 Oirotsky pedagogical technical school was renamed into Oirotsky pedagogical college. During the first decade of its existence it trained more than 200 teachers for elementary schools in internal department.

Since 1934 to 1939 the special agricultural school at the National Commissariat of Agriculture of RSFSR, established to prepare experts of middle qualification for Tuva National Republic was one special educational institution in Oirton Republic. The school started to work since February, 1934 to October, 1939. Originally the pupils were trained on two specializations: zootecnich and veterinary science. Since 1935 the third branch in training experts — agronomics was opened.

Thus, in 20-30th years despite an acute shortage of financial assets and other factors including political character, a multilevel system of the national education was being accomplished, including primary, post primary, middle, specialized secondary education and higher educational training.

Key words: educational system, school, technical school, school, institute.
building went extremely slowly because of the expensiveness of building materials and did not fill completely even available housing amortisation. Quality of dwelling and utilities was low.

In the late twenties the state had defined a number of priority problems in housing construction, and in the early thirties it had lated the most part of the expense on house building. However on places, especially in the remote areas, housing construction was conducted without projects and the estimates, the begun objects quite often up to the end were not finished. There were no scarce for that time materials - iron, nails, glass. Serious miscalculations were supposed in a choice and a lay-out of sites, drawing up of plans of buildings. Up to the end of 1930ties quality of dwelling and utilities was the lowest: without a waterpipe, the water drain and a central heating the overwhelming majority of the population managed. As a whole the housing problem in Gorny Altai in conditions of 1920-1930ties was one of central of all complex of social problems. Main principles of the state housing policy have appeared inefficient, having generated mismanagement, bad living conditions and a reduction of the available housing.

Key words: Dwelling, the Soviet power, changes

P. 57. Cheremnova O. Ju. DEVELOPMENT OF GORNY ALTAI PRESS IN 1922-1941. The history of press of Gorny Altai is connected with the establishment of the Soviet power, due to the particularity of social, economic and cultural development of the region. Area formation, necessity of the decision of problems of socialist building promoted the decision of questions of development of printing in region. In January, 1922 the printing house from village Altai was transported to village Uralinsky. Regional newspapers «Oirotsky region», «Red Oirotia» (after 1948 «The Star of Altai») began to appear in Russian. The first issue of the newspaper «Kyzyl Solan Tabysh» in altaian language was published in November, 15th, 1922. By the end of 30th the network of press organs in Gorny Altai was integrated. The newspapers, being bodies of the party power, first of all solved the political problems. Among them «fruitful work on moral education of workers, their mobilization on performance of problems of economic and cultural building». Generation and formation of press in languages of the local people occurred along with distribution of writing and literacy among local population.

Since 1932-1933 there appeared many popular newspapers. One of these newspapers during the investigated period was “Kyzyl Oirot”, issued in Altaian language. In the course of developing the newspapers there appeared constant headings. For example, in the newspaper “Oirotsky Region” the number of constant headings included: the Siberian news, party life, in different countries, in Soviet union, we look work of councils, questions and answers, run on Urala, etc.

Editorial offices looked through the readers mails. Tried to understand their personal problems, told about exciting events in areas, at the enterprises. Throughout the whole period of newspaper, the heading «Party life» was constantly operating. It spotlighted the information about activity of party bodies in region. The reports from congresses, meetings, conferences were also printed there. So, in the given heading of the newspaper from January, 4th, 1928 the readers were informed about the course of checking out the activity of members of the Komsomol in Chemalsky aimak. Soon the next issue of the newspaper informed the readers about the similar check in Shebalinsky aimak. It was important to inform the readers about the activity of Members of the Komsomol - «leaders of a new life» and to show party control and movement support. The newspapers were bodies of a party and executive power, th newspapers enlightened the people about the ideas of building a new life, were a window in the far capitalist world, were «agitators and propagandists». The first decades of formation of printing faced a lack of shots, shortage of printing capacities, with a problem of recovering the illiterate audience.

Key words: Mountain Altai, periodicals, newspapers.

P. 60. Pak N.V. TRANSPORT OF GORNY ALTAI IN DAYS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR. The Great Patriotic War affected all spheres of social life. Inhabitants of all regions of the country by their work tried to approach a victory of the Soviet people in this war. Oirotsky autonomous region couldn’t stand aside from the decision of the vital problems during these difficult years. The transport system also took part in it. Though military operations were aside, nevertheless, it was necessary for transport agencies to mobilize transport and manpower resources to the front. During the military operations 42 drivers, 52 workers were called up to the army that made 94 persons totally. According to a source, of December, 29th, 1943 the numerical structure of drivers and workers updated more than on 90 %. Women constituted 60 % of driver's structure. In other words, the road branch had a shortage in the qualified labor. It was very difficult to overcome deficiency of hands, therefore in June, 1941 holidays have been cancelled, and overtime works were legalized. Needs of a wartime demanded mobilization not only of manpower resources, but also techniques, means of transportation - cars, tractors, and horses. During military operations the Oirotsky motor transportation office transferred 36 motor vehicles in RKKA. More than that, in workshops of motor transportation office 190 motor vehicles belonging to the various organizations of area had been repaired. During the considered period, as well as in the premilitary years, all activity in the region, connected with transportation of passengers, transportation of cargoes, the maintenance and repair of motor vehicles the Oirotsky motor transportation office (MTO) carried out.

Experience of the motor transportation enterprise in days of the Great Patriotic War showed, that provision of an effective utilization of each vehicle was possible only at financing MTO of the general using, strengthening of the motor transportation enterprises, strengthening of their material base, introduction of achievements of scientific and technical progress. Besides the internal transportsations, carried out on roads of local level, a big economic-political value was given to transportations of export-import cargoes necessary for the front, carried out by "Sovmontorgom".

Thus, the motor transport in Oirotsky autonomous region was in days of the Great Patriotic War leader in realization of transportations of cargoes, passengers and their luggage. For qualitative maintenance of such activity it was necessary to repair the available techniques, to carry out a timely set of shots on working repair and driver's specialties. All that in complex promoted transport development in the region.

Key words: Transport, roads, passengers, transportation of cargoes.

P. 63. Lazhkina N.N. THE FEATURES OF CONSUMER SERVICES OF THE POPULATION OF NATIONAL REGIONS OF SIBERIA IN 1965 - 1975th (ON AN EXAMPLE OF THE GORNY ALTAI AUTONOMOUS REGION). In 1960th the party proclaimed the
increase of well-being of the people to be the main task. Congresses demanded to carry out economy turn to the decision of diverse problems of increase of material security of the population. The considerable role in the decision of these problems was taken away to consumer services sphere. The role of this branch for Gorny Altai autonomous region followed from economic-geographical and natural-environmental conditions of the given region.

Remoteness of settlements from each other, characteristic for Gorny Altai excluded the possibility of the rational organization of all spheres of public service from the united center and dictated necessity of creation of specific forms of service. The system of functioning of consumer services of the population looked as follows. Management of consumer services of Gorny Altai autonomous region was regional management of a double subordination. It submitted to Gorny Altai regional executive committee and regional management of consumer services of Altai executive committee. The primary goals of management were: maintenance of performance of decisions of party and the government on development of consumer services, plans of household services, capital construction, profit and payments in the budget, and also increase of culture of service; realization of the actions directed on transformation of consumer services in large mechanized branch of a national economy; studying of requirements city and agricultural population in consumer services and on this basis working out and realization of actions for consumer services development in the region.

According to the problems the performance of various household services, basically at the expense of network expansion was carried out. For example, in 1966 there were 164 units of household workshops on management of consumer services of the population, but in 1974 there were 201, including the countryside: the number of workshops increased from 137 units in 1966 to 187 units in 1975. Typical buildings of industrial complexes of the consumer services were constructed in the majority of the regional centers of Altai Republic (Maiminsky, Shebalinsky, Ongudaisky, Ut-Kamsk, etc.), the quantity of which increased from 205 in 1965 to 255 in 1975.

Thus, in 50-60th in Gorny Altai the population expanded possibilities of acquisition of the goods and products. The trading network was diversified and increased. Such trends were observed in the beginning of 50th, when the population lessened the number of visits to stores, and in the beginning of 60th. The number of stores increased from 120 units in 1965 to 150 units in 1975. In 1956-1957 in Gorny Altai autonomous region sale of dry products increased. The nomenclature of sale was traditional: flour, groats, bread, sugar, meat, sausage products, dry goods, etc. In 1957-1958 in Gorny Altai autonomous region sale of food to the population considerably increased.

As a whole, during the specified period the plan of retail goods turnover made by system of Gorny Altai Trade was executed on 105 %, on public catering on 104,5 %, and on public catering on 93,2 %. In spite of the fact that indicators of sale of production to the population through a trading network grew, difficulties in any reception of services on places of the appendix of work, i.e. parking. Besides, big dispersion, rural settlements, weak material resources of the road and transport organization created additional difficulties in rendering of household services to the population of the given region.

Key words: Gorny Altai autonomous region, consumer services, public amenities center, the enterprises, network of household services.

P. 67. Mikolauskaitė L. V. FEATURES DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN GORNY ALTAI AUTONOMOUS REGION IN 1953-1964. Growth of industrial and agricultural production, strengthening of collective farms and increase of their profitableness, growth of indicators of financial position of workers - have created favorable conditions for trade development in 1953-1964. Through a chain store system improvements of maintenance of the population by foodstuff, articles of daily necessity and house use the so-called «the social comfort» for the population of the USSR was created. For inhabitants of Gorny Altai autonomous region the trading organization role in a specified period was the most actual. It was influenced by the trade level in the given region which was lower, than on the average through the country.

By estimations of researchers, in 1950-1960th in Gorny-Altaian autonomic region material well-being not only in the city, but also among countrymen improved. It was connected by that in the late fifties there were some transformations in social sphere. The salary raised among low-paid workers and employees. In agriculture there was a write-off from collective farms of all debts on obligatory deliveries, and economists transferred to the by it that also influenced well-being of collective farmers.

The decision of questions of supply went through shops and benches, stalls without sellers. To provide the goods to the population a retail delivery trade was organized, and trade under orders of workers of fence off animal industries. And by the beginning of 50th in all large settlements a great number of shops were opened. For example in Shebalinsky area there was 1 regional shop, 5 – rural, 1 – book, 3 – economic, 7 – food, 45 – booths and not specialized shops. During the specified period 29 tea-houses and canteens, 35 warehouses, 60 shops, 40 booths and stalls were observed.

Thus, in 50-60th in Gorny Altai the population expanded possibilities of acquisition of the goods and products. The trading network was developing; the assortment of the goods changed, home appliances, furniture became more accessible. Restriction was imposed at the expense of remoteness of region from the center, absence of the local industry, low demand of the population.

Key words: trade, a chain store system, industrial and articles of food.

P. 70. Ovchinnikov V. A. ORTHODOX MONASTIC CLOISTERS OF THE SOUTH WEST SIBERIA REGION IN THE BEGINNING XX CENTURY AND IN THE BEGINNING XXI CENTURY. The article is devoted to the history of the Orthodox monastic cloisters on the territory of the south of West Siberia region. The change of cloisters characteristics on the different historical periods has been analysed as well as dynamics and territorial placed in the beginning 20th century and in beginning of the 21th century. The problems of the beginning of the cloisters in after soviet period has been revealed.

Key words: Russian Orthodox Church, cloister, monasticism.

P. 73. Fomenkov A. A. TO THE QUESTION OF THE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL SALVATION FRONT’S COLLAPSE IN RUSSIA IN 1993. This article is devoted to the history of the activities of the National Salvation Front (NSF), the largest and most influential
organization of the radical opposition in Russia in 1992 and 1993. It analyzes the specifics of this organization’s activities and political role in 1993 – the year of extremely significant events that influenced the further development of the Russian state. The gradual consolidation of the Front’s left, Communist wing is shown. Attention is also paid to the special position of the Russian All-People’s Union, a part of the NSF. Major reasons of the Front’s weakening in the summer of 1992 are shown. The author finds a direct correlation between the beginning of the NSF’s decline in terms of political influence and the development of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation. It is emphasized that even the active participation of the NSF’s activists in the events of September – October 1993 did not prevent the organization from marginalization.

Key words: National Salvation Front, united opposition, the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, the events of October 3-4, 1993.

P. 78. Lukov E.V. THE FIRST STEPS INTERREGIONAL ASSOCIATION “SIBERIAN ACCORD” ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERING IN SIBERIA IN THE EARLY NINETIES. The article dwells upon the problems of adaptation of the given branch to market relations, using the example of the activity of Interregional association “Siberian accord” on the development of agricultural mechanical engineering in Siberia in the early nineties. The issue of the development of the Siberian agriculture was largely due to its lack of technical equipment that had predetermined a very high unmet demand for the equipment from the village. At the turn of the 1980-1990's it was planned to solve this problem through cooperation of regional enterprises, the conversion process, the creation of joint ventures with foreign firms, companies and development of market relations.

The direct activity of “Siberian accord” in the specified sphere revealed a lot of difficulties of transition to the market economy. Originally enterprises cluster was hampered by their belonging to different departments, and during the start of the privatization process the problems of coordination were revealed. Conversion of the industry did not have a clear plan and sources of funding that led to the closure of enterprises. State's failure to regulate transient deprived of support both agricultural producers and consumers of these products. In conditions of the destruction of old economic ties, “Siberian accord” became a structure which was supposed to provide a support of the preserved enterprises and their use in the interests of the regional economy, including agriculture.

However, soon it became clear that it was impossible to solve the problem on development of agricultural mechanical engineering only at the expense of the resources of the Siberian regions. As a result a program of development of the branch was developed, proving the necessity of development of inter-regional interaction not only for Siberia, but also in all Russia and the near abroad countries. This idea was embodied in the creation of the Siberian specialized invest-industrial corporation on agricultural mechanical engineering of “Sibagromash”. “Siberian accord”, becoming one of initiators of its creation, promoted the problem to the all-Russia level. Thereby the question of the degree of participation in the program of development of agricultural mechanical engineering by the federal and regional authorities was set, as well as the industrial enterprises and financial institutions.

Key words: “Siberian accord”, agriculture of Siberia, agricultural mechanical engineering.

P. 83. Stojanov V.A. National book-publishing of the Russian Federation in market conditions (in the example of the Kalmyk Republic). Since the beginning of the last decade of the twentieth century, economic reforms in the Russian press of the country, including book publishing, has undergone in its development certain difficulties. The change in the country socio-political formations have negatively affected the social and economic situation in the Russian Federation, including in the national regions.

The article contains a complex process that Russian publishers have experienced during their entry into the market. The author is most thoroughly reflects the state of national publishing and development at the present stage (1991-2000 years) in the case of the Republic of Kalmykia.

Key words: book-publishing, market, national publishing houses, economics.

II. PROBLEMS OF RUSSIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

P. 87. Kinyov S.L. THE IMAGE OF THE MOSKOW APPANAGE PRINCE OF THE 15-th CENTURY IN NATIONAL HISTORIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES. COMPARISON EXPERIENCE. The contemporary Russian historical science in the study of Russian history of the 14-15th centuries faced again the need to review the approaches and methods of study and use of sources and chronicles in particular. Already in the 1910 – 1940-ties the number of researchers raised the question of the need to change the attitude to historical sources. This was largely caused by the crisis of the so-called state historical school. In 1918 A.E. Pessenjakov pointed to the tendency of using one chronicle - Nikon's chronicle, which was most informative to illustrate complete historiographical schemes, which were not derived from historical sources. He also pointed to negative consequences for understanding and study of history, and he spoke directly about distortion in the research of the historical process.

In 1940 M.D. Priselkov, in his monograph on the history of Russian chronicles of the 11-15th centuries, spoke about at that time the ongoing “consumer-like attitude to the sources”. Thus we can say that the general scheme of medieval Russian history, formed by the state historical school in the 40-80-ties of the 19th century continued in the Soviet period. Moreover, the tradition, which was established by S.M. Solovyov, was more powerful than Marxism, at least in terms of political history. A.A. Zimin’s monograph “The Knight at the Crossroads”, which was published only 11 years after the author’s death, in 1991, is the evidence of this tradition. In this case, a special issue is under consideration: the image in historiography and chronicles of one of the appanage princes from the Moscow dynasty, who took an active part in the so-called dynastic (feudal) wars of the second quarter of the 15th century. This rather controversial figure allows us to see the perception of historians and chroniclers the interprince relations and the principles of succession that existed in the studied time. The attitude to the personality of the prince may also demonstrate the mechanisms of perception of the recorded information by academic historians of the 19-20th centuries and the influence of political views of the author upon the created historic images.

The first author, who studied the biography of Prince Ivan Andreevich of Mozhaisk, V.N. Tatischev just repeated the text of the chronicle, intending to be impartial and objective. But from the first quarter of the 19th century the image began to turn negative and very emotional. N.M. Karamzin, who determined the appanage ruler as “weak, ruthless and frivolous”, gave the first evaluation of prince’s emo-
tionality. To a lesser degree, S.M. Solovyov, and to a greater degree A.E. Presnyakov accused the Prince of Mozhaysk of selfishness and the desire to profit at the expense of others.

L.V. Tcherepnin characterized Ivan Andreevich as a traitor, based, inter alia, on the facts, which equally apply to some other princes, but who did not receive any negative reference. A.A. Zimin continued discussion of this prince, as a traitor and an unreliable ally of the contenders for the great reign, and even mentioned that "the prince-passage", which indicates quite emotional attitude to the ruler. If we question how the chroniclers of the 15-16th centuries assessed Prince Ivan Andreevich of Mozhaysk, we can see three more or less different images of the prince, depending on time, place and the purpose of creation of chronicles. The chronicles and current events do not describe his activities completely. A part of his biography is hidden from us, but what was described is more of a positive image. We see here a usual appanage prince, who is pragmatic and cares of the Russian land and Christians in a way. Grand principality chronicles of the second half and the end of the 15th century provide the most complete facts of the biography of Ivan of Mozhaysk. His descriptions are restrained. Chroniclers often justify his actions, which in terms of the end of the 15th century might be perceived as treachery. Reprisals against his record do not give any explanation about reprisals as from the viewpoint of his contemporaries; there were no reasons for his punishment at the time. The chronicles of the end of the 15-16th centuries do not give the big picture of the Prince of Mozhaysk, dwelling only on the plot against the Grand Prince Vasily II. It is the first direct negative evaluation of his deeds, but does not provide reasons for any serious conclusions, since there is an obvious political order of the winning princely family, and also because of the lack of a sufficient number of facts in political history of North-Eastern Russia of the second part of the 15th century. Thus, there is an obvious gap between sources that in this case are worth trust on the one hand, and the interpretation of the events proposed by historians on the other hand. Therefore we can conclude that there is a need to review both individual episodes in the history of North-Eastern Russia of the 14-15th centuries and the period on the whole.

Key words: North-Eastern Russia of the 15th century, interprincipality relations, Russian chronicles of the 15-16th centuries, historiography.

P. 94. Gavrisenko E.A. N.F. DANIELSON’S CONCEPT OF RUSSIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE POST-REFORM PERIOD: P.B. STRUVE’S CRITICISM. The question about destinies of the capitalism in Russia became rather actual in the post-reform period. At this time the original variant of the country's development has been offered by historian-economist N.F. Danielson in whose researches the basic theme was the economic development in Russia in the post-reform period. He has formulated the concept, the important place in which is occupied by the theory of the special noncapitalistic way of Russian development and by the substantiation of the necessity to refuse the western sample of the economic development. N.F. Danielson's concept has drawn interest at once and a wide response in the Russian scientific circles. The basic reaction of the scientific community was the criticism of its main points.

Among «legal Marxists» the fullest and the most consecutive polemic with N.F. Danielson has been spent in P.B. Struve's works. The basis of his criticism is the researchers' divergences in a number of key questions for Russian economic development in the post-reform period, they were: the reasons of an impoverishment of peasantry and a reduction of national consumption, ways of Russian economic development and in this connection the relation to capitalism. The essence of the N.F. Danielson's concept consists in the proof of alien character of capitalism for Russian economy. As the main argument in favour of his point of view he gives the fact of an impoverishment of peasantry and reduction of national consumption under the influence of the capitalist relations' development. Optimal for the Russian development N.F. Danielson considers the refusal of capitalism and the returning to traditional bases of an economy (subsistence economy).

P.B. Struve holds the opposite opinion. He considers that in 1870-1880th in Russia formed all conditions for the capitalist development and refusal of it will lead the country to backlog of the western countries. According to P.B. Struve, the capitalism development will promote also the improvement of an economic situation of a peasantry prosperous part. Its other part will join in the industrial proletariat. It will favour the development to industry in Russia.

Thus, N.F. Danielson pays attention mainly to the negative side of the capitalization process. P.B. Struve sees, mainly, the positive aspects of the given process. N.F. Danielson's concept is original and at first sight is represented logical enough and well-grounded. However P.B. Struve's conclusions are more realistic, because he considers more factors of the agrarian and industrial positions in Russia in the last decades of the XIX century, and takes into consideration the necessity of its international recognition.

Key words: legal Marxism, liberal populism, economic history, capitalism.

III. PROBLEMS OF WORLD HISTORY

P. 99. Vasyutin S.A. TRANSFORMATION OF UYGHUR GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION IN EARLY MIDDLE AGES: FROM TRIBAL POLITICS TO STATE. The paper deals with the main results of the researches of the Uyghur political processes in Early Middle Ages. In Early Middle Ages Uyghur complicate their political organization and pass though numerous pre-state forms to a state organization of power. In spite of brokenness and sometimes reversibility of this process we can consider it consistent and purposeful. A special attention is given to Uyghur Khaganate as a specific nomadic empire with a developed urban infrastructure, civil administration, fiscal policy and an important role in the world trade. The Uyghur principalties in East Turkestan are considered as a special model of middle-scale communities where on the background of the nomadic-settled society formation a stable state system with an important participation of nomads in administrative structures is forming.

Key words: uighurs, political genesis, compound chiefdom, nomadic empire, State.

P. 103. Sizova A.A.: POLITICAL DIMENSION OF RUSSIA’S CONSULATES IN OUTER CHINA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX-th CENTURY – THE EARLY XX-th CENTURY. The article deals with objectives and results of Russian consulates’ political work in Outer China (Xinjiang, Outer Mongolia and Manchuria) in the middle of the XIX– early XX century from the perspectives of national security, regional security and the “power balance” in the international system.

The majority of the consulates in Western China and Outer Mongolia were established in the second half of the XIX century, in accordance with Sino-Russian treaties of 1851-1881, while consulates in Western Mongolia and Manchuria opened only in the early XX century,
after Russia’s defeat in the Russo-Japanese war. Russian consulates’ status in Outer China used to be very specific. Firstly, they possessed an exterritorial right and consular jurisdiction. Secondly, since the consulates as well as the Imperial Legation in Beijing were the only Russian official institutions in Qing Empire until the beginning of the XX century, so the sphere of consular competence was both diverse and extensive. Besides fulfilling traditional consular functions (protection of Russian citizens’ rights, assisting development of Russian trade, etc.), the consuls served as diplomatic representatives and political agents. Thirdly, the consuls were quite autonomous in decision-making, therefore the level of Russia’s influence and effectiveness of Russian policy implementation in Outer China were to high extent dependent on them. The consuls in Xinjiang played a significant role in Russia-China delimitation in Central Asia, settling the border and migration disputes, establishing the boundary regime. They took part in the restoration of Western China after the Moslem rebellion of 1864-1878 and sought to prevent British and Japanese penetration to Xinjiang and Pamir. In the early XX century the consulates took steps for limiting secret activities of Japanese and Turkish agents in Kashgaria and Djungaria. Russian diplomats in Outer Mongolia contributed much not only to successful protection of Russian entrepreneurship, but as well to security of the state and its “spheres of influence” in China from external threats (ex. Japan), resolving China’s internal conflicts and Mongols’ national liberation. The main efforts of consulates in Manchuria were applied to maintaining good relations with local authorities, collecting and analyzing data connected to Beijing’s colonization and military policy in Manchuria, Japanese, European and American activities in the region. In spite of numerous difficulties faced by diplomats in the remote districts of China, Russian consular institute in Outer China in the period under study succeeded to provide appropriate protection of the Empire’s commercial and political-strategic interests. Their work made a significant contribution to strengthening the “multi-factor equilibrium” in Russia-China interaction, regional security in Central and North-Eastern Asia and maintaining the “balance of power” in the international system. 

Key words: consulate, diplomacy, security, Russia-China relations.

P. 108. Shaikhutdinova E.N. ABOUT THE ERNST KANTOROWICZ’S RESEARCHES OF KING AUTHORITY SACRALIZATION. The article contains some conclusions about the Ernst Kantorowicz’s researches of king authority sacralization in Middle Ages. Guided by a large number of sources, the historian is reasoning how the idea of the king as a God’s Vicar appeared. Old Testament tells about the first cases of consecration of king by sacred function giving him a status of a Will of God barrier. This was a guideline for establishing a church practice of consecration of kings widely spread in Middle Ages. It is the tradition that is the base of mass belief in king chosen by God, powerful and able to protect people and their State, and give them tranquility and grace.

Key words: Ernst Kantorowitz, historiography, sacrality, king authority.

P. 110. Khlystova N.A. HISTORIC CLASH OF IDEOLOGIE. Fascism as a “transpolitical phenomenon” came into being under the conditions of the systemic crisis of capitalism almost synchronically in Italy, Spain and Germany. It was a reaction of the world’s imperialist bourgeoisie to the Great October Socialist Revolution and the increasing attractiveness of the ideas of socialism that it had given rise to. The ideology of the German fascism – the National-Socialism – is the ideology of the intentionally perverted form of socialism paradoxically combined with the aggressive anti-Communism. It ruled out the possibility of establishing a society which could be free from exploitation and social inequality, a humane and just society which could provide for a genuine freedom for everyone. Masterfully manipulating the behavior of broad social strata under the conditions of wide-spread anti-capitalist sentiment, hiding behind the anti-capitalist slogans and speaking in the language of disillusioned workers and ruined Mittelstand, the Hitlerites depicted the interests of capitalist monopolies as national interests, trying to lure the proletariat and the middle class into the struggle for the preservation of the existing social order, for the weakening and defeat of the organized workers’ movement. Believing the Communists to be of “the greatest danger for the Reich”, Nazis struck their major blow against the German Communist Party and the Communist Soviet Union. Despite cruel repressions, German Communists and the people of different countries united in the combat against fascism. Anti-fascists fought not only in the German Resistance, but also in the French Resistance, the Spanish International Brigades, the Italian All-Peoples Resistance Movement, in the battlefields of the World War II. The fight against fascism was the international class struggle against capitalism, against aggression and violence and the most reactionary ideology. And it was the struggle for peace and democracy, for the freedom of every person irrespective of his or her social background, race or nationality, the struggle for social justice and fraternal solidarity. It turned out that the great humanistic, constructive and truly international idea of Communism has a tremendous potential of mobilization and consolidation, because it bestows the highest sense of human actions. In the historic clash with the Communism the fascist ideology exposed itself as anti-human, destructive and vain. Being the most radical and aggressive form of ethnic nationalism and xenophobia, it engendered the hideous practice of genocide against other nationalities and turned out to become a great tragedy for the German people.

Key words: National- Socialism, totalitarianism, Communism, humanism, anti-fascism.

P. 117. Ivanova I.V. SOCIAL POLICY OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT AND CANADIAN FEDERALISM. This article is devoted to the relationship between federal government and the provinces in the social sphere. There are the great differences among provincial systems in Canada. The main question is the balance between national standards and provincial diversity. What is the future of the provincial diversity? Shall it be expected to continue or Ottawa can use its fiscal pressure to attach national standards. From our point of view, a variety of systems of provincial aid is a process inevitable because of the policies pursued by the liberal government - the gradual reduction of expenses from Ottawa to provincial social programs and attempt to strengthen the provision of national standards. Sure, the main task of the liberals can not be unapproved: there are no backward provinces and "backwoods" living separately from the plans of the rest of Canada on the territory of Canada. But the strict unilateral action of Ottawa, in any case can not be approved. It is important to find the optimal model of social policy which would respect the interests of the provincial and maintain the national standards. The presence of such diversity of social systems suggest about the difficulties of creating such systems, that would respond to the interest of both levels: federal and provincial. And
the resolving of this problem is not observed in the nearest future. There are fears that the adoption of one system for all would only worsen the problem. Perhaps, therefore, the selection has still made in favor of provincial diversity.

Key words: social transfers; federalism; national standards; the systems of social assistance; decentralization.

IV. SOURCE OF HISTORY

P. 121. Esipova V. A., Kukлина T. E., Danchenko A.M. MANUSCRIPTS ON A BIRCH-BARK: PROBLEMS OF DESCRIPTION AND TERMINOLOGY. Experience of description of the manuscripts on a birch-bark, which were created in different regions, including Novgorod, Siberia, Northern India and Kashmir, during V-XX centuries is briefly review in this article. Different traditions of writing on a birch bark are compared. Some problems of terminology, usually appeared in the process of description are showed; description of a birch bark as a material for writhing, description of ink and method of writing and description of handwriting are among them.

The characteristic features of genus of birch widespread in Siberia (Betula pendula Roth and Betula pubescens Ehrh.) are describe. Terminology of biological science is offered for description of a birch bark as a material for writhing; color of birch bark, method of manufacture and other features are necessary to note in the process of description. Scale of colors, wide known in biological science, is easy-to-use in paleography. Two method of manufacture of a birch bark are notice: mechanical and chemical; birch bark also was used without any processing. Character and order of lenticels also are important.

Two methods of writing are characterized: scratching and writing by ink. It seems, that scratching (used in Novgorod) is connected with function of manuscript: everyday manuscripts were scratched mainly. Paleoographic signs, which necessary to notice in the process of description, are classified; possibility of using of those signs for date of manuscripts is under discussion.

Key words: Paleography, manuscript, birch-bark, material for writing.

P. 128. Chegodaev A. B.UNKNOWN FACTS OF MONGOLIAN-MANCHEUR-CHINESE-RUSSIAN-LATIN FIVE-LANGUAGES DICTIONARY OF P. I. KAMENSKII Languages study problems are always concerned to facilities and methods improvement of its study. First of Russian sinologists XVIII – XIX century had a burning issue of dictionary preparing, because dictionary was a very important implement to study languages, especially Chinese language as well as Mongolian and Manchurian.

Besides of two-language dictionaries, researchers began to create multi-language dictionaries. One of such project, which evoked a warm response from scientist of different countries was a project of “Mongolian- Manchurian-Chinese-Russian-Latin five-languages dictionary, created by P. I. Kamenskii”. It’s important to say that in literature devoted to history of Russia Orthodox mission in Beijing or to P. I. Kamenskii works this five-language dictionary is almost not mentioned. There is no special research to its creating and publishing.

Looked through archive documents, mainly keep in Russian foreign policy archive, we could conclude, that in the beginning of dictionary creation there were several simple dictionaries, made by Chinese, Russian sinologists with P. I. Kamenskii corrections. P.I. Kamenskii merit was to combine different simple dictionaries in complex one, so there was Mongolian- Manchurian-Chinese-Russian-Latin five-languages dictionary.

There were international arguments about dictionary structure, P.I. Kamenskii insisted in his model of structure, where words situated in “subject order”, he grounded that Chinese dictionaries were made by this principle, besides he believed in encyclopaedia destination. This project financing came from Russian international affairs department, baron Shiling Fon Kronshtadt was in charge of this project, P. I. Kamenskii and S. V. Lipovtsow were editors. We can notice that P. I. Kamenskii and S. V. Lipovtsow already created joint works, and S. V. Lipovtsov had an experience of dictionary creation. On publishing works were earmarked for 13990 rubles, five years, but the dictionary wasn’t published because of bad works arrangements.

Key words: dictionary, sinology, orthodox mission, missionary, source.

V. PROBLEM OF HIGH EDUCATION

P. 131. Khaminov D.V. FORMATION OF SYSTEM OF THE HISTORICAL EDUCATION AT CLASSICAL UNIVERSITIES OF SIBERIA IN THE XX-th – IN THE BEGINNING OF THE XXI-st CENTURIES.The urgency of a theme of research speaks necessity for modern conditions of reforming of the historical formation which has begun in Russia on a boundary 1990 – 2000-th, to address to studying of positive and negative experience of the organization of pre-revolutionary, Soviet and modern system of higher education at classical universities. Important studying of regional experience of realisation of process of historical formation as Siberia represents unique Russian region in the economic, political and cultural relation in this respect is. Siberian region is studied within the limits of the administrative-territorial division of Russia established now and coincides on the territory with the Siberian Federal district. The beginning to historical formation in Siberia has been put in pawn in one of the heaviest periods of history of our country - in days of revolution and Civil war - in 1917 the historical-philological faculty in Tomsk, and in 1918 - in Irkutsk universities has been opened. They however have worked not long - in the early twenties they have been reorganized, and after that are at all closed by the Soviet power. Positive changes in the relation of the government to history as to a science and historical formation have occurred only in first half 1930-th that has made possible to restore in 1940 historical faculties in Tomsk and Irkutsk universities. Up to the beginning of 1960-th they remained unique in all territory of Siberia, new universities in the largest Siberian regions where historical faculties and branches have been opened have not been organized yet. So, historical formation has been based in 1962 in Novosibirsk, in 1973 - in Tyumen and Altay, in 1974 - in Kemerovo and Omsk universities. Within first half 1990-th in national subjects of Siberia as reforming of the higher school with a view of increase of its level and the organization of a new educational system of national elite in these regions began to occur. To them there was a transformation of national high schools - the former pedagogical institutes were reorganized in universities where along with former specialties, appeared also new, however in all of them preparation of historians proceeded: in Gorno-Altaiisk, Khakass, Tyva and Buryat universities. Now all classical universities of Siberia created at various times and under different conditions, continue to conduct preparation of qualified personnel of histori-
ans, providing requirement for them not only Siberian, but also other regions of the country. At the same time, today historical formation at classical universities worries essential changes which not always have positive character - transition to two-level system of the training, new educational standards, etc. All it puts modern historical formation in enough severe constraints of existence and demands from it cardinal changes.

*Key words:* historical formation, classical university, Siberia.

**VI. QUESTION OF MUSEUM AFFAIRS**

P. 137. Grigorieva S. E. THE BASIS AND OPENING OF TOMSK REGIONAL MUSEUM OF LOCAL LORE. An idea of establishing free and opened to every person museum in Tomsk was first proclaimed by one of the Tomsk Duma authorities B.P. Shostakovich. To elaborate a program for this museum a special commission was organized with the city mayor - merchant P.V. Mihailov - in charge. The experience of the commission found out to be useful in 1911 when Tomsk Duma, in order to celebrate 50-th anniversary of serfage abolition in Russia, intended to establish Siberian regional scientific and artistic museum and name it after Alexander II. Those intentions weren’t realized until the World War I, and the following revolution in Russia in 1917 postponed the fulfillment of those plans for a long period. In 1920, when in Tomsk and in the entire Siberia, the Soviet reign was installed and new local authorities were still forming, the idea of establishing an independent museum in Tomsk was renewed and raised again. Up to that period a system of museum management in Soviet Russia was already formed and centralized mainly in “Narcompros” (Soviet Ministry of Culture and Education) in a museum department. Besides, within the Narcompros system were functioning local museum supervising departments as a part of local Soviets of social education. According to Narcompros decision from 23 may 1921, on the basis of museum affairs subdepartment , historical and ancient memorials and monuments security of Tomsk regional social education department, a regional Tomsk committee on museum affairs and historical and ancient memorials and monuments security was established in July 1921- the province museum department. As the main goals of this province museum department were declared the following: security and research of the historical and ancient memorials and monuments and the museum building. This became the main premise and condition upon which a museum in Tomsk was established. Concurrently, a place for the future museum in Tomsk was searched. With this purpose on 14 February 1920 a group of artists, including M. Beringov, M. Polyakov, D. Iluin, B. Zasipkin - all members of the section of historical and ancient memorials and monuments security, explored a former house of a goldmines owner and industrial producer I. Astashev. This date precisely – 14 February 1920 – is considered as a date of the Tomsk museum foundation. Actually, especially after this date the work and collection of for the museum rapidly increased and intensified. In various lodgments (former Astashev house was occupied by the province museum department) several exhibitions of collected paintings, sketches and exhibits were held. According to M.B. Shatilov, up to February 1922 the former Astashev house (it was temporarily used as an archbishops house) was totally available for museum after all the organizations cleared out of it and gave it to the museum. The first exposition opening, which announced a beginning of the museum functioning, was held on the 18 of March 1922 – The Paris Commune Day.

*Key words:* a cultural heritage, history of museum business, Tomsk regional museum of local lore.

**VII. PROBLEM OF ETHNOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY**

P. 141. Vinogradova V. D. ETHNOS AND LANGUAGE OF LATGALS. The article is devoted Latgale ethnic community that exists in the eastern Baltic countries at least since the VI century AD According to one version ethnonym Latgallians became common to refer to the Latvian ethnus as a whole. Currently Latgallians officially considered as part of the Latvian people, they do not emit any official in the census, nor in other public and statistical sources. Nevertheless, in the course of events that followed after 1991, clearly date marked tendency of modern Latgallian to ensure its own self-ethnic status and preserve their ethnic and linguistic identity.

*Key words:* Latgale ethnicity, origin, current status, language Latgallian, language policy in Latvia.

**VIII. METHODOLOGY OF HISTORICAL COGNITION AND HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS**

P. 144. Bakhitov S.B. LIBERALISM AND MARXISM AS THE REFLECTION OF POSTMODERNISTIC OBJECTIVISM OF H. WHITE. In this article we can see the reflection of Marxian and Liberal philosophical conceptions in the study of H. White «Metahistory». The author of this article attempts to compare Marxian and Liberal dialectical historical conceptions, puts the question about objectivism of H. White positions. The author of this article considers Liberal historical conception for example of dialectical historical conception of Y. W. F. Hegel. In this conception we can see what world history is progress in the achievement of liberty. This progress is fulfilled through the struggle of private interests. Embodiment of universal interest is a state. This ideal state is embodiment of intellect. In Marxian historical conception state is only illusion of universal interest. The principal problem of contemporary capitalistic society is problem of estrangement. New revolutionary class conquers the estrangement and reforms old social order and old state. H. White writes that the Marxian historical conception is mechanistic. But is not correct, because the problem of forming of new revolutionary class is the problem of political, economical and spiritual (mental) history simultaneously. The Marxian dialectical historical conception includes the historical conception of Hegel. What conception is right: Marxian or Liberal? Answer on this question is only practical. This answer is not in conception of H. White, this answer is in the practice of social struggle. Postmodernistic conception of H. White is not objectivistic comparison of Marxian and Liberal historical conceptions. Formal objectivism in this question is impossible.

*Key words:*

P. 150. Bykovskaja G.A., Zlobin A.N., Inozemtsev I.V. THE CONCEPT «MEMORY PLACES»: TO THE QUESTION ON RUSSIAN HISTORICAL CONSCIOUSNESS. The problem of development of national identity in modern Russia is closely related to the problem of comprehension of Russian nation itself in new historical terms, taking into account the protracted interval of suppressing of this theme and formed subzero settings, related to dread of «Russian nationalism». A collective identity always is the question of samoidentifikation of
As social memory covers a wide range of material kept in memory, it is less connected with the real carriers of its content and is less exposed to manipulation. Moreover, the process of social memory existence itself is realised in such forms of its existence which embrace the main tendencies and meaning of historical development that are reflected in historical consciousness. It reveal what was really happening during this or that historical event as well as it is a subject of research of philosophers who try to find out the true character of the past events reflected in historical theory. Historical memory is a subject of research of historians who have the aim to send is meant. Historical memory is conscious addressing to the past implying all the positive and negative sides. It is an attempt to restore and in necessary for society direction to influence on development of ethnic conceptions of collective identity is, in our view, by the major practical task of all humanities on the modern stage. As we suppose, scientifically developing conception of Russian national building is necessary leaning against four bases. It collective ethnic unconscious, including from itself the basic categories of ethnic mentality; realized historical memory of people, historical fact and geopolitical realities. Realization in public consciousness of conception of national identity must pass in history-patriotic, civil legal and cultural-ethics aspects. The realized historical memory of people has a difficult structure. It consists of great number of emotionally gap-filling myths and their interpretations, mysterious rituals (including political), many of which find the embodiment in so-called «places of memory» or «Lieux de memoire» (school of the French historian of P. is Nora) – the phenomena, steady appearances, defiant positive or subzero associations at majority of population of country or region. Term «place of memory» very near by the value to the greek concept «topos». It is a «symbolic figure», the value of which can change depending on the context of its use, transmission, appropriation and perception and which, losing a value, can again disappear from collective memory. The all-russian places of memory it is been, for example, Alexander Nevski, space center Baikonur, picture barge «Haulers on Volga», Mamaev burial mound and other Regional Voronezh it is been, for example, Kol'tsov and Nikitin. What anymore in ethnic consciousness of positive «places of memory», and less than subzero, the higher self-esteem of people, stronger patriotic spirit. Development and change of contexts a collective including national identity depends On the evaluation, semantic, emotional filling of «places of memory». World practice shows that estimations of steady national storage cells, both positive and subzero change easily. The same «place of memory» can change the evaluation loading once or twice during one generation. It is known that a) for the steady mastering of one or another appearance it is necessary to repeat him human consciousness no less than 20 times; b) the steadiest appearances are appearances stopped up to five years. Realization of ideological conception and program of patriotic education must not grow into the next attempt of manipulation public consciousness, copies of history. The competent going is for this purpose needed near a historical fact, to lying in basis of any ideologem.

Key words: Ethnos, the nation, national consciousness, patriotic education, Russian history.

P. 158. Loyo O.T., Vakurina N.A. SOCIAL MEMORY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF HISTORICISM. In the paper the problem of social and historical memory correlation is stated. The correlation of real past, its preservation and adequate understanding by actual present is meant. Historical memory is conscious addressing to the past implying all the positive and negative sides. It is an attempt to restore the true character of the past events reflected in historical theory. Historical memory is a subject of research of historians who have the aim to reveal what was really happening during this or that historical event as well as it is a subject of research of philosophers who try to find out the main tendencies and meaning of historical development that are reflected in historical consciousness.

As social memory covers a wide range of material kept in memory, it is less connected with the real carriers of its content and is less exposed to manipulation. Moreover, the process of social memory existence itself is realised in such forms of its existence which embrace deep essential characteristics of a society rooted in myths and archetypes.

Historical memory appears as a reflection of a particular “order” for this or that reception of the past. It results in rerecording and revaluating of the historic past where its content is either consciously profaned or sublimated. Social memory is directed at reaching value and meaning consensus whereas historical memory is aimed at preserving and handing over real knowledge about the past. While having identical object of reflection both social and historical memory are different in terms of ways of its content recording and forms of social existence. The core systematically important aspect that brings together social and historical memory is a person (the mankind as a whole) who performs as a carrier of both historical and social memory. But a person combining some things of temporary and eternal, universal and particular character is constantly constructing his attitude to the world, and this ongoing creative dialogue can cause the appearance of social memory. Therefore, a person, social group or the society as a whole act as both objects and subjects of historical and social memory. Objects - to the extent - to which they reveal their objective social existence in the society. Subjects - as they can change actively and even manipulate the social memory content. The issue of social memory “age” is considered in the paper. Historical memory as an earlier form of reception of a person's and mankind's existence has a great longer history and is, accordingly, older. Social memory appears when the original unity of the society is lost and there is a necessity for building up some other theoretical constructors that can reflect a social existence of a person, group or state.

Key words: social memory, historical memory, social life.

IX. PROBLEM OF SOCIAL WORK'S HISTORY

P. 162. Grik N.A., Berezov M.V. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIAL CARE OF PEOPLE IN TOMSK REGION IN 1995-2004. This article deals with creation, establishment and actual condition of new (for Russia) forms of social care. The collapse of the USSR, the policy of “shock therapy”, fast transition to the exchange relations, swift creation of big oligarchical business, war in the North Caucasus brought to the huge pauperization of the most of the people in Russia. The consumption of Russians in 1996 formed 40% of 1991's level, the living wage couldn't possibly satisfy the minimal needs of a human being, unemployment, instability, general poverty and lack of hopes for the future favored the marginalization of the People. In such complicated conditions the services of social care was being established. However, the social history of modern Russia haven't become the subject of solid research for Russian historians yet. The realization of Russian laws, which are dedicated to serve the needs of society, especially poor men, retired people and disabled persons is not still researched. That is why the goal of this article is to examine the changes that happened to social care in 1995-2004 and the role of social services in this process on the example of Tomsk region, which was a typical representative of Russian province. Here all the Russian tendencies of stagnation was traced in full. In 1990ths the number of the people who needed social care and protection grew up very fast. In 1995 there were 2187 disabled children (1,5 per cent of all the children) in Tomsk region. When the number of disabled people in the region grew up for 3,5% during 1991-1994, in the same time the number of disabled children grew up for 18%.There were the serious problem of unemployment. For the beginning of 1999 there were 12298 officially unemployed in the region, three quarters of them were the women. It is good to mention that there was a deficit of workers in the region. First of all the unemployment threatened the specialists with higher education. Also, retired people and veterans had many social problems. Social services in this period searched for new forms of organization, so in the end of 2004
the created developed enough infrastructure. A lot of experience in target social care, definition of subsidies, advantages, was accumulated by social services, and in comparison with ones that existed in 1990ths they became more structured and organized. Also target grants were a very new method in social care. The work of social services became more systematic and targeted. The inhabitants of Tomsk region adopted to the new style of life, trusted social services much more than in 1990ths and used their help more frequently.

Key words: social history, social policy, social care, the support of vulnerable groups of population, rehabilitation of disabled persons.

P. 169. Kim M., Kosterev A. MATERIALS OF CHECKS IN SOCIAL PROTECTION ESTABLISHMENTS AS A SOURCE ON STUDYING OF HISTORY SOCIAL WORK IN THE TOMSK REGION. During the periods of crises the question on efficiency of functioning of various state institutes becomes especially sharply. In each region the developed system of social protection and for today sees problematic enough an unambiguous answer on a question whose appears more effective in so hard time. In given article authors have decided to stop on the analysis of inquiries following the results of checks in social protection establishments. This kind of source materials is represented to the most interesting, first of all, owing to width of the thematic coverage. That is rather characteristic, remarks resulted in given inquiries, as a rule, concern especially technical aspects of activity of establishments. Thus there is a steady impression that much more essential and even acute problems of the quality and efficiency of the help to the population quite meaningly are withdrawn in a shade of set of small nuances of daily routine of the social worker. The aforesaid it is possible to charge all to the same general for all public system of objective difficulties of an uneasy epoch of 90th when, owing to a large quantity of the problems which have at once designated, it was difficult enough to separate the general from private and to make a correct choice between main and minor. It is remarkable that the same infringements with rather enviable regularity repeat from a year, despite constant instructions on them of from outside checking instances. The analysis of variety of affairs, gives quite certain grounds to draw a conclusion that any organizational-technical problems were original «chronic illness» department on all extent 90 and even the beginnings of 2000th. However, nevertheless some departments and establishments subordinated to department were periodically marked as honesty and regularly carrying out functions. For the sake of justice, it is necessary to fix and an unbiased fact of that the department administration rigidly enough approached to the decision of a question on a labour discipline of the employees: on materials of available affairs, it is possible quite significantly to judge that extensive practice of application to workers of measures of disciplinary influence took place. This sort of reasons of problem situations lie not only and not so much in a low labour discipline, how many in weak study and definition of official duties of workers - duty regulations on some of them simply have not been presented. Proceeding from it, it is possible to say that the overwhelming part of all problems in sphere of social service of the population directly followed from legal illiteracy and even from notorious «legal nihilisms», and these negative lines were to the full shown both from outside is direct workers of the given sphere, and from outside the population. Here the conclusion that as the corner-stone all difficulties set forth above it is necessary to put safely the objective factor of demolition of public consciousness of times of a transition period be comes.

Key words: social protection, Tomsk region, history of social work.