ABSTRACTS


P. 7. Information about the conference.
P. 7. Decisions of the All-Russian Youth Conference “The Russia of Law – the XXI Century! To the 1150th Anniversary of the Russian Statehood” held within the framework of the Festival of Sciences (Tomsk, September 18–19, 2012).

PLENARY SESSION

P. 8. Ponomarenko V.I. (Chairman of the Standing Commission of the Legislative Duma of Tomsk Region on Higher School and Innovations) A welcome statement to the participants of the All-Russian Youth Conference “The Russia of Law – the XXI Century! To the 1150th Anniversary of the Russian Statehood”.

P. 9. Zinoviev V.P. THE YEAR OF RUSSIAN HISTORY. The paper evaluates the role of history and historians in the life of the country. The author believes that President D.A. Medvedev proclaimed 2012 the year of Russian history with the purpose of consolidating the society for the sake of the country’s modernization. Some of the key objectives of the historical science, along with the proper research activities, are outlined, such as the fostering of patriotism, the support of national self-conscience and the ideological promotion of foreign policy.

Key words: the year of Russian history, national self-conscience, modernization.

P. 13. Golikov V.I. THE HISTORY OF THE TOMSK REGIMENT IN THE BATTLES OF THE 18th – 20th CENTURIES. The paper is devoted to the history of the Tomsk Regiment that was established in the late 18th century as an infantry regiment and had a history of more than hundred years. The regiment excelled in the Battle of Borodino, the Russian – Japanese War, the battles of the World War I and was disbanded in 1918 along with other detachments of the Tsar’s army.

Key words: Tomsk regiment, the battle of Borodino.

P. 17. Boiko V.P. THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF 1812 AND TOMSK MERCHANTS. The article tells about the processes at the beginning of the 19th century that adversely affected social climate of the society, that were deprived it of necessary energy or conditions for energy implementation. Applied to feudal-serf system this is reflected in the change of the structure of society in the direction of increasing the military class and of reducing the manufacturing classes. The last one was merchants, in the absence of the national bourgeoisie. At this time merchants had great difficulties. On the one hand the government pressed on them with disproportionate tax, on the other hand it enlist top merchants by external attributes of nobility which most of them were not going to use. For the Siberian merchants early 19th century was a time of severe crisis. The main causes of the crisis were the reasons generated by the All-Russian economic and political situation. The Patriotic War of 1812 foreign campaigns of the Russian army required the country of all forces. The necessary means for the war came from the merchants too, who were forced to pay up to 5% of the stated capital and also had to bear the burden of additional local taxes. After the war there had been deepening crisis of the feudal system of economy and socio-economic development of Russia needed to change conditions. Among the local problems we could refer merchants’ reorientation from government contracts, supplies and farming to domestic and foreign trade, to fisheries and Industry. The process was very painful and led to bankruptcy of old merchant dynasties of Western Siberia, because their business base was narrow and unreliable. Nevertheless foreign trade rights and other caste privileges forced businessmen of the first half of the 19th century to great expense to be numbered with the first guild. As a result the number of merchants strongly decreased. The patriotic war brought the patriotic enthusiasm and large donations were made, which concerned only the Moscow merchants, and Tomsk merchants had made only fixed extra tax on stated capital.

Key words: Tomsk, the battle of Borodino.

P. 21. Fominykh S.F., Nekrylov S.A. TOMSK PERIOD OF RUSSIAN LAW PROFESSOR I.A. MALINOVSKI. On the basis of archival and published documents, as well as periodicals and sources of personal origin there was reconstructed period Tomsk scientific biography of professor of history of Russian law Imperial Tomsk University, I.A Malinowski. Special attention is paid to work on his master's thesis on Rada Grand Duchy of Lithuania at the Boyar Duma ancient. As a result, he concluded that the basis of the political system of ancient Russia consisted three elements: a monarchy (the prince), aristocratic (Boyar Duma) and democratic (Chamber). In the future, I.A Malinowski continued to work on the same problem, defending after departure from Tomsk (1912) at Kharkov University dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Laws, dedicated to evolution of the Lithuanian-Russian state. The article also analyzed the teaching, public and social activities of the scientist. I.A Malinowski gave public lectures, took an active part in the work of the Law Society at Tomsk State University, edited the local newspaper “Siberian life.” He was elected vice-chairman of the Company's student welfare (1904), member of the Committee of the Company's agricultural colonies and craft shelters, was appointed justice of the peace. I.A Malinowski was one of the organizers of a branch of the “People's Freedom” in Tomsk (1905). Details of the history of the publication of his book "Bloody Vengeance and the death penalty" in support of the State Duma is shown. Deputies of State Duma were demanding the abolition of the death penalty. The author was subjected to prosecution. Finally, the conclusion has been done that the Tomsk period played an important role in the career of I.A Malinowski as academics.

Key words: I.A. Malinovskiy, history of law, legal science, biography, Siberia, Tomsk, Imperial Tomsk University.

P. 27. Sorokin U.A. TOWARDS THE CREATION OF "A NEW SCHEME "OF RUSSIA NATIONAL HISTORY. The article examines some attempts of understanding the national history of Russia, made in the last decade. In these works the task of creating a new scheme...
of national history, and not just a new interpretation of its individual periods, was set. In particular, this scientific paper analyzes the policy article of S.E. Naryshkin and fundamental monograph of A.L. Janov.

On May 15, 2009 S. E. Naryshkin, who was at that time the Head of Russian Presidential Administration, was appointed the Head of the Commission under the President of the Russian Federation to counter attempts to falsify history to the detriment of Russia’s interests. As a functionary of the highest rank, S.E. Naryshkin appealed to the scientific community to set to the modernization of views on national history, and to resist “the elite of a number of newly formed states”, amateurs of science, timeserving research and textbooks prepared by Russian historians who had received grants for this work from abroad. The aim of this modernization should be creating the national history standard. The latter is put into practice through the preparation of an objective historical encyclopedia of Russia, the all-Russian calendar of historical events and the biographical dictionary of major personalities in the national history. This article presents arguments in favor of the opinion that any standard in the historical science is not only undesirable but also impossible.

In the article the monograph of A.L. Janov is recognized as vivid and extraordinary research, with many high virtues, but not without some fundamental shortcomings. To those in the article the following facts are attributed: firstly, the unbridled, beyond the bounds of scientifie discussion criticism of the works of some authors; secondly, A.L. Janov hasn’t succeeded in creating exactly a new scheme of national history; and thirdly, some of the scientific arguments presented by A.L. Yanov in favor of his theory are incorrect and beneath criticism.

Key words: Russia, national history, criticism.

SECTION 1. PROBLEMS OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHY AND SOURCE STUDIES OF THE RUSSIAN HISTORY

P. 32. Sokolov D.V. EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE (THE SECOND HALF OF 18th - EARLY 19th CENTURY) ON THE EMERGENCEOF THE EARLY RUSSIAN STATE AND THE ORIGIN OF THE VARANGIAN RUS.’ The article analyses the concepts which were presented in the schoolbooks (the second half of the 18th – early 19th century) on the issues of the ethnical origin and the role of the Varangian rus’ in the emergence of Early Russian state. There is a stable interest to the historical schoolbooks at the present time. Some of the scholars states that the educational literature consisted of the dogmatical ideas and decrepit concepts, other think that the schoolbooks involves the progressive and new ideas and concepts. Varangian question was the crucial for the Russian historians. It consisted of the issues: of the Varangians’ and Rus’ origin, their relationship, the role of the Varangians in the emergence of Early Russian state. It is possible to divide all the concepts presented in the schoolbooks into the fallowing main groups. The first is the Slavic concept. The authors of this group (M.V. Lomonosov, Ch.A. Tchebotarev, Ph. Dilthey) considered that the Varangians were the Slavs and the emergence of the Early Russian state were caused by the internal development. They moved Slavic history deeper to the Greek-Roman and even biblical times. The second group (I.H. Stritter, I. Nekhachin) was the followers of the Katherine II who stated the Varangians were polyethnich and the Slavs were the Sarmaths. Also as polyethnich tribe the Varangians were considered by M. Berlinsky. He was closed to the Slavic concept because he thought that the Russian statehood was Slavic in origin.

The next group was presented by T.S. Mal’gin who based on the Tatischev’s “History of Russia”. Mal’gin considered the Varangians as the Finns mainly. It is noticeable that Stritter originally stated the Varangians were the Finns but after the criticism from the side of Katherine II changed his opinion. The Scandinavian concept of the Varangians’ originiation was supported in his schoolbook only by M.N. Muravev.

It should be stated that almost all the significant points of view from the scientific works on the above mentioned questions were expressed in the educational literature of that times. What schoolbook was the most popular among the pupils and teachers? Even though numerous new schoolbooks were written in the second half of the 18th century “Synopsis” (which was published firstly in 1674) was still staying the most popular educational book on the early Russian history. Apparently the public wasn’t interested in meticulous and reasonable scientific analyses but was the fond of the concepts which contained the states of the ancient and glorious history of the Slavs.

Key words: historiography, Educational literature, Early Russian state, Varangian problem.

P. 36. Emelyanova A.V., Safronova A.M. MEMOIRS AS A SOURCE ABOUT LITERACY LEARNING OF NOBLE CHILDREN AT HOME AND AT PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA IN XVIII CENTURY. In the conditions of a rare network of public schools on huge open spaces of the Russian Empire XVIII century it was received the spread of the house training of children to literacy and private schools, especially in the Russian province. The state government supervised this process poorly; therefore official documents are the greater rarity. But the authors of the memoirs paid attention to teaching literacy, who was describing the life as a rule from children’s age. Memoirs reproduce a typical picture of training in noble families of this period, reflect many valuable facts which are absent in other types of sources. We had for an object to consider the complex of memoirs included in the annotated index, having been made by P.A.Zayonchkovskiy, in order may to find out how the question of teaching literacy was reflected in memoirs, who played the role of teachers, at what age training began, as soon children learnt literacy, which methods of teaching used, what geographical points this data concerned.

From 40 memoirs, affecting the question of home training and private school in Russia in XVIII century and having learnt by us, only in 23 there is an information on children training for reading and writing of different degree of completeness. They concerned authors, their brothers, sisters, other relatives, neighbors and own children. Authors of these memoirs were the representatives of the highest officials, tribal aristocracy, the natives of the environment of medium and of the landed gentry (senators, generals and admirals, governors, professors, scientists, having retired). The majority of memoirs were written in the first half of the XIX century and covered the events of the second half of the XVIII century.

Judging by memoirs, started to teach literacy from age 5 to 8 years. Parents (mothers, fathers, grandmothers, uncles) quite often acted as teachers. Related communications were widely used: needly, having many children noblemen sent children for training to families of more well-founded relatives. Quite often noblemen employed sextons, government officials, priests, nuns. At countryside it was difficult to find the good teacher and sometimes parents had to change him, by sending children for studying to the next village or the city. Children were trained by own household servants, who had known the literacy. Often teachers were old men, having known literacy poorly, the teachings were dragged and it was necessary to change several teachers before the child become proficient in reading and writing. Memoirs of native of the noble families, the highest bureaucracy, testified that they were started to learn the Russian literacy almost at the same time with foreign languages.

Key words: nobles memoirs, literacy learning, teacher, XVIII century.
P. 40. Kudriashev V. V. M. N. KATKOV IN THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL DISCOURSE SECOND HALF XIX CENTURIES. Nation in the view Katkov was not ethnic, but above all, a political category. Russian nation was to remain the only nation of the empire, but it continued to be composed of many ethnic elements. In this Katkov not distinguish the concept of "nation" and "nationality". Russian nation for Katkov - all subjects of the Russian state, regardless of their ethnic and religious identity.

Russian people is dominated numerically and was cohesive unity of language, faith and a common historical activities. In addition, he was the center of the largest Slavic tribal community, which increased its consolidating role. Thus, the dominance of the Russian ethnic element was absolute and the Russian national character of the state historically conditioned. Rinks in Russia denied that any objective conditions for political self-determination of a member of a people.

Rinks offered to make imperial principle fundamental to Russian nationalism. The government provided the political unity of the vast space of the Russian Empire. But this, according to publicist only created the primary basis of consolidation. It was necessary to create a rule – the Russian people imperial identity. The predominance of imperial identity over ethnic ought to start with the development of its in the Russian people, which was perceived as a national space of the entire territory of the Russian Empire, and not only their historical or ethnic lands. The result was to be no formation of a sense of superiority over other peoples, but rather the responsibility for the whole empire. Equal and other nations should come to dominate feeling "Russian", that is, the subjects of the Russian state, while maintaining their ethnic attachment.

Katkov attempted to formulate the principles of imperial identity, based on the perception of the Russian nation, as a political entity set nationalities preserves ethnic identity. However, the political unity of the multinational state, was combined with ethnic and religious support to the Russian nationality. Dominate the Orthodox faith does not exclude the presence of other faiths. Official language was the language of the nation prevailed, but remained on the linguistic diversity of cultural and community level.

This format of national relations required to reach a certain compromise between the Russian nationality, which remained the largest ethnic group and other ethnic groups. The basic principle is the recognition of the absolute priority of the state as the sole subject of national policy. All nationalities are becoming very object of his activity and gained a certain amount of rights, they are installed.

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Key words: nation, nationality, Russian Empire, ethnic relations.

P. 43. Bespalov S. V. PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTOF RUSSIA IN A BOUNDARY XIX – XX CENTURIES IN A MODERN WESTERN HISTORIOGRAPHY. Problems of economic development of Russia and economic policy of its authorities in the end XIX - beginning XX century always drew steadfast attention both domestic, and foreign historians, because estimation of process of social and economic modernization of the country in many respects predetermined the answer to one of key questions of the Russian history: was Russian revolution inevitable or not.

In the western historiography polemic between the "optimists" believing proceeds, that Russian empire on a boundary XIX - XX centuries successfully moved ahead on a way of modernization, and the "pessimists", convinced that features of economic development of the country and specificity of political system of Russia of beginning XX of a century did crash of imperial modernization inevitable. All declares itself a "revisionist" direction which representatives, not denying difficulties of the Russian modernization, recognize its limited successes more actively.

These disputes proceed and in the beginning of XXI century thus it is possible to note, that quantity of the researchers, adhering the "pessimistic" point of view, in comparison with the period of the end 1980 - the beginnings of 1990th, has increased; we believe, that not in the last instance it is connected with obvious «disappointment in Russia» public opinion of the countries of the West.

Last years it is possible to note occurrence of a plenty of researches of generalizing character on problems of the Russian modernization, history Russian реформаторства, etc. in which XIX - century the essential attention is paid questions of economic development of Russia of the end beginnings XX. The significant part of the published works is devoted to the state activity of two largest reformers - S. Witte and P. Stolypin. At the same time. Even more often, alongside with historians, works on problems of economic history of Russia of the considered period are published by researchers-economists.

Such problems, as "price" of modernization for the majority of the population of Russia, values and consequences of the governmental policy, the had purpose speeding up of industrialization, equation in development of the industry and an agriculture, changes in social structure of a society and (in this connection) desire (or absence) an essential social base of reforms, still remain in the center of attention of the western historians. Thus, despite of noted prevalence of "pessimistic" estimations, rather substantial polemic on the specified problems proceeds.

Key words: Russia, the western historiography, economic modernization, industrialization.

P. 47. Avdoshkina O. V. THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS AND THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE EMIGRE HISTORIOGRAPHY 1920–1930's. Emigre historiography 1920–1930's is a complex, from books and articles to the journalistic nature diary and serious research. Much attention was paid to immigrants in the work-related issues with on problems of the Russian revolutionary process and the role therein of political parties of various orientations, taking into account the specifics of the political situation. A serious and comprehensive study of the historiographical analysis of these works will allow the researcher to get a modern comprehensive picture of the development of scientific knowledge on the subject and create a more complete picture of such a difficult period in national history, which is the revolution of 1917 and the Civil War.

Key words: emigrant's historiography, revolutionist process, the Civil War, political parties, party struggle.

P. 51. Gluschenko N. S. PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATIONS BETWEEN THE KOLCHAK GOVERNMENT AND THE POPULATION OF SIBERIA IN THE MIRROR OF AMERICAN PRESS. The publication analyzes the U.S. press (1918-1920) as a source for studying of the relations between the government of Admiral Kolchak and Siberian population. It is shown a high awareness of the foreign press and its interest in the Russian events. It is made an attempt to analyze the value of foreign newspapers as a source for the studying social and political situation in Russia during the Civil War.

Key words: Siberia, Kolchak, American press, Civil War.

P. 54. Dunbinsky I. A. THE INSTITUTE OF SIBERIAN STUDIES: EDUCATING RESEARCHERS. The article analyses the activities of the Institute aimed at educating researchers of Siberian nature and instructors on making school collections. The analysis is based on the
journals of the sessions of the Council of the Institute of Siberian Studies, the archives and the periodicals. Special attention is paid to the
curriculum of the courses, their organization and the faculty.

Key words: The Institute of Siberian Studies, Siberia, education for researchers.

P. 57. Dyussebayev N.K. TOPICAL PROBLEMS OF THE HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE M.P. VYATKIN’S WORKS. The article deals with M.P. Vyatkin’s role in the research of problems of the history of Kazakhstan during the complicated period of the develop-
ment of the Soviet science of history (The 40s of the 20th century), besides the conditions of the science development are considered in the
article. Many historical facts of the organization of the science development in Kazakhstan are specified and corrected on the basis of the
source archives and published materials. The circumstances of creating and preparing the first complete text-book on Kazakhstan’s history
are clarified (The main author of the book is M.P. Vyatkin and it was published in 1943).

The author of the article studies one of many problems of the book creation. The problem is concerned with different opinions relating to
estimations and features of the fact of Kazakhstan’s joining to Russia. Some compilers of the text-book emphasized the role of the
transformation of society, realized in Soviet Russia, and his proposed for implementation in Germany. Fourth, the growth of negative assessments
of the NEP. Appeal to the Russian theme in the work of Goebbels as minister of propaganda will be

P. 61. Bilaludinov M.D. J.P. GOEBBELS ESTIMATES OF SOVIET STATE (1924-1933). The study estimates J.P. Goebbels experi-
ence of the Soviet state are selected as research object in this paper for several reasons. First, at this time he was under the influence of the
greatest intellectual currents positive about developments in Russia since the 1917 Second, the study of vision is so influenti
national socialism.

Second, the desire to see the experience of the young Soviet state the positive aspects, and the solution to the problems that meant a Nazi
propaganda in Germany, such as the release of the influence of the liberal West. Third, imponirovanie Goebbels radical revolutionary way of
transforming society, realized in Soviet Russia, and his proposed for implementation in Germany. Fourth, the growth of negative assessments
of Bolshevism Goebbels in the second half of the twenties was caused by intense political competition between the NSDAP and the KPD in
Berlin. Fifth, despite the fact that the estimates of Goebbels is happening in the Soviet Union, has a higher degree of pragmatism and ration-
ality, for example, compared with estimates of Hitler, they can be described as superficial, on the one hand the need to be generated by the
propaganda, and on the other a lack of information. So talking about the way the nationalization of private property, the future propaganda
minister was silent about the experience of the NEP. Appeal to the Russian theme in the work of Goebbels as minister of propaganda will be
more frequent, and with an increase in negative ratings in public propaganda speeches, diaries and private conversations, he will sometimes
allow ourselves to positive reviews.

Key words: Goebbels, bolshevism, national socialism.

SECTION II. MAJOR STAGES OF THE RUSSIAN STATEHOOD: RUS, THE MOSCOW STATE, THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE, 
USSR, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

P. 64. Belova T.A. MANDATIVE SYSTEM IN RUSSIA IN THE XVII CENTURY. By the moment of coming to power of Peter I and
in the first years of his reign in Russia functions mandative system. Orders emerged in the XVI century. In orders has develope
ded a special control system: the majority of the cases considered by judges of orders оз омнамили the clerks alone, and the contentious cases were
subject to peer discussion. The functioning of the orders received legislative confirmation in The congregation this code of 1649 Alexei Mikhailovich.

General principles mandative activities that were still in the rules of the code of laws of Ivan IV 1497 str., included in the Council
code in the form of a separate Chapter X “On court”, the characteristic of which is presented in the article. The Council code contains a large
number of norms, regulating device, the time of work, the internal organization of the functioning of the orders. With the passage of time the
time of the Concellar code began to complicate and detail the device, the procedure of work and terms of competences orders.

Office-work orders in the XVII century was a difficult one. The traditional form of records in the orders were “pillars” or “columns”,
when the text of the document was written in a narrow paper tape on one side (the downside served for the litter and resolutions), several of
these documents -“columns” - by bonding with each other are processed in the case, in the result of the long “pillar”, which could reach
several tens, and sometimes hundreds of meters. To complicate the withdrawal of certain documents from the case or their falsification, at its
turnover in the places of gluing лавки wrote his position and name. After the completion of the case it rolled written inside and kept in the
form of a clear delimitation of competences between orders. All orders have legal, financial, administrative functions.

A characteristic feature of the mandative management system was the colour and the uncertainty of the functions of the orders, the absence
of a clear delimitation of competences between orders. All orders have legal, financial, administrative functions.

In the first quarter of the XVIII century was carried out the whole complex of reforms related to the restructuring of the higher and Cen-
tral bodies of power. Their essence was the formation of the административно-бureaucratic apparatus of the centralized absolutism. Since 1708.
Peter the great started to rebuild the old institutions and replace them with new, as a result of which a new system of power.

Summing up, we should note that mandative system, which existed in Russia since XVI century up to the beginning of the XVIII cen-
tury., had a well-coordinated mechanism of functioning. The need to reform it was connected not with errors in the work of the orders, and
the need to carry out reforms in Russia in the epoch of New time of Peter I.

Key words: Mandative system, Russia, XVII century.

P. 68. Skripkina E.V. TO QUESTION ABOUT WESTERN AND EASTERN INFLUENCE IN RUSSIA Governing OF TSAR ALEXEI
MIKHAILOVICH (TRADITIONS AND INNOVATIONS). Governing of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich was marked by transformations in
socio-political and spiritual life of the Russian state. One of the pressing problems of this period was the synthesis of the Eastern (Greek) and
Western (Roman Catholic) influence on Russian society.

On the one hand, the close contacts of Russian government with the Greek world in political, ecclesiastical and cultural fields played a
leading role in shaping the ideology of the Moscow kingdom in the middle of XVII century. On the other hand, the phenomena, associated
with the western influence, brought to the Russian land elements of the new / different realities. They had an impressive transformative
potential, and thus seriously affected the development of Russian society and state.

Greek-Russian relations in the XVII century became more lively, and during the reign of Alexei Mikhailovich reached its peak. The
adoption of Christianity in the form of orthodoxy, and later – of patriarchate from the Greeks, determined the cultural focusing on the Byzan-
tine Empire. The Greek clergy were coming to Moscow, the Greeks were asked for clarification of the canonical issues. The Christian
shrines were brought from the Orthodox East to Russia. Alexis had quite adopted symbols of Byzantine emperor power, remaining for all
that a Russian Christian autocrat - the defender and proponent of Orthodoxy. The idea of succession of the Russian tsar’s power from the
Byzantine emperors was one of the postulates, which substantiated the autocratic tsar power. The image of Constantine the Great became the
paradigm of imperial authority for Alexei Mikhailovich. Thus, the focus on the Greek Orthodox Church was quite traditional, and histori-
cally grounded for Russia.

Western influence that came to Russia in the XVII century mostly in the form of Baroque culture, not only successfully interacted with
the traditional Russian culture, but also served as a major factor in its transformation into the new stage of development. The most important
difference between the medieval traditional and "new" cultures was their attitude to the religious norms and values - in this sense secular
nature of the "new" culture was very important: its focus on the break with the religious thinking, the accumulation of practical knowledge,
changing of attitudes to life and person. A characteristic feature of the new trends in Russian culture was its "openness" as opposed to medi-
val isolation. It created the need for extensive cultural contacts between Russia and the West, which were comprehensive and covered many
aspects of Russian culture. Contacts between Russia and the West occurred, to a large extent, through state institutions and the royal court,
were controlled and subjected to the state interests, and Western cultural values were accumulated primarily in the court and the close to the
monarch environment.

Key words: Russia, XVII century, international relation.

P. 71. Bugrov K.D. “POLITICAL TIME” OF RUSSIAN 18th CENTURY: TEMPORAL ASPECT OF POLITICAL TRANSFORMA-
TIONS IN NIKITA PANIN’S REFORM PROJECTS. The studying of Russia’s political history is still predominantly based upon the mod-
ernization paradigm which presupposes the permanent tension between tradition and innovation. Such an approach implies the understanding
of the differences between Russia and European countries in terms of temporal gap, with the ‘well-ordered police state’ (as Marc Raeff
wrote) served as a ‘catch-up’ political model borrowed by Russia from the more developed states. Whether such an understanding is relevant
to the concepts and ideas of the historical actors of Russian 18th century? The article explores this question through the case of Nikita Panin’s
political projects.

We discover ambivalence in Panin’s approach to the concept of gap between Russia and Europe. Panin considered social and political
troubles of 18th century Russia to be a consequence of certain underdevelopment, but at the same time he lamented the degeneration of Rus-
sia’s ‘form of government’, the vanishing of ‘fundamental laws’, and the total degeneration of morals and disappearance of virtues. How-
ever, in his ‘Discourse on Permanent State Laws’ Panin refused to consider Russia as a despotc country. Panin’s understanding of despotism
was influenced by Montesquieu, who, in turn, offered rather cyclic interpretation of political history: monarchy and despotism are inter-
changeable, and the former is always in danger of degeneration into the latter. As – in Panin’s vision – the ‘fundamental laws’ once vanished,
they cannot be unconditionally qualified as European innovation; as monarchy could degenerate into despotism, than Russia’s prosperity was
a question of durability and not of modernization and development.

Thus, Panin preferred to address the problems of political reform and change as a renovation rather than innovation, as a cyclic rather
than progressive phenomenon. Such intellectually constructed tradition allowed the understanding of palace coups anomaly and other Rus-
sian vicissitudes of 18th century as nothing more than a transient moment in Russia’s history.

Key words: political projects of N.I. Panin, XVIII century.

P. 75. Vildanov R.R. PARLIAMENT IN RUSSIA EMPIRE: PROJECTS XIX – BEGINNING XX CENTURY. In the report it is told
about projects of creation of a representative body of the power in the Russian Empire in XIX - the beginning of the XX centuries. It is espe-
cially possible to mark M.M. Speransky's role, the prominent statesman and the thinker of the first quarter of the XIX century. In the political
views M. Speransky was the convinced supporter of reforming of the Russian state taking into account experience of the European par-
lamentarism. A mandatory member of the state upgrade he read constitution introduction.

His project was urged to upgrade a political system of the Russian Empire to turn her in constitutional monarchy, because of counterac-
tion of conservative circles it did not manage to be made.
In the second half of the XIX century it is possible to mark B.P. Chicherin's works, in his judgement in the country the two-chamber parliament which restricts powers of other imperious organs of the state shall be created.

At the beginning of the XX century the Russian researchers developed some projects of a reorganization of Russia. Group of scientists (V.V. Vodovozov, N.F. Annensky, V.M. Gessen, And. Century Hesse, Kokoshkin, P.I. Novgorodtsev, S.A. Kotlyarevsky, etc.) developed the draft of the constitution, allowing to upgrade the autocratic Russian Empire in constitutional monarchy.

It is marked that to projects of reforming of a political system returned only during revolution of 1905-1907. In January - February, 1905 in the country strikes and protest actions of workers began. The complaint of society with failures in war with Japan spread. All this forced the government to hasten with reforms. Under the chairmanship of Minister of Internal Affairs Bulygin the Special Meeting for project development of meeting of national representatives was founded.

The meeting developed the project of establishment of the State Duma the idea of the irregular convocation of representative assemblies for the solution of the major questions defined by the government deviated. Slavophiles bore long ago idea of restoration of the Zemstvo cathedrals operating on a similar basis. Projects of convocation of the Zemstvo cathedral were entered in Council of ministers. In particular, it was offered to call such cathedral for the solution of a question on the termination or continuation of Russian-Japanese war and some other urgent questions.

The provision on the lower house was made by the assistant to the chief of head department for a local economy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Sergey Kryzhanovsky. He did not decide to make use of experience of the European parliaments, being afraid of charges of loan of the western samples unsuitable for Russia. According to his later statement, he took as a basis the project of establishment of the State Duma, made by the companion of the Minister of Justice Mikhail Speransky in 1809. However when comparing the published projects of Speransky with Kryzhanovsky's operation of likeness in between it is not viewed except for the name of chamber which was quite popular in the beginning of the XX century.

But revolution developed and such concession any more did not satisfy the population and as a result the emperor was stimulated to grant on October 17, 1905 to the population not law-meeting, and quite really operating parliament.

Key words: Russia. Reforms, political project.

P. 78. Kharus O.A. CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF CIVILI RIGHTS AS PART OF THE LIBERAL PROJECT OF REFORMING THE STRUCTURE OF RUSSIA IN THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY. In liberal modernization projects the Russian state system early XX century the emphasis was shifted to determine the preferred form of government on the formation of the constitutional guarantees of individual rights and freedoms. The logic of this approach defines the very essence of liberalism as a socio-political doctrine, in which the basis of the existence of public order is accepted individual freedom.

Adopted at the founding congress of the Cadet Party in October 1905, the program contained a list of civil rights, which was supposed to fix in the law of the state - the constitution. The need to ensure judicial protection of those rights was motivated by the basic principles outlined in the reform agenda of the court.

Possible mechanisms for the implementation of the constitutional guarantees of civil rights have detailed justification in the writings of the professors at Tomsk University, who were theorists of liberalism. Among these mechanisms are proposed, in particular, the reorganization of administrative justice of the court to control the legality of government agencies, as well as bringing the budget law in line with the principles of constitutionalism.

Comparsion of the liberal project early XX century and features a modern constitutional practice recognizes the universality of the principle of the constitutional guarantees of civil rights in the implementation of the strategy of democratic renewal institutions.

Key words: modernization of government, constitutionalism, liberalism.

P. 82. Chudakov O.V. THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE ORGANS OF THE CITY SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SIBRIA IN THE PERIOD OF SOCIALI CATACLYSMS (MARCH-APRIL 1917). February revolution of 1917 became a stage of qualitative change in mutual relations of the power and self-management. Existence of qualification thoughts, in the conditions of the democratized Russia, long time remains in doubt, and revolutionary weights demanded their immediate dissolution and carrying out of new elections on democratic principles.

The provisional government in every possible way declared all-round support of existing local government, up to carrying out of reforms since in attention that huge work, both in sphere of local needs, and on the organization of back which still remained on shoulders of municipal dumas was accepted. Therefore democratization of city self-management was process objective, dictated by the life.

Process of democratization went generally two ways: replenishment of structure of existing municipal dumas or their re-election. An inefficiency of updating of municipal dumas as many public figures including cadets, consisted in the objective reasons noted. Direct sabotage of old vowels or their full confusion, inability of work in new conditions, conservatism of their political views etc. were available that led to failure of meetings of municipal dumas because of an absenteeism of vowels, a lack of quorum, because of unwillingness to cooperate with the democratic organizations on places that led to continuous confrontation with them and, in this regard, to discontent to municipal bodies from urban population. But, on the other hand, democratic elements, doizbranny in municipal dumas from "not qualification" population, didn't inject new life into daily work of municipal authorities. Being in the majority representatives of political parties and the public current, new vowels didn't penetrate into city economic affairs, and after the first organizational meeting of the democratized municipal dumas, in a pointed manner weren't on further meetings or showed hyperactivity and an initiative when in municipal dumas political affairs were put.

The cheap politics got the best in activity of new vowels.

Thus, February revolution of 1917 intensified democratization processes during which representatives came to bodies of city self-government into place to old vowels-tsenzovikam so-called «the third element» from among employees, the creative intellectuals and, partially, workers and soldiers. But that system of local self-government institutions which developed during February revolution, appeared quite "motley". Plans of Provisional government were reduced, first of all, replacing the committees which have appeared after February events of public organizations, and also provincial, district and volost executive committees with thoughts and the zemstvoves which have been again chosen on the basis of general, equal, direct and ballot.

Key words: Organs of the city self-government, social cataclysms, the First world war, Provisional government.
P. 86. Alishina G.N. THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN DAYS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1914-1917): IN SEARCHES OF "THE INTERNAL ENEMY". The First World War became test for the population of the Russian empire. At this time in a society growth of xenophobia is observed. Search «enemies in the country» has led to an aggravation of "ethnic question". Some national minorities living in Russia, have been suspected of disloyalty. First of all, it has concerned the foreigners consisting in citizenship of the countries of the Tripartite alliance. The Russian Germans have got to number of "suspects" also. However the Antigerman actions of the authorities have mentioned not only these categories of inhabitants of the country. Other ethnic communities have suffered from them (Estonians, Latvians, etc.) also. All it has led to an aggravation of national contradictions in the Russian state.

Key words: the internal enemy, xenophobia, the First World War

P. 91. Vorobieva I.S. THE POSSIBILITY OF REFORMING THE SOVIET SYSTEM ON THE BASIS OF LIBERAL VALUES IN THE USSR (1985-1991). By the middle of 1980th acute necessity of reforming the Soviet system had become obvious. There was a serious risk of social, economic and political crisis, which could lead to the aggravation of both internal and international situation. In such circumstances, the choice of way of modernization based on one or another ideology was considered to be rather important and urgent. New ideology could become a base for construction of a new state and society, relations between them, mutual obligations and guarantees. Due to this, the question of possibility of reforming of the Soviet system as a whole seems to be of great importance. There are several points of view about said.

The first point of view suggests that the Soviet system could not be reformed as it had congenital defects that could not be fixed. The second point of view is based on the belief that Reorganization was necessary at this particular time and absolutely real, and any thesis that the Soviet system was un reformable is far-fetched. Secondly, priority of the interests of the society over the interests of the state. Thirdly, intersystem reforming of economy of the Soviet system was considered. First of all, compatibility of concepts "social democracy" and "liberalism". Probably it was facing the problem of backlog of the Soviet system from the progressive capitalist countries in many ways, choice of the pattern of further social development and possibility of perception of the western experience, that made M. Gorbachev reform the Soviet system. But at that stage liberalism could become only an addition to socialism. Therefore, there are some contradictions when the possibility of reforming of the Soviet system on the basis of liberal values was considered. First of all, compatibility of concepts "social democracy" and "liberalism". Secondly, priority of the interests of the society over the interests of the state. Thirdly, intersystem reforming of economy was not sufficient. Thereby, in time of Perestroika the strong base for realization of liberal alternative of social development was not created, but certain preconditions for this base ware established.

Key words: Liberalism, Perestroika, Reformation, Socialist system.

P. 94. Lukov E.V. THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME AS A FACTOR OF PRESERVATION OF THE RUSSIAN STATE IN THE 1990s (BY THE EXAMPLE OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE INTERREGIONAL ASSOCIATION "SIBERIAN ACCORD"). In the beginning of 1990s, in the process of the formation of a new social system in Russia, there was clearly a weakening of the Central government. In these conditions, crime became a serious threat to the conservation and integrity of the state, and the determining factor for a successful fight against crime was the interaction of all levels of government, as well as the authorities and the society. In these conditions, there appeared the idea of the unification of efforts of the law enforcement activities of all the Siberian territories. In July 1993 The Council of the Interregional Association "Siberian Accord" established the coordination Council on struggle against crime. The aim of its foundation was proclaimed as the unification and concentration of efforts of all state bodies, public organizations, labor collectives and citizens for the solution of the pressing tasks in the fight against crime, particularly of its organized forms. The created coordination Council was not entitled to interfere in the activities of law enforcement and Supervisory structures, and only had to assist them, identify the problems and develop comprehensive measures, aimed at their solution. Objectively the Federation subjects were interested in the fight against crime, in fact, they were responsible for the situation on the ground. At the same time, active participation in law-enforcement activity clearly raised their status in the context of Federal relations. The Federal government, in fact, agreed to the intervention of the regions in the sphere of order protection, mainly where it could not fulfill its obligations. The problem was that the regions also did not have enough resources for a successful fight against crime, therefore, there was a need for a coordinated interregional policy in this sphere. For effective struggle against crime there was a need for a new system of institutions, which would consolidate the potential of the Central and regional authorities, as well as that of the society, which objectively would have contributed to the strengthening of a new Russian state. Coordination Council on the struggle against crime became such a form. On the one hand its creation became an obvious substitution of the Federal structures, but at the same time made it possible to promptly complete the institutional and legal vacuum, make a significant contribution to the organization of the fight against crime in the new conditions. Siberian regions “took” charge for the solution of problems themselves than ensured the integrity of the Russian state. The Federal government was interested in the existence of such structures, as they helped to maintain stability in the society and the state. However, the Center did not give an official status the coordination Council on struggle against crime, taking it as a temporary phenomenon, to some extent an emergency one. With the strengthening of the power of the Federal center in the beginning of 2000s activities of the coordination Council on struggle against crime of the MASS was stopped.

Key words: "Siberian Accord", the fight against crime, regionalism, regional studies of Russia, Russian statehood.

P. 99. Krinizkaya G.S. SOVEREIGNTY OF RUSSIA: TO BE OR NOT TO BE. The problem of preservation of one of the most important attributes of power in Russia – sovereignty is being investigated. The sources of Russia, which was originally thought of and developed as a powerful sovereign state by the titanic efforts of the Russian people under the leadership of great Moscow princes, are being revealed. The author focuses on the historical, political and legal basis of the necessity of unitary rule in Russia. Using the works of famous Russian social scientists the author draws the main conclusion that the federal type of organization of power in Russia is dangerous for the country.

Key words: Russia, sovereignty, unitary state.
SECTION III. PROBLEMS OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA

P. 102. Timokhin E.A. THE LEGISLATIVE BASIS OF ACTIVITY OF STATE SERVITORS OF WESTERN SIBERIA (XVII CENTURY): THE STRUCTURE OF RULES, THE RELATIONSHIP AND MECHANISM OF FUNCTIONING. The end XVI – the beginning of XVII centuries for the Russian state became an epoch of colonization of the Siberian subcontinent. Part of the State's colonization was the extension of State legislation. State servitors (sluzhilie liudi) – the main group of the population who mastered territories. State servitors were engaged in agriculture. The legislation on the ground developed. The state authorized application of various documents in this field. These documents are the basis of ownership and use of land. State servitors carried military service, performed household tasks, addressed with various requests to administration about distribution of the ground. In the documentation of the beginning of 1650th it take place references to standards of Ulozhenie of 1649 year. Problem for the state was the organization of agriculture. Standards of legislative acts contained orders of two versions. The first groups – the general orders, the second – standards which were devoted to particular circumstances. As the main source of standards were the documents classified as «decrees» (ukazy). In the XVIIIth century legislation becomes more complex. Great importance had standards of town planning. State servitors, as a rule, were builders of the first cities.

Legislation had regulated the standards in the field of transport. State servitors took part in many trips in different regions of Western Siberia. Besides in this sphere there was a system of interconnections. Interaction between the state and church also was regulated. In this case state servitors had the status of intermediaries. In particular, when there was a necessity to accompany ecclesiastics on trips. In the end XVI – the beginning of XVII centuries the legislation starts to regulate questions of trade and the customs administration. The customs is formed. During the period of the voivodship of Y. I. Suleševa have been entered a number of the important principles of control which were used up to the end of century. In 1653 the decree according to which new taxes and rules of management of trade were entered has been published. The given standards have been widespread to Siberia, but later. Similar legislative acts characteristic for the end of XVII century. As a result the legislation became dynamic: standards of the Siberian origin are enriched with standards from European Russia are formed, supplementing each other. That development of the Russian legislation in Siberia has been caused by factors of legal and other character: social and economic, military-political, sociocultural. Character of another factors was wide enough, but legislaltic aspects had the influence. Standards had, as a rule, casual and situational character at a priority of subjectivity of administration. The system of the rules in legislative acts which was combined with norms standards of generalizing character that allowed to maintain the integrity of the legislation is by degrees built and made by its normative basis of activity of state servitors.

Key words: colonization, state servitors (sluzhilie liudi), the legislation, Western Siberia.

P. 106. Svetlakova V.P. «FEATURES DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN BANK BUSINESS IN AFTERREFORM TIME (THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS)». Reforms of 60th years of 19 centuries have opened a way for free progress of the private initiative, business and a competition. In the country the first commercial banks are established, the ground for their occurrence has been prepared also demand for them for a long time felt. The first joint-stock commercial bank – Canct – Petersburg private – has opened in 1864, and that by means of the Government, and the nearest 4 years has opened thirty banks. The enterprise environment alongside with representatives of old merchant dynasties was filled up with natives of peasants, petty bourgeois, shop handicraftsmen, foreign businessmen, as well as the Russian noblemen.

The significant number of bankers – businessmen was from the Jewish bourgeois. Among enterprise dynasties the appreciable seat was borrowed also with foreigners. Powerful results of commercial and industrial activity have drawn attention to business and representatives from official of the environment. Among the persons, engaged bank business, were also representatives of liberal trades – representatives of a science, doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. In the beginning of 20 century numbers of the business world intensively replenished with representatives of an engineering body, lawyers and other persons of liberal professions who are earlier not had any communications with the enterprise environment.

Characteristic feature of the Russian society of times of restructuring was social mobility when movements from one group in another are possible not only a "vertical" way to elite, but also. The way to business at shaped Russian bank elite was different. Those who older, have headed bank structures after reorganization of the state banks. It –professionals-financiers. Reorganization of bank system of the USSR was carried out at their active participation. Others, not gathered additionally and before the forthieth anniversary, become initiators of creation of new commercial banks. The bankers the second group it is possible to divide on two subgroups – professionals and not having special formation. Professionals of a banking unlike bankers of the first group by virtue of the age had not time to reach so appreciable heights on public service. « Nonprofessionals » before organizing and heading commercial banks, supervised over cooperative societies and joint ventures, occurred basically from technical intelligency, had engineering formation or were natives of the "public" organizations. If to compare these two groups of bankers it is possible to come to the conclusion that for "old" bankers transition to bank business was smooth as there was a huge experience and skills in the business; "young" bankers, having got in the necessary environment, began with "zero", business involved with their prospects of self-realization in work and independence.

Key words: bank, reform, Russia.
P. 113. Karpov P.P., Koleva G.I. SIBERIAN SOURCE OF RUSSIAN STATE. It is impossible to discuss what would be Russia without Siberia. Penetration of Russian Siberia was of great geopolitical significance that the Russian state more and more international fame, increasing its economic and political weight. The idea of a powerful "Siberian rear", creating a large economic potential of the region can be traced to government plans nineteenth and especially the twentieth century, although the macro-industrialization due to its immense space was of focal character: step by step, from west to east implement large-scale socio-economic projects of national value - the Ural-Kuznetsk, Baikal-Amur (BAM), the Kan-Achinsk (KATEK), Bratsk-Ust-Ilim, West Siberian oil and gas. The main trend in the development of Siberia to the entire twentieth century was the decision of national problems associated with the growth of the economic potential of the country, strengthening its military and defense capability. In domestic and foreign historians, many problems of industrialization of Siberia are for discussion, starting with an assessment of its methods, the role of the state and ending with the results of large-scale national projects. More broadly, the call to the history of public research programs Siberia - is both an attempt to understanding polar interpreted ambiguously understood in modern humanitarian discourse of national history of the twentieth century. Scientists seek to learn the lessons of the recent past, to draw attention of the authorities and the public to the need for respect for the historical experience of the Soviet era, to be considered in current practice. Western researchers appreciate the conceptual framework for the implementation of major economic programs of industrial development of the eastern regions, the concept of regional plants and clustering, but note the practical difficulties implementing these ideas. They emphasize that the WPK and have not received a clear legal and economic status, and the problem was particularly acute for the West Siberian oil and gas complex. Not all of the Soviet experience can be claimed in modern Russia, but the relevance of the ideas of integrated development of the productive forces is not in doubt. They are especially important for the Arctic regions.

Key words: Russia, statement, Siberia, territory, population, economic.

P. 117. Prischepa A.I. CREATION MATERIAL FUNDAMENT OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY ON THE NORTH OF WEST SIBERIAN (SECOND HALF OF XX CENTURY). After the discovery in the north of the Tyumen oblast’ the biggest in the country oil and gas province town-planning policy of the region formed in a sharp discussion between the supporters of "inner" and "outer" settlement of labour forces. The followers of the "inner" model insisted on the necessity to build big cities with well-developed social and cultural infrastructure while the supporters of the second variant saw the economical benefits in the work on rotational basis when the specialists came from the mainland and lived temporarily in small villages. In the result of fruitful debates of highly respected scientists and experts the first variant was chosen. The supporters’ strategy of the town-planning on the outback territory of the Asian North emanated from the fair necessity to include the region in the active economical process and to overcome if essential its non-diversified orientation. It was necessary to accomplish deep cultural reforms of the 1930s – 1950s, to involve the native population of the region into the values of contemporary civilization and to find an effective decision of demographical problems of the population settlement on the territory of the country. The chosen strategy demanded huge financial and labor expenses. The Central Administrative Board with special powers “Glavtyumengastroy” headed by A.S. Barsukov managed to provide during the first period of time a delay-free supply of industrial, civil and house construction by necessary mechanisms and materials which were delivered from the mainland due to effective transport and provision work of the Board. Simultaneously the Board at the end of 60s – 70s managed to establish a proper construction base of the West-Siberian oil complex by bringing into operation in Tyumen, Surgut, Tobol’sk, Lokosovo, Kharpa and other northern towns and villages the enterprises of local construction industry.

Key words: West Siberia, oil industry, construction industry.

SECTION IV. PROBLEMS OF THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT’S HISTORY OF RUSSIA

P. 121. Rumayntsev P.P. POLITICAL EXILES IN THE SERVICE OF THE SIBERIAN GOLD MINERS IN THE XIX CENTURY. The article deals with the situation of political exiles in hiring on the gold mining company in Siberia before the revolution. The reasons a small number of exiles on the official positions, analyze their right and the economic situation in the gold fields. If the number of workers from the Exiles encountered a lot of different information, information about the convicts who have held official positions in the gold mining enterprises in Siberia, are virtually absent. Legislation of the Russian empire is not regulated the recruitment process itself, and hired for career service personnel positions gold mining companies. In this regard, gold-and their agents, taking the former exiles on the post office, had to act at your own risk.

One of the first political exiles who had occupied the post office in the gold fields in Siberia, we can assume exiled to the edge of the December performances of participants in 1825 Decembrist such as P.A. Mukhanov, A. Poggio, S.P. Trubetskoy, A. Yakubovich and others, have been searching for gold in Siberia or have been employed by the local gold miners. Most of all political exiles were on the gold fishing gold mining company Nimanskoy. Of these, particularly P.D. Ballod, a man who has served seven years hard labor in Siberia, who began his gold miners career from a simple worker and became chief superintendent of all the work called the company. P.D Ballod, the service attracted a number of former political exiles (A.N. Bibergal, S.P. Bogdanov, P.I. Torgasev, M. Sazhin, S.S. Sinegub, etc.). could increase the amount of mined gold, and, consequently, increases the profits of the company.

Political exiles were not only present in the gold mining enterprises in Siberia, but also played an important role in their activities. The impossibility at first sight of their duty of service personnel due to lack of necessary knowledge in the gold mining business, they made up...
for his personal qualities: honesty, integrity to discharge the duties and the desire to constantly learn. The desire to limit the contingent of political exiles in the official positions of industrial enterprises in Siberia and journeyed with the local authorities, reflected in a small number of people in the gold fields. Political exiles left their memories of working in the gold fields in Siberia, where you can see the unique information about the activities of the gold industry, the main industrial sectors in the region pre-revolutionary period.

Key words: Siberia, Gold mining, political exiles, the service staff.

P. 126. Lyapin V.A. TO QUESTION ABOUT CHARACTER OF ESCAPES WORKING POPULATION URAL STATR PLANT IN THE MIDDLE OF XIX CENTURY. In soviet historical literature escapes of feudal oppressing population always considered like display of class struggle. In XVII-XVIII cent. escaped peoples was participants of mass anti-feudal movements. In XIX cent. character of escapes was changed. Stopped mass escapes, because completed forming of Ural's working population and local police. Individual escapes, like it testify files of State archive of Sverdlovsk region (f.57, ekaterinburg court martial), take reason in change for worse work condition. Most of escapes take reason in system of forced labour which evoked aversion to work and aspiration to avoid it at any price.

Key words: working population, escapes, Urals, XIX century.

P. 130. Sokolov D. V. FEATURES OF IDEOLOGY RUSSIAN LIBERAL NATIONALISTS SECOND HALF OF XIX CENTURY. In modern Russian science learning the relevance of nationalism has lately increased. Soviet historiography has considered this concept only in a negative aspect. Now, when we got rid of this subjectivity we can examine the second half of XIX century in Russia at greater length. This period of history gave us a lot of nationalists who have made significant contributions to the social and political life of our country.

The man who formulated basic nationalist ideas of his time was Mikhail Nikiforovich Katkov. Firstly, he had adhered to the ideas of liberal conservatism but later became a supporter of state nationalism. He was not involved in any party, believing that state nationalism can cooperate with all kinds of political parties except the radical ones. M. N. Katkov was able to formulate and loudly declare the problems, emerging in the state. A man with a very similar fate and ideas was Alexey Sergeevich Susorin. A «Modern Times» editor's views have also evolved from liberal to conservative and monarchist. In his articles he expressed an opinion on ideas of "integral nationalism" according to which he argued against «the disintegration of Russia» and «detraction of the Russian nationality». The other one nationalist who published in the «Modern Times» was a famous writer and philosopher Mikhail Osipovich Menshikov. A moderate nationalist, he became the chief ideologist of the «All-Russian National Union». Professor Timothy Vasilievich Lokot also had close ties with «Modern Times» and «All-Russian National Union». Gone through the way from a socialist to a monarchist, he did not renounce his past ideals and worked on the creation of the holistic ideology of democratic Russian nationalism. He always emphasized that real democracy is impossible without nationalism.

Comprehensive study of the nationalist ideology and nationalists' activity in the second half of XIX century give us the opportunity to look at the socio-political life of Russia in those years under a new angle. The nationalists of the time were not a reactionary force as opposed to the Black Hundreds. They sought the way to take the economic model of the west while leaving the political and cultural identity of Russia. These ideas in the Soviet historiography either were not considered or considered only in the negative way. Consideration of the nationalist ideology as an integrative power can serve as an additional incentive to study the works of Russian nationalists of the second half of XIX century.

Key words: nationalism, liberal nationalism, state nationalism.

P. 133. Tolochcko A.P. ON THE HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE LIBERALS IN SIBERIA IN 1907–1914. It is noted that after the defeat of the first Russian revolution, the political course of the Cadet Party in respect to the conditions of the Third-of-June Regime was established at its congress in October 1907. In the decisions of that Congress the idea stood out that to the Liberal opposition it was necessary to adapt to the counter-revolution 'victories'. However, the authorities would not tolerate even such an "opposition". Therefore, the repressions, that the tsarist government started towards the revolutionary-democratic forces, affected the liberal camp during the repression period as well. It is indicated that particularly clearly the decline of the cadet organizations became apparent in the periphery where the arbitrariness of the authorities at times reached the extreme limits. In Siberia, even at the first sign of the opposition and repressions the cadets ranks began to thin out rapidly, and soon the permanently operating divisions of the Cadet Party, in fact, ceased to exist there. Part of the former members of the local departments of the Cadet Party, not satisfied with the situation, made attempts in the period of the reaction to consolidate their supporters, using as a cover cultural, educational, scientific, technical and other legal societies of Siberian intelligentsia. However, such societies were not very popular among the liberal intelligentsia and the business bourgeoisie.

With the collapse of Stolypin's policy of "appeasement " and the deepening of the Third-of-June Regime's political crisis, the oppositional mood began to grow among the liberal bourgeoisie again. In Siberia the revival of political activity of the liberal opposition, observed during the period of a new revolutionary upsurge of 1910 - 1914 years, has been used by the Cadets primarily for organizational activity expansion towards the creation of Societies of inhabitants and voters. Such Societies were established in 1909, and in 1910 they already existed in all major Siberia cities. The attempts of the Cadet intellectuals to vest those Societies of inhabitants and voters with sort of control functions over the work of town councils, to intervene in the selection process arouse, as a rule, discontent of the enfranchised bourgeoisie and its representatives in the elected city institutions. Tsarist administration in Siberia, that supported distrust of "city fathers" to the Societies of inhabitants and voters, was making a variety of obstacles to their activity. In the second half of 1910 Societies of inhabitants and voters were closed by the administration everywhere.

In 1912, in connection with approaching elections into the IVth State Duma, the active part of the Liberals made an attempt to restore the permanent Cadet Party departments in major cities of the region. In Siberia the Liberals tried to restore the cadet organizations in Tomsk, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Chita and Verkhneudinsk. However, the revival of institutional activity of the Cadets was short-lived. In autumn 1912, after the end of the election campaign into the IVth Duma, the organizational centers of the Liberals in Siberia, that started to form, ceased to exist, not having shaped in permanent divisions of the Cadet party. The conclusion was made that the almost complete lack of shaped, continuously operating organizations, the evident apathy of the majority of the Liberals to a systematic organizational work and other similar events were typical during the new period of revolutionary upsurge not only for the Cadets in the Siberia, but in many respects for all Cadet "periphery."

Key words: Siberia, liberals, organizational activities.
During the years of the Civil War (June 1918 - January 1920), an equally difficult task: they had not only to convince the overwhelming part of the Russian population of the appeal of their program, of the necessity of a new political technologies, allowing not simply to reproduce the dominant ideological beliefs on a mass scale, but also to have an influence on people stronger than before, changing their political attitudes. Both Bolsheviks and their opponents made a wide use of "information work". In Siberia this political practice included three main components: transfer of the various channels of information, which the state authorities were interested in, tracking of the political moods of the population, curbing the spread of undesirable information for the regime. In the limits of the political system of White Siberia there was formed their own informative machine, which was understood as the sum total of information, propaganda, cultural-educational and censorship institutions and agencies, both civil and military, the activity of which was directed toward information and communications, conducted by the Omsk government's political course, the ideological mobilization of the population in the East of Russia with the aim of achieving victory over the Bolsheviks. The beginning of the formation of political propaganda in the territory of Siberia dates back to June 1918 (information office of the Administrative department and the information office at the Administration of the Affairs of the West-Siberian Commissariat). In the development of the government apparatus for informative and political propaganda one can trace several periods: the origin (June - October 1918), the formation (November 1918 - February 1919), the greatest activity (March - October 1919), termination of the activity (November 1919 - July 20). The main task that was to be solved by the propaganda agencies of the White East, was the formation and consolidation of the "imagined community", understood as "the Russian national community", its objectives being the struggle with Bolshevism. As a special subsystem in the state mechanism the apparatus of government informative work and political propaganda carried out the following functions: generation of new interpretations of the political and historical realities, construction of new collective identities of the ideological mobilization of the population to fight against opponents of the regime. However, due to some reasons the degree of effectiveness of government bodies for informative work and propaganda was low. They failed to win any dominant position in the information space. Various rumors, Zemstvo co-operative printing, the Bolshevik and SR propaganda were the channels of spreading of alternative information, which enjoyed great trust with the population of the

Key words: "Provincial", [Oblastniki], Zemstvo self-government, "Siberian Questions", "Tomsk Provincial Sheets"
region. In addition, on a day to day basis there were revealed vulnerabilities of the Kolchak regime, the flaws in the work of the managerial staff: imperfection and a low efficiency of the civil administration and judicial institutions on the ground, lack of coordination in actions, lawlessness and arbitrariness of the agents of power. Government's inability to cope with the growing speculation and corruption served as a good indicator of its helplessness and inefficiency. As a result the propaganda being not backed up by the real actions was losing trust with the population, and the Omsk political regime was losing its attractiveness and support.

Key words: Siberia, the Civil war, the white movement, political propaganda.

P. 153. Ostashova E.A. POLITICAL PARTIES OF TOMSK REGION ON 1993–1994 LECTIONS. Federal parties and political organizations, their regional divisions and independent candidates took part in the Federal Assembly of Russia elections which were held on December 12, 1993 and in regional Duma election (March 27, 1994). Th blocks “Choice of Russia”, “Yabloko” and CPRF are considered to be the most active in Tomsk Region. Some local political organizations (“Solidarity and Reforms”, “For Labor and Justice”) were created as well.

Most parties had to face serious problems creating their local organizations. In Tomsk Region two alternative divisions of “Choice of Russia” appeared. Before the election to the Duma of Tomsk Region one of the most famous local politicians, S. Sulakhshin, announced that he was not a member of the block anymore. The Republican Party of Russia was split as well: part of its regional divisions, including Tomsk Region one, joined “Choice of Russia”. But that decision was made by party authorities without consulting with party members many of whom supported “Yabloko”. In December 1993 LDP in Tomsk Region was too weak to choose its two representatives to be included into party list. A considerable amount of independent candidates shows that activity of political parties didn’t influence electoral behavior significantly. At the preparation stage, the elections became the subject of lively discussion – about the time they should be held and the quality of the normative base. CPRF and “Yabloko” considered the elections to be “non-democratic”, but they decided to take the opportunity to develop political agitation. The results of the elections of December 12, 1993 showed the absence of strict correlation between party-list and party list. A considerable amount of independent candidates shows that activity of political parties didn’t influence electoral behavior significantly. Despite the fact that the elections to the federal and regional parliaments showed that strong political organizations in Russia were almost absent, and the rate of political culture and party identification were pretty low, they became an important step at party building process, as they were an indicator of party influence and stimulated the understanding of their role in political life.

Key words: Tomsk region, election, party.

P. 157. Guzarov V.N. THE SECRETARY OF TOMSK PROVINCE COMMITTEE OF THE RCP (b) V.S. KALASHNIKOV FIGHTING AGAINST TROTSKY (1923-1924). In 1923, the Tomsk Provincial Committee received next, appointed by Moscow, the Secretary. The biggest challenge for him was the intra-party discussion. In Tomsk, the debate opened with a delay of a month. The provincial committee leadership did not understand the essence of debate immediately. In November 1923, at the city communist’s meeting the, the most of them were in favor of Leon Trotsky. However, in December 21, 1923 party activists Tomsk approved of the resolution of the Central Committee. In December 23, 1923 regular meeting of the city communist’s organization took place. It also endorsed the resolution of the Central Committee.

In this connection the name of Leon Trotsky was not mentioned. During the discussion, the Kuzbass Communists spoke more boldly. In December 1923 at the city meeting of the Kuznetsk party organization party-members talked about the dictatorship of the Party bodies on the party committees. 30 de December 1923 at a meeting of the Marinisk’ party organization were offering to change party apparatus, to eliminate the gap between the upper from the lower classes, to stop criticism of Trotsky, to restore the election of party committees. 4-5 January 1924 at the meeting of Lenin (Kuznetsk) organization V. Kalashnikov acted confused and thought that were not dangerous in the opposition's motions. Sh. Dvolaytsky criticized V. Kalashnikov in the debate. CK RCP (b) moved the discussion into the local party committees. It shattered the discussion and has enabled the Party committees to generalize its results. The secretaries of Tomsk district committees explained in detail the party-cells required a course of process. In January 1924, V. Kalashnikov went to Moscow at the party conference. His functions were put on M. Volovich. He made a whole series of reports and significantly lowered the rating of L.D. Trotsky in the province. By the end of 1924 using materials of the central newspapers the local Trotskyists have been criticized. Basil Stukov from Moscow and G. Gregorov from Ivanovo were the most active supporters of Leon Trotsky in Tomsk. After a mission to the capital V. Kalashnikov was strictly adhered to the line of the Central Committee. In November 1924, he finally denounced Trotsky's position and was able to survive until 1970.

Key words: RCP(b), Tomsk gubcom, V.S. Kalashnikov.

P. 161. Yabyshtaev T.S. THE CRISIS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS IN THE ALTAI REPUBLIC (AFTER THE EXAMPLE OF THE ORGANIZATION "KURULTAI OF ALTAI PEOPLE"). Intra-Altai issues (conservation of tribal customs, the degree of knowledge of the native language by the younger generation, uniting ethnic groups of Altaians) acquire a new meaning against the backdrop of nationwide problems associated with unemployment in rural areas, youth employment, low living standards in the regions. In 2011-2012 the public life of the Altai Republic is in crisis. Among the most influential politicians and public figures have formed two teams, nicknamed the "national bureaucrats" and "young tigers". The leader of the first group is the vice-premier of the Republic Y. Antaradonov, who has spearheaded the creation of the organization of "Kurultai of Altai people" as the first head of El Bashchay. His group includes ethnic elite, calling on civil society organizations not to engage in policy, but and solving social issues. He is opposed to a group of "young tigers", which consists of deputies of the State Assembly - El Kurultai of the Republic. This article identifies the causes of the crisis in the public life of the Altai Republic. As the main sources are used the Charter of the organization of "Kurultai of Altai people" and information from regional newspapers and Internet sites. The main method of investigation was direct observation the process of the convention-kurultays held in Gorno-Altaiisk (April 16, 2011), and v. Ust-Caen (Nov. 4, 2011), the City Kurultai of Altai (April 1, 2012) and the Congress of the Altai people (April 13, 2012). An additional method of investigation was interviews with informants, who were interviewed the Altai language, which is important for the understanding of existing problems.

As the sequence of events of the last two years, in the Altai Republic has developed the problem of relations between the structure of power and the public. The history of the organization of "Kurultai of Altai people" reveals the degree of its influence on public life in Altai.
The believers do not understand the meaning and direction of the reform in terms of the structuring of the spiritual hierarchy. Thus, the views chanted, the tsarist authorities caused misunderstanding: the Tsar's government took this as a manifestation of political ambitions, in general, the subordination of the Church to the state.

And Latins. The article deals with one aspect of the Greek from western influence in Russia in the second half of the XVII century. –

The number of prayer requests of the Patriarch and the Tsar. In general, the text changes to the building and structuring of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, which have to be taken in the process of correction. It is clear, therefore, that, since the Kingdom of heaven is above the earth, so far, by Patriarch Nikon, the «priesthood is more important than the Kingdom.» However, the sharp change in the understanding of the priesthood, of the Patriar-

Implementing the rite is the space fumigation. To do this, except the juniper has been used hemp seeds, coriander and zizyphus. A wide range of hierophany (manifestations of the sacred) is inherent, and other rites of passage such as birth, initiation, marriage.

In the book of needs there is a large group of the changes associated with the introduction of new ideas of the ecclesiastical-political aspect of Nikon's reforms to the greatest extent reflected in the corrections of the the Breviary, is closely related to the everyday life of believers. In the book of needs there is a large group of the changes associated with the introduction of new ideas of the ecclesiastical-hierarchical hierarchy. First of all, the raising of status of the bishop in relation to the priest, but there are also raising of status of the priest in relation to the parishioner. The most demonstrative in this respect, the Repentance rite, which, as before the reform not only the repentance of a sinner, but also an act of humility and repentance of the priest, receives a new vision: the sacrament is performed by not just a man, but by the bearer of the grace of priesthood. In the same context should be considered and included in the texts of the expansion and increase in the number of prayer requests of the Patriarch and the Tsar. In general, the text changes to the building and structuring of the ecclesiastical-hierarchical hierarchy, in the liturgical texts of the significantly more than the changes in the understanding of the Royal power. Therefore, the understanding of the Imperial power as a «Holy» is located in the overall context of the attempts at structuring of the ecclesiastical-hierarchical hierarchy, which have to be taken in the process of correction. It is clear, therefore, that, since the Kingdom of heaven is above the earth, so far, by Patriarch Nikon, and the «priesthood is more important than the Kingdom.» However, the sharp change in the understanding of the priesthood, of the Patriarchy, the tsarist authorities caused misunderstanding: the Tsar's government took this as a manifestation of political ambitions, in General, the believers do not understand the meaning and direction of the reform in terms of the structuring of the spiritual hierarchy. Thus, the views of Patriarch Nikon lost the support of both public and folk, which contributed to a sharp fall in the ecclesiastical authority and, in the future, the subordination of the Church to the state.

Key words: nature of ceremony, ceremony, culture.

It is no accident that unfolding struggle for election to the position of E. Bashchov confirms the social stratification of Russian society. The isolation of the officials from the interests of the people confirms their special status and material security. In order to solve the social crisis proposals to disband the organization of "Kurultai of Altai people" are made and to move on to another stage, although the problem of public relations in the country remains.

Key words: Altai Republic, society, ethnic elite.

SECTION V. PROBLEMS OF THE HISTORY OF RUSSIAN CULTURE

P. 165. Dvornikov E. P. NATURAL HIEROPHANII IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BURIAL RITE OF THE EARLY NOMADS OF THE MOUNTAIN ALTAI. The term was first introduced in hierophany scientific terminology Romanian scholar Mircea Eliade. The history of religions, from the most primitive to the most sophisticated, is nothing like the description of hierophany, manifestations of sacred realities. In this paper, we focus on the elements of the funerary practices of drawing up a rite of passage: the mountain, stone, fire, water (river), wood, birch bark, Kuril tea plants for fumigation space - Juniper, hemp seeds, coriander, zizyphus. These elements allow the right to issue and implement a funeral, a memorial ceremony. Each of them participated in the ceremony as a building material, implementation of cosmogenic ideas and purification ritual space. The most common material element of the cemeteries and the classic hierophany a stone. It is part of the design, construction material. According to the ancient, stone served as a protection against animals, robbers, and from death. The idea of mountains as hierophany acts as a liaison between the living world and the world of the dead, is seen as a way into the underworld. In fact, the mountain is a large stone. It is no coincidence funerary monuments of the early nomads are mostly on the kind of average height, that the representations of the Altai mountain top, the top of the world, the foot - the middle world, gorgon or cave, the underworld. The most important element is the wood used in the design of the burial chamber, the sarcophagus manufacture and construction of rolling logs. In addition to purely technological, utilitarian function tree has deep semantic load associated with the idea of the global axis. Semantic load is carried, and elms. In the myths as the boundary between the worlds is mentioned elm. In the Siberian ethnographic tradition coffin burial necessarily wrapped strips of birch bark. River or water as an essential element hierophany making out funeral-memorial act. As we have noted in previous publications, the vast majority of early nomads cemeteries are located in close proximity to the water source. The burial chamber is often positioned so that the deceased was kicked down the river. Fire is also an essential element hierophany. Traces of fire in some way recorded in almost all the ancient tombs, but the extent of his participation in the funeral rites, funeral was different. Fire has played primarily a cleansing and protective function during the actual funeral ceremony, funeral rites and implementation. It was believed that imparting fire guarantee of certain items bring them to the underworld. A special place in the implementation of the rite is the space fumigation. To do this, except the juniper has been used hemp seeds, coriander and zizyphus. A wide range of hierophany (manifestations of the sacred) is inherent, and other rites of passage such as birth, initiation, marriage.

Key words: nature of ceremony, ceremony, culture.

P. 169. Sazonova N. I. THE LITURGICAL REFORMS OF PATRIARCH NIKON (1654-1666) AND CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS (ON MATERIALS TO REPAIR THE BREVIARY). Patriarch Nikon is one of the most controversial figures in the history of Russian statehood, which is connected not only with the contradictory assessments of the liturgical reform, causing the schism, but also with its relations with the state authorities. A lot to talk about the political activity of Nikon, which is explained by the principle of the Patriarch of the «priesthood is more important than the Kingdom», in which highlights the political aspect, and the relationship of the Church and the state are considered outside the context of the activities of the Patriarch on the reform of the divine service, which was his main. It seems that such an approach is in contradiction with what we know about the personality of Patriarch Nikon, differing integrity. In this regard, the question arises about the connection of political ambitions of the Nikon with a religious context. To clarify this question we need to turn to the Church activity of Patriarch Nikon and his liturgical reform. One of the main directions of the reform was the correction of the liturgical texts. Religious-political aspect of Nikon's reforms to the greatest extent reflected in the corrections of the Breviary, is closely related to the every-day life of believers. In the book of needs there is a large group of the changes associated with the introduction of new ideas of the ecclesiastical-hierarchical hierarchy. First of all, the raising of status of the bishop in relation to the priest, but there are also raising of status of the priest in relation to the parishioner. The most demonstrative in this respect, the Repentance rite, which, as before the reform not only the repentance of a sinner, but also an act of humility and repentance of the priest, receives a new vision: the sacrament is performed by not just a man, but by the bearer of the grace of priesthood. In the same context should be considered and included in the texts of the expansion and increase in the number of prayer requests of the Patriarch and the Tsar. In general, the text changes to the building and structuring of the ecclesiastical-hierarchical hierarchy, in the liturgical texts of the significantly more than the changes in the understanding of the Royal power. Therefore, the understanding of the Imperial power as a «Holy» is located in the overall context of the attempts at structuring of the ecclesiastical-hierarchical hierarchy, which have to be taken in the process of correction. It is clear, therefore, that, since the Kingdom of heaven is above the earth, so far, by Patriarch Nikon, and the «priesthood is more important than the Kingdom.» However, the sharp change in the understanding of the priesthood, of the Patriarchate, the tsarist authorities caused misunderstanding: the Tsar's government took this as a manifestation of political ambitions, in General, the believers do not understand the meaning and direction of the reform in terms of the structuring of the spiritual hierarchy. Thus, the views of Patriarch Nikon lost the support of both public and folk, which contributed to a sharp fall in the ecclesiastical authority and, in the future, the subordination of the Church to the state.

Key words: Orthodoxy, the liturgical reforms of Patriarch Nikon, the Church-state relations, the liturgical texts, the Breviary.

P. 172. Diyanov K.S. «LITERARY COMMUNITY» IN RUSSIA IN THE SECOND HALF OF XVII CENTURY. – GREKOFILS AND LATINs. The article deals with one aspect of the Greek from western influence in Russia in the second half of the XVII century. – «literary community» of Grekofils and Latinas. The author refers to the cultural and «professional» installations, which were rallying point for representatives of the «writer's workshop», determined the similarity of the principles underlying their literary and educational activities.

Key words: Latinas, Grekofils, writer’s community, Baroque Culture.

P. 175. Polovnikova M.Iu. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY OF MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS IN VIATKA PROVINCE IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY – TO BEGINNING XX CENTURY. In the second half of the XIX century in the Russian Empire the policy on strengthening of positions of the Russian Orthodox Church was actively carried out. In this regard the direction in policy
ABSRACTS

P. 179. Merkulov S. A. Vasily Vasylevich Sapozhnikov Activity as Director of the Institute for the Study of Siberia. The article deals with the period of the Tomsk State University professor Vasily Sapozhnikov Organization Research Institute of Siberia and his work as director. During the existence of this institution (1919-1920), V. Shoemakers applied a lot of effort to the maximum extent to reveal the activities of this institution, which contemporaries called the Siberian Academy of Sciences. The time was not easy, the Civil War left its mark on the entire organization and operation of the Institute research Siberia, which in full and did not work. And yet, it was not done enough. The results of the institute are reflected in the "Proceedings of the Congress on the organization of the Institute of Research of Siberia" (Tomsk, 1919) and 6 volumes (issues), "Bulletin of the Institute study of Siberia" (1920), as well as the work of the sections, as reflected in the cases stored in the State Archives of the Tomsk region. VV Shoemakers initiated publication "Table Calendar 1919" (Tomsk, 1919). The role and contribution of VV Sapozhnikov in the organization and activities of the Institute for the Study of Siberia are not assessable.

Key words: Sapozhnikov Vasily, Research Institute of Siberia.

P. 183. Khaminov D. V. POLICY OF THE SOVIET STATE ON DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL SCIENCE AND EDUCATION IN NATIONAL-TERRITORIAL FORMATIONS OF SIBERIA IN 1930TH – 1960TH. In article the questions connected with a policy and the basic actions of the Soviet state, directed on development of historical formation and the science organisation in national-territorial formations of Siberia during the initial period of their formation (1930th - 1960th) are considered. The urgency of a theme of research speaks that the questions connected with a policy in relation to national-territorial formations always took a special place in the Soviet state. Before the government there was a problem of deep integration of the population of national subjects of Soviet Union, through a complex of various actions, in uniform social and economic and cultural space of the country. Including, it was carried out and through development of historical formation (preparation of national shots of historians on places) and sciences (the organisation of historical researches and studying of the past of these regions). It allowed the Soviet government to integrate the population of national subjects into a uniform cultural-historical formation. As the state building in the USSR demanded involving of national suburbs in uniform cultural-historical space of the country it could be reached through historical science and education as they always were the important component of the political and ideological processes occurring in the Soviet society. The history made that sphere of the state ideology which formed the person of the Soviet expert (intellectual). Subsequently, according to the authorities, he should become a state support in the region through carrying out of an ideological policy in the course of the professional work (teaching, scientific, public etc.). Creation throughout 1930th – 1950th of the higher historical formation of a network in pedagogical high schools and universities of national-territorial formations of Siberia and scientific research institutes of language, the literature and history (SRILLH) became realisation of the problems put by the Soviet state. As a result, at an initial stage of formation and development of historical science and education in national subjects of Siberia (in 1930th – 1960th) High schools and SRILLH have successfully consulted with all problems put before them. During the subsequent Soviet and Post-Soviet existence, these institutes and high schools became not only the centres of a scientific, educational and cultural life in the national republics and areas, but have rendered the big practical help to power state structures in the decision of many questions of national-cultural building, have continued to carry out the function on preparation of national shots of historians and the organisation of historical researches in the regions.

Key words: Siberia, the national subject, historical formation, historical science.

P. 187. Tegrova D. A. TOWN ERYDAY LIFE: PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SPACE FOR LEISURE ACTIVITY (1964–1985). Leisure is an important component of existence of the person: formation and personality development in many respects depends on its fullness. Studying of leisure activity allows to reveal a circle of problems which should solve the state and society for achievement of a certain stability. Therefore research leisure the practician is represented significant, and his results can be considered at elaboration of the correct social policy.

In 1964–1985 the urban environment of Tyumen as space for leisure activity underwent certain changes. The network of cultural and leisure institutions increased, work on improvement of their material resources, conditions for pastime of tyumenets was conducted. At the
same time there were problems with development as leisure environment as a whole, so its separate branches, for example, film service, a club network. Throughout the studied period contrast in development of the leisure environment in the city center and on its suburbs was characteristic feature.

Real conditions for leisure activity led to folding of various options of free pastime of inhabitants of Tyumen. The part was declined to deviations, others aspired to adapt to environment or even to transform it, trying to organize worthy conditions for rest and creative development. During research we revealed disproportion increase between inquiries of citizens in carrying out leisure and their satisfaction through public the organized forms of leisure, which remained traditional and leaned on the material conditions inadequate to increased cultural and educational level of the population.

Key words: town everyday life (town routine), urban environment, leisure activity.

P. 190. Bersenev M.V. CONCEPT OF MENTAL HEALTH IN THE PICTURE OF SOVIET MODERNIZATION. The article is an attempt to apply concept of mental health, which is popular in the West in the social work to the study of the social history of Russia in the XX century. On the example of an interview conducted by the author with one of the working section of the Kuzbass, best workers, it is shown how you can get a complete picture of the social conditions of life of a person in three dimensions - the severity of the situation, valuation and temporal context.

Key words: modernization, mental health.

SECTION VI. RUSSIA IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

P. 194. Lisenko J.A. RELIGIOUS POLICY AS PART OF EMPIRE POLITICS IN TURKESTAN (SECOND HALF XIX – BEGINNING XX CENTURIES). In the middle of the XIX century the connection of territory of South Kazakhstan and Central Asia to Russia was completed. This process has caused the need to develop and implement a new strategy of the national policy, the main content of which was integration of the created Turkestan general-governorship into imperial space. During the implementation of integrated aspirations of imperial power a significant role was played by religious politics. In a significant influence of the Islamic factor in the socio-political life of the population of the region, the main content of this policy was the abandonment of active interference to their spiritual life, loyalty and tolerance in matters of faith, some financial support for a phased veiled dismantling of an Islamic institutions and structures.

Against the background of the overall development of missionary work in the empire of the Russian Orthodox Church among inorodtsy, its role and place in the religious policy of Russia in Turkestan took specific forms and methods of work. In the second half of XIX century local authorities felt insecure opening the Orthodox mission in the region, hindered the process. Therefore, set up in the 70-th XIX century Semirechensk of Turkestan province Sarkansaya (Semirechye) Orthodox mission to spread its activities overseas Chinese from Xinjiang, and does not aim to appeal to the local Muslim population of Orthodox territory.

Forcing events to create anti-Islamic mission, local authorities have started after the events of the first Russian revolution, which was associated with the integration process among the Muslims of the empire and the growing influence of Islam on their socio-political development. However, established in 1912 Turkestan mission, was forced to conduct covert propaganda of Christianity, and had no noticeable effect on the religious life of the region.

In general, the religious policy of the Russian Empire in Turkestan were characterized by forethought and deliberation. This fact allows us to consider this policy as a powerful factor in securing the positions of state power in the region.

Key words: Russia, empire, Turkestan, mission, religious.

P. 199. Anisimova I.V. POSITION RUSSIAN CENTRAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF REGULATING MIGRATION OF KAZAKHS IN SOUTH SIBERIA. In the middle of the XVIII century as a result of a complex of factors within and foreign policy issues began an active migratory movement among Kazakhs in the territory of the Russian Empire. Central, and, above all, the Siberian authorities are faced with an acute problem - the problem of regulating migration of Kazakhs and the Russian lands. Especially sharply this question was in the Altai Mountain Office, which has taken a tough stance to prevent the Kazakhs in the district. The central Russian government, by contrast, was interested in attracting the Kazakhs, contributed to their relocation. The discrepancy in the positions of Russian central government and local administrations worsened in the first half of XIX century. Resolute Mining claims administration departments have led to a number of regulations that restrict the presence of the Kazakhs at the lands of the district: Decrees 1809, 1821, however, actual migratory movement of the Kazakhs increased while the measures taken were not consistent. An important role in the process of regulation of the Kazakhs in the Siberian lands occupied in 1822 the charter of “On the control of the Siberian inorodtsy”. Directly related to the mining district were developed in the statute, “On the control of the Siberian inorodtsy” rule for the Kazakhs of internal and external constituencies. The introduction of this Decree was generally negative assessment of the mining district administration. Throughout the 30th and 40th XIX century administration of the Altai mining district has repeatedly appealed to the superior central and regional Russian authorities to take stronger action to evict the Kazakhs outside the district. Its position the board argued the presence of ethnic security threats, increased inter-ethnic conflicts, caused primarily inflicted damage to farms. Siberian authorities maintained a moderate position in this matter. Not wanting to interfere with the Cabinet, the Siberian administration, which was not profitable for the eviction of the Kazakhs of the Altai mining district boundaries, as this would lead to an aggravation of relations in East Kazakhstan, virtually ignored his requests and instructions. The central government has sought to consolidate the status quo. Thus, until the middle of the XIX century authorities at various levels have not been able to develop a common position in relation to the migration of Kazakhs in Altai mining district boundaries.

Key words: South Siberia, migration, Kazakhs.

P. 203. Borodin D.Y. WEST-SIBERIAN UPRISING 1921 IN THE POST-SOVIET RUSSIAN STUDIES. This article seeks to analyze English language historiography of the West-Siberian uprising (1921). Having acknowledged that the uprising was the largest rural mass movement of the Russian Civil War (1917 – 1922), western historians lack first hand experience of extensive primary sources related to its history, which makes them depend on evidence from works of Russian émigré publicists and Soviet historians for conceptualizing the West-Siberian events. As a result the uprising is now regarded in all general works on the Civil War era as akin to other movements of the period, e.g., Antonov uprising in Tambov province and Makno guerilla in Ukraine. Generally speaking, all explanatory frameworks developed by western scholars who work in the field of Russian Studies still betray a confrontation between the so-called “totalitarianism school” and “revisionist historiography”, on the one hand, and low awareness of the recent research and findings of their Russian colleagues in the field of
the early Soviet history. Such authorities of the field as R. Pipes or N. Werth keep fighting their old battles against the revisionists, choosing only works of anti-communist Russian speaking historians (M.S. Frenkin being the most telling example); social historians (O. Figes) try to fit all regional movements in yet another scheme which seems to for one region. Due to the unprecedented increase in the number of contacts among Russian and western historians some of these theoretical models were imported to Russian historiography. However, instead of trans-national scholarly discourse much hoped for in the early 1990s there emerged a system of labor division once again segregating Russian historians from western scholars: while the former collect facts on the uprising scattered in more than dozen archives, the latter prefer to theorize using evidence from “still unsurpassed” works of historians who lived on either side of the iron curtain. This division of labor resulted in English language works, which contain very few facts and too many factual errors but are full of grand theories; at the same time Russian scholars often tend to tumble facts without risking independent generalizing. What both historiographies seem now to agree on is the Russian Civil War as a suitable analytical frame for the rural mass movements. Meanwhile it seems logical to conclude that to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of a single episode of the Russian Civil War (such as West-Siberian uprising 1921) we need a different level of professional dialogue with foreign colleagues.

Key words: West-Siberian Uprising 1921, English language historiography.

P. 208. Kazmin A.N. ACADEMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN TOMSK UNIVERSITY AND KAZAKSTAN (LATE 19TH CENTURY – 1945). The article focuses on the academic cooperation between Tomsk University and Kazakhstan as well as on the contribution of Tomsk scholars to the research on Kazakhstan. It was the University’s mission of honor to educate medical doctors and lawyers who were so necessary to explore the nature and resources, the history, economy and culture of the vast Siberian region. Tomsk University played a significant role in educating the national cadre for Kazakhstan.

Key words: Tomsk University, Kazakhstan, science, education, contribution, role.

P. 212. Leanova A.A. AMBASSADORIAL "FORAGE" AS A COMPONENT OF A DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGE OF GIFTS IN THE MOSCOW STATE IN THE XVI-XVII CENTURIES. In XVI – XVII centuries in a number of the countries of the Europe and Asia operated special norms of a content of foreign embassies. As one of them practice of granting by the visitor to diplomats due to the state of stay of the foodstuffs which in the Moscow state an empire referred to as ambassadorial "forage" acted. The college of ambassadorial "forage" in the Moscow state had a number of the features distinguished it from similar expert, occurred in other countries. So, the overseas ambassador was put on full content due to imperial treasury during all stay in Russia. The food allowance of diplomats intentionally joined a greater fraction of alcoholic drinks that contacted Russian traditions about hospitality and intention to find out at foreigners the secret information.

As sources of the given phenomenon in the Moscow state components closely interconnected among themselves, namely system of regionalism and feedings Moscow service class acted; main for Russia XVI – XVII centuries concept «honor» of the sovereign; ancient magic concepts about communication of the world of people with the world of things, partly transferred to Russian ambassadorial custom. Each element and their set reflected aspiration of Moscow to take durable positions in the international political arena and to enter into number of powerful and authoritative powers.

The system of regionalism has laid down in a basis of specific ranging the states and sovereigns which could and could not be considered to the Moscow tsars "more exactly". In the Middle Ages the state was personified in sovereign; therefore the diplomatic relations of the Moscow Russia were under construction on a principle maintenance of «honor» of the sovereigns, and ambassadorial "forage" acted as one of ways of its protection as showed generosity and power of the Moscow tsars. Also sources of "forage" go back to an antiquity when was considered, that any thing by all means bore in itself a part of force of the owner and did dependent the person to whom it gave. In this context, receiving from tsar-autocrat "forage", the foreigner symbolically turned to its citizen, temporarily becoming dependent on it, instead of from own monarch.

The institute of "forage" was not simply the certificate of generosity of Russian governors, but an element diplomatic exchange of gifts, connected with daily practice. Receiving "forage" ambassadors thanked employees of the Ambassadorial order various gifts, and Russian citizens handed over these gifts in imperial treasury and from it bore retaliation gifts on behalf of tsar. This act occurred, apparently, in many respects because of mystical concepts to not be in debt, not run into dependence on strangers and to not leave from under sacral authority of Russian sovereign. Thus in diplomacy of the Moscow kingdom there was an original circulation of gifts and retaliation gifts.

Key words: Moscow state, "forage", the ambassador, regionalism, "feeding", «honor» of sovereigns.

P. 216. Solodkin R.La. JEROME HORSEY’S CELEBRATED MEMOIRS ON RUSSIA IN DOMESTIC HISTORIOGRAPHY ON THE END OF XX CENTURY. (FOR EXAMPLE RESEARCH BY V.A. KOLOBKOV). Following the research by S.M. Seredinin, A.A. Sevastyanova, R.G. Skeysimikov, V.A. Kolobkov conducted a study into the origins of Jerome Horsey’s celebrated memoirs on Russia. He made an attempt to ascertain the plausibility of this unique source on Russian history. In his view, “The coronation of Theodore Ioannovich, emperor of Russia” and “Observations in seventee yeares travels and travel in Russia” as accounts of the English embassies to Russia, which Horsey, a diplomat and a merchant, headed, possess integrity and were composed simultaneously, with “Observations” being composed soon after 1603, while the much lengthier “Travels” had been worked on until the early 1620s. On collating Horsey’s works, V.A. Kolobkov discovered later insertions of the largely unreliable evidence which isn’t specific to the earlier layers of the “Travels” dating to 1587. The “Travels” were dedicated to England’s Secretary of State, Francis Walsingham. This fact, alongside the details of Horsey’s life in Muscovy and England, enabled V.A. Kolobkov to date this work to 1587. This earlier layer became the basis for “The coronation”, published in 1589. Identifying the correlation between Horsey’s three works on Muscovy, V.A. Kolobkov tried to establish the author’s goals and the genre characteristics of his memoirs. Considering the chronology of these pieces of writing, the historian suggested proceeding from complex data, but not from a single piece of evidence as did A.A. Sevastyanova. V.A. Kolobkov emphasized the uniqueness of some of Horsey’s evidence on the struggle for power in Russia under Ivan the Terrible and Boris Godunov. He undertook a many-sided analysis of a major piece of evidence, namely, the one conveying the circumstances of the first Muscovite tsar’s sudden death. This piece of evidence, in stark contrast to the previous one, is explicitly hostile toward Ivan IV. Disagreeing with A.A. Sevastyanova, whose translation of the respective episode in the “Travels” spurred V.A. Koretsky and a number of other scholars to assume that the tsar was murdered through conspiracies to prevent him marrying a noble Englishwoman, V.A. Kolobkov convincingly concluded that Ivan IV’s death, depicted by Horsey as a likely witness, was natural, albeit sudden. The English author seems to have eye-witnessed a set of other phenomena in Muscovite political life to reflect them in his memoirs along with the diplomatic etiquette in Russia in the late 16th century.

Key words: Jerome Horsey, V.A. Kolobkov, historiography.

P. 219. Chernov O.A. N.V. CHARYKOV ABOUT INFLUENCE OF THE ISLAM ON PROGRESS OF CENTRAL ASIA IN SECOND HALF XIX CENTURIES. In article sights of the Russian diplomat and historian N. V. Charykov at various aspects of an Islamic ques-
tion in Bukhara, Merv and Turkestan in connection with the state interests of Russia are investigated. N. V. Charykov’s ideas on a problem of struggle of Russia with the Great Britain for areas of influence in Central Asia and use of the Islamic factor by the Great Britain in the given question, and as influence of progress of railways in Central Asia on integration of the local Muslim population with the world Islamic centers are considered.

Key words: N.V. Charykov, islam, Merv, Bukhara, Turkestan.

SECTION VII. THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF 1812: PEOPLE AND THE AUTHORITIES AT THE TIME OF TRIAL AND GLORY

P. 222. Borisova A.V. FORMATION OF THE IMAGE OF THE ENEMY IN THE RUSSIAN PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE PERIOD OF THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF 1812. The rise of Patriotic movement in Russia in the period of the Patriotic war of 1812, was summoned and sent aware measures of the government. The most important element of the ideological work was the formation of the image of the enemy in the public consciousness. The image of the enemy — this view, the situation in the Russian society of Napoleon's army and the Emperor as posing a threat to Orthodox values and the way of life of the Russian Empire. Force shaping the image, was the state. In addition to the negative image of the enemy it has formed the belief in the just character of the war, the belief in the ability to defeat the enemy. Of major importance have been Manifestos and orders in the armies of the Emperor Alexander I, the treatment of the Synod and Church sermons. Their contribution to the common cause made and the periodic press, which published the news of the army, and also refuted by the harmful things. A special phenomenon of the social and literary life of the country in this period was the release of Posters Rostopchin. On the content, style, and recipient of the message does not have analogues in the Russian history. Rostopchin as an experienced writer used a variety of techniques for creation of images that is understandable to ordinary people. The need to maintain order in the ancient capital in the conditions, when the enemy was approaching the city, has created a unique form of communication of the authorities and the people. Skeptical attitude to the posters, the nobility was compensated by the active adoption by the lower strata of the population. The efficiency of ideological influence is determined by society's response. The actions of the population in the period of the Patriotic war of 1812, we can judge the success of the perception of the specified power of the enemy image. In the territories occupied by the French, the inhabitants of creating armed units, and fought with the enemy. Thus, we can state, that the authority acted as the initiator of the preparation and holding of the ideological campaigns on the formation of the image of the enemy in the period of the Patriotic war of 1812. On the whole, in the Russian public consciousness in a fairly short time, was formed and constantly strengthened the image of the enemy, as well as the directions and methods of fight with it.

Key words: the image of the enemy, the public consciousness, Patriotic war of 1812.

P. 226. Bayandin V.I. THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF 1812: COLLECTIVE AWARDS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY. The article deals with collective awards in the Russian army during the war against Napoleon. The author writes about the awards already existing in 1812 and those which appeared later under the Emperors Alexander I and Nicholas I, namely a financial reward, foundation of the Military gallery in the Winter Palace, a shift of distinguished military units towards Grenadiers or the Guards, rewarding with a silver horn, presentation of a memorable standard, return of the lost regimental colours. He also describes decorations on military uniforms and for the first time speaks about the reduction of military service in the Guards.

Key words: Russian army, war of 1812, collective awards.

P. 229. Belgorodskaya L.V. THE CONCEPT «WAR OF 1812» IN FOREIGN ENCYCLOPEDIAS OF 20th- BEGINNING 21st CENTURY. In modern conditions the formation of an open information space of the political and scientific communication in the world is available through the mass consciousness of characters and shapes. Images of the countries, states, nations have become the tools of designing national and civilization identities. The image of Russia in our time are interesting for millions of people, the Russians themselves, foreigners who study the country, people unfamiliar with it. This article is executed within an imagoology, the interdisciplinary direction studying images of the countries, cultures and peoples. The British and American encyclopedias, dictionaries and directories are studied in this paper. Western authors interpret the concept 'War 1812'. The war of 1812 in Russia is often called «Napoleon's invasion into Russia», «Russian episode in Napoleonic wars» and «The patriotic wars». The war of 1812 found reflection in the majority of the western editions and is estimated as a considerable victory of Russian people. A certain attention is given to Russian commanders with the instruction that in military campaigns proved to be originally talented strategists only Napoleon and Wellington. Kutuzov's activity is reflected in pages of foreign editions. He typically relied on quick manoeuvres and sought to avoid unnecessary battles, husbanding his forces to strike at the proper moment. The visual image of war is created by subjects of Russian art which are stored in the American museum Hillwood. It was created in 1973 according to the will of businesswoman M.M. Post. In 1937-1938 she together with the third husband D.I. Davies (at that time he was the ambassador of the USA in the USSR) lived to Moscow. Marjorie Post opened here for itself Russian art and made it a passion and collecting subject on all life. Among symbols of the war - Alexander's I bronze busts, Russian plates with views of Berlin, glasses with medallions by F.P.Tolstoy, a box with a portrait of emperor Alexander I. The portraits of Russian commanders drawn with G. Davé, are printed in the best encyclopedias. Many modern scholars point out that stereotypes often reflect issues of mutual perception of the society to which it belongs by the publication of these problems, he takes part in the described object. In this sense, Russia's image appears as a mirror of the West.

Key words: war 1812 r., British and American encyclopedias, dictionaries and directories. Image of war.

P.232. Boltik M.I. THE CENTENARY OF THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF1812 MARKED IN TOMSK PERIODICALS. The article tells about the centenary of the war with Napoleon celebrated in the most densely populated Asian province of Russia. As a source of information the author uses “Tomsk Province Gazette”, “Tomsk Eparchy Records”, etc. It describes the official arrangements in the principal city and in other parts of the province with officials, clergy, teachers and pupils participating in them.

Key words: centenary of the war of 1812, war of 1812, Tomsk periodicals of the early 20th century.

II. DISCUSSION AND REVIEW
