

ABSTRACTS

I. MATERIALS OF ALL-RUSSIAN SCIENCE-PRACTICE CONFERENCE «RUSSIAN PARLIAMENTARISM: REGIONAL VIEW» TOMSK, 2013. 26–27 APRIL

P. 6. *Zinovyev V.P.* TRADITIONS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AND POPULAR REPRESENTATION IN RUSSIA. The paper focuses on the specifics of Russia's political modernization. The author argues that the specifics should not be exaggerated as its reason lies in the country's "catching-up" trajectory of development. In Russia, a parliamentary democracy is coming into being, with the traditions of self-government and popular representation playing a significant role.

Key words: политическая модернизация, political modernization, popular representation, parliamentarism.

P. 9. *Dianov K. S.* THE PROBLEM OF AUTHORITY IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE POWER AND THE CITIZENS IN RUSSIA IN THE LAST QUARTER OF XVII C. (On the example of Greek-Latin controversy «of transubstantiation of Holy Sacrament»). The article is devoted to the features of ideological and political conflicts associated with the problem of authority in the relations between the authorities and the citizens in the Russian society in the last quarter of the XVII century. On the example of Greek-Latin controversy of transubstantiation the author of the article explores the influence of the positions taken by the leaders of the Latinphiles and Greekphiles (Sylvester Medvedev and patriarch Joachim) on submission to a higher authority, on the course and outcome of the ideological confrontation between the two factions of the court.

Key words: authority, power, religious controversy, Greekphiles, Latinphiles.

P. 13. *Belova T.A.* CONSTITUTIONAL PROJECTS 1730. The article discusses one of the most interesting events of Russian history – the accession to the throne of Peter I – Anna Ivanovna in 1730 in this situation was made supreme unsuccessful attempt to limit autocracy for personal gain. However, this fact could encourage Russian noble public to a lively discussion about the problems of power.

Key words: Supreme Privy Council, rule, nobility, project, autocracy.

P. 16. *Sorokin U.A.* CONSTITUTIONAL SEARCHES IN RUSSIA LAST THIRD XVIII CENTURY. (To the problem). The problems associated with large-scale reform and legislative activities of the Russian monarch Catherine II and Paul I. Review basics of government constitutionalism. Studied the acts undertaken for the development of the "indispensable" of the law by individuals. Set the scope of the problems of terminology and historiographical order.

Key words: Constitution, Age of Enlightenment values, social utopia, legitimate monarchy.

P. 21. *Karnishin V.Y.* PROBLEMS OF DUMA'S ELECTIONS: AUTHORITY AND PROVINCIAL COMMUNITY IN POLITICAL REALITY AT THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY. In the political situation of imperial Russia at the beginning of XX century the elections in State Duma took special place. Firstly, the functions of people representation were perceived differently in different social groups both in the capital and in the province. Secondly, in the political fight people usually voted at random. The elective campaign in I State Duma was a test for local administrators and for Russian people. Both sides experienced in changes which should be estimated later.

Key words: elections, State Duma, 1905, authority, community.

P. 24. *Karnishina N.G.* THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA IN THE SECOND HALF OF XIX CENTURY: THEORETIC AND PRACTICAL ASPECT. In this article the interpretations of the theory of representation in the union state in the works of Russian scientists are considered. In the theoretic aspect scientists put such questions as the correlation of notions "autonomy – self-government", "centralization – decentralization", relations of state authority and local self – government. In the practical aspect in the centre of discussion are the results of realization of theories of local self-government for example the theory of free community and free ploughed field (peasant reform), the economical and state theory (land and state reforms). The initial thesis that the local self – government has social lines but it is connected with state authority is dominative. The scientists and bureaucrats – authors of projects of reforms in the second half of XIX century, who analyzed the theories of representation, spared attention to the investigation of the experience of creation of land establishments. It permitted to apply the theoretic opinions in practice.

Key words: public representation, Russian science of state, reforms.

P. 29. *Shilovskiy M.V.* ORGANIZATION AND CONDUCT OF THE I – IV STATE DUMAS ELECTIONS IN SIBERIA (1906-1913). The paper analyzes specifics of electoral legislation as applied to Asiatic Russia (the Laws of December 11, 1905 and June 3, 1907). The author reveals main stages of the I-IV State Dumas election campaigns in the region, their basic components (formation of election commissions, nomination of candidates, pre-election campaigning, elections, calculation and confirmation of results); analyzes the data on election results in different governorates and districts of Siberia.

Key words: State Duma, election process, elections, campaigning.

P. 35. *Kadikov E.R.* SIBERIAN SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARIES AND THE STATE DUMA (SUMMER – AUTUMN OF 1907): BOYCOTT OR PARTICIPATION? The article deals with the reaction of the Socialist Revolutionary Party and its Siberian organizations to the dissolution of the II State Duma and the publication of a new electoral law of June 3, 1907. Explores the relationship of local Neonarodniks (Russian populists) to the III Duma. Special attention is paid to the differences in the SR underground on the agenda the question of whether to participate in the elections, as well as the arguments of the supporters of the passive boycott. The research was executed on the basis of archival documents, above all sources of personal origin.

Key words: Socialist-Revolutionary Party, the Social Revolutionaries, the Duma, Siberia.

P. 40. *Rodionov Y.P.* SIBERIA IN THE LEGISLATION ON THE ELECTION TO THE STATE DUMA (EARLY 20TH CENTURY). The article studies the evolution of Russian legislation on election to the State Duma in the beginning of the twentieth century. The electoral Regulation of August 6, 1905, which set the rules for the election to the State Duma, was an integral electoral law for 50 provinces and one region. Speaking about the periphery, including Siberia, it may be noted that the first Duma electoral law was a set of documents and bills from the Regulation of August 6, 1905 to the specific Rules of its implementation in a certain province, region, or group of provinces. The famous Decree of Nicholas the Second "On the change of Regulation on the election to the State Duma" and the bills passed together with it ("Regulation on The Election", "Regulation on the implementation", "The Decree of December, 11, 1905") altogether formed the first electoral law, which served as the legal basis for the election to the First and Second State Duma in Siberia and Steppe Region. While for the majority of the European provinces of Russia "The Regulation on Election..." of August 6, 1905 and "The Decree of December 11, 1905" were in combination the second electoral law on the election to the State Duma.

The article reveals key features of the legal framework of the electoral process of the Third and Fourth Duma in various districts of Siberia. The Regulation on the elections to the State Duma of June 3, 1907 should be regarded as an integral legislative act not only for the provinces of European territories of Russia, but also for 2 Siberian regions: Tobolsk and Tomsk provinces. Such regions as Yenisei, Irkutsk province and Zabaykalsk region had very specific legal framework for the election of the Third and Fourth Duma. In those regions some elements of the previous electoral law remained in full force, although they have been changed for the provinces of European territories and West Siberia. Consequently, three electoral laws could be found for the European territories of Russia, while for Siberia they are only two.

Thus, there was no single and universal legal framework for elections to the State Duma with the electoral law of June 3, 1907. Such an approach was chosen by the government intentionally. The further development of Russian electoral legislation for the elections to the State Duma strengthened the government's idea that in any important political matter the Eastern territories of Empire should be regarded as independent objects of central policy.

Key words: Siberia, State Duma, electoral law.

P. 46. *Gribovskiy M.V.* THE PARTICIPATION OF PROFESSORS AND PRIVAT-DOCENTS OF THE UNIVERSITIES IN THE RUSSIAN STATE DUMAS AT THE BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY. The article is devoted to the problem of participation of professors and privat-docents of the Russian universities in the State Dumas of I-IV convocation in 1906–1917. The author estimated the number of the group in the lower house of Russia's first parliament, classified on the basis of party affiliation and fractions on a professional basis. In four convocations State Dumas worked 24 deputies involved professionally with Russian universities. 5 of them were deputies of the two legislatures. The party composition of the university group in the Duma changed from time to time, but retained the championship for the Cadets (16 deputies). 4 "college" deputies were Octobrists, 3 were in the right-wing faction, 1 – in the Polish club. 9 members were lawyers, 5 – historians, 4 – doctors, 2 – economists, 1 – mathematician, 1 – agronomist, 1 – theologian, 1 – philologist. Deputies can be assigned as belonging to universities. 6 deputies were from the University of Moscow, 5 – from the University of Kazan, 4 – from St. Petersburg University, 3 – University of St. Vladimir (Kiev), 2 – from the Novorossiysk University (Odessa) and the University of Kharkov, and 1 - of Tomsk University and the University of Warsaw. In the deputy corps weren't represented only by professors and teachers of Tartu and the youngest of the Saratov University. Activity in the State Duma deputies who came out of the university environment, mainly focused on educational issues, but often they turn to the broader issues. The deputies who came out of the university environment, held mainly centrist positions. Despite their small numbers, they have played a prominent role in the representative body of Russia at the beginning of XX century.

Key words: university, professors, privat-docents, parliamentarism, State Duma.

P. 52. *Suvorova N.G.* PEASANT SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE COLONIZED TERRITORIES OF SIBERIA. The paper presents the specific features of the peasant self-government Siberia, which were formed under the conditions of development of the colonization of the region. Identified the most significant impacts on peasant institutions, and shows the effects of the policy of incorporation of peasant institutions in the structure of local government. The state, overcoming the heterogeneity of the rural population through administrative measures weakened the internal public relations «emigrant of society».

Key words: peasant self-government, colonization, the migration of substances.

P. 59. *Chudakov O.V.* CITY GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL FORCES IN SIBERIA DURING THE DEMOCRATIC STAGE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS (MARCH-OCTOBER 1917). Co-operating of organs of municipal self-government is examined with public forces in Siberia in an interrevolutionary period. The special attention is spared to the mutual relations of municipal thoughts and committees of public safety, military industrial committees, and also place and role of organs of municipal self-government in the period of the Kornilovskogo revolt. Research is based on the archived documents helping more deeper to consider the problem of co-operation of city authority and Siberian public in 1917.

Key words: Organs of municipal self-government, Siberia, First world war, period of social cataclysms, military industrial committees, committees of public safety, social and political processes.

P. 64. *Kokoulin V.G.* TOMSK COUNTY PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY IN 1917: THE EXPERIENCE OF REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARISM. The article is devoted to the history of origin and activities of Tomsk county people's Assembly in 1917, and to the conflict of this Assembly with the County commissioner E.L. Zubashev. The special attention is paid to the place of this authority in the system of local self-government and public administration, as well as its legislative work. The research work is based on the data of archival documents and on the latest achievements of modern historiography. It is concluded that the Tomsk county people's Assembly can be seen as a kind of Parliament.

Key words: The February revolution. Tomsk. The county people's Assembly. The County commissioner of the Provisional Government.

P. 68. *Scherbinin A. I., Scherbinina N. G.* PARLIAMENTARY CULTURE: A COMMUNICATIVE ASPECT. The paper deals with parliamentary communication peculiarities due to Russian political culture originality. The work highlights the necessity of studying this issue since it is considered to be one of the most important spheres of politics. The author forecasts the communicative role of the parliament in the changing institutional concept of Russian politics.

Key words: parliamentary system, political culture, communication.

P. 71. *Yusubov E.S.* EVOLUTION OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF A PARLIAMENT OF A FEDERAL SUBJECT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. The article studies the problems of the theory and practice of regional parliamentarism and popular representation. Legislation and activities of the representatives bodies of the Russian Federation's federal subjects are analyzed. The author underlines the significance of the Constitution of the Russian Federation for the development of the institutions of popular representation – legislative bodies and parliaments of the federal subjects of the Russian Federation. The representative (legislative) power in Russian regions has the exceptional right to make laws and exercise the parliamentary control over the executive power. A regional parliament represents interests of both individual citizens and political institutions. The author makes some suggestions aimed at bringing further improvements into the activities of a parliament of the federal subject of the Russian Federation.

Key words: Constitution of the Russian Federation, legislative bodies, parliament, parliamentarism.

P. 74. *Lukov E.V.* THE INTERACTION OF AN INTER-REGIONAL ASSOCIATION "SIBERIAN ACCORD" WITH THE HOUSES OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1990S. Soviet social system reforms of the end of 1980s – the beginning of 1990s led to its actual ruining. The crisis that touched all the spheres of life in Russia also had a territorial dimension, which manifested itself in the process of disintegration with regionalism (as a part of it) often turning into separatism. At the same time, there were certain powers in the regions eager to preserve the unity of the country, although on "genuine federalism" basis. One of the influential institutions of integration "from below" became inter-regional associations of economical interaction, the first of which to form was "Siberian accord". The associations took an active part in preparation of the documents fundamental for Russian Federation – Federal treaty and a new Constitution where spheres of joint conducting of the subjects of Federation and the center were marked. The latter required some further organizational and legislative work concerning these documents' transformation into specific political mechanisms and institutions. One of them became an accord between the Houses of the Federal Assembly and inter-regional associations signed on 15 July 1994 in Moscow. Thus, in 1990s there was developed a joint work system of the association and the Houses of the Federal Assembly, regarding federal budget preparation and confirmation. This allowed to reconcile both the interests of the center and concerns of the regions. In the process of mutual discussions there were produced certain mechanisms correlating budget policy with the programmes of socio-economical territorial development, as well as a method of transfer, financial distribution among the subjects of Federation. A lot of basic laws were corrected because of recent amendments from associations. The associations became a basis for correlation of different positions not only between the regions, the regions and the center, but also between the Federal powers. At the same time, they were not able to reach a clear power distinction. Initiatives proclaimed by the associations usually were not appreciated by the Parliament of Russia, the reasons for that being both subjective and objective. The Federal center that had partly lost its influence had to interact with regions but tried to cover its actual unwillingness to cooperate and take into consideration the subjects of Federation by means of establishing formal institutions. The members of "Siberian accord", in their turn, stating "Siberian problems" often defended only the interests of "their" regions. Interaction development between the associations and the Houses of the Federal Assembly helped to find the way out of the political crisis of the beginning of 1990s, preserve the unity of the country and found anew the Parliament of Russia as an independent and influential political institution.

Key words: "Siberian accord", parliamentarism, regionalism, Russian regional studies, federalism.

P. 81. *Shirko T.I.* TOMSK REGIONAL COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES OF THE TWENTY FIRST CONVOCATION (1990–1993): PROTOPARLIAMENT OR DEMOCRACY MEETING TRIBUNE? In article organizational bases and activity of Tomsk regional council of People's Deputies of the twenty first convocation in 1990-1993 are investigated. In 1990 in the conditions of political reform which organizationally and ideologically didn't meet requirements of development of society, the Tomsk regional council actually turns into a tribune of periodically operating meeting which wasn't capable to become parliamentary institute and to work according to the principle of division of the authorities. On this background executive power considerably becomes stronger and becomes the main state institute in the region territory.

Key words: Council of Peoples Deputies, Tomsk region, legislature, representative power, regional parliaments.

P. 86. *Shkurikhin I.A.* THE SPECIFIC FORM OF LEGISLATIVE LEGITIMACY FOR CONTROVERSIAL LAWS MADE BY THE RUSSIAN STATE DUMA IN 2012. Legitimacy of legislative decisions generally regard as a function of legitimacy of early embedded procedures. To such a formal approach we counterpart a communicative respect for legitimacy. Processes of legitimation of Duma's decisions in 2012 are analyzed in three context of parliamentary discussion - agenda setting, making amendments and explaining motives of vote. After the frame analysis of each context we reveal a split between powers and opposition, which expose in rejection from the both sides to achieve a compromise decisions during the parliamentary discussion. On our opinion, this situation is dangerous, because of it leads to legitimacy of the Russian State Duma is falling down.

Key words: parliament, communication, legitimacy.

P. 90. *Makogon T.I.* LOCAL DEMOCRACY: THE CONSTELLATION OF THE FORM AND CONTENT. The article provides the analysis of normative documents and management practices in the system of local self-government. Shows the formality of the independence of its bodies, their subordinate place in the separation of powers, the unifying nature of the reform. Shows a certain interpretation of the essence of local self-government, which is not confined to the forms of implementation of the sovereignty of the people, based on an autonomous and independent activity of citizens and their associations, and to the organization of local representative and executive bodies, constructed on the model of the device of state power bodies.

Key words: local democracy, reform of local self-government, the local community, self-government and governance.

P. 94. *Saparova D.M.* YOUTH COUNCIL OF TOMSK IN A CITY'S YOUTH POLICY. The political decision-making in the Tomsk's youth policy is investigating on example of the Youth Council, elected in 2010. The focus is on the participation of this organization in discussions and decision-making power on the youth policy of Tomsk and the Tomsk region. The study is based on documents of the federal, regional and local importance of the youth policy. This helps to identify the advisability of political youth organizations, including the Youth Council of Tomsk (YCT).

Key words: the youth policy, decision-making, the YCT.

P. 97. *Gavrilov I.A.* TOMSK STATE DUMA INTERNET-PROJECTS AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLITICAL COMMUNICATION ON INNOVATION SUBJECTS. Informational internet-projects of Tomsk State Duma is shown as instruments for legal texts finding. Article gives compare result of informational systems different facilities, positive and negative aspects. Conclusion contain recommendation to information system improve.

Key words: innovations, innovation activity, political communication, legal texts.

P. 104. *Yudina A.S.* THE YOUTH PALRIAMENT (TOMSK) AS A STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT PARLIAMENTARIAN. This article studies one of the directions of Tomsk youth parliamentarism. The author analyzes the history of The Youth Parliament, its conceptions and events. The article emphasizes the influence of the subjects and courses delivered by the organization on the level of the parliament culture of pupils. The paper shows how the policy works and all the advantages of teaching junior school children to the basic principles of parliamentarism. Also, the process of realization of educational programs and further perspectives of the development of project activity are given.

Key words: The Youth Parliament, Tomsk, youth parliamentarism.

II. RUSSIAN HISTORY

P. 108. *Matsyuta P.A.* AN EPISODE FROM HISTORY OF ELIZABETHAN RUSSIA'S COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE: «MARIAMSKY'S CASE». The article contains an analysis of history of secret diplomacy by an example of «Matters of Student Mariamsky and His Political Adventures. 1751» published in the 4th volume of Prince Vorontsov's Archive. The document was compiled to as a report to empress Elizabeth of Russia. The source may be divided into three parts. The first part tells about a student named Pavel Mariamsky, who served at extraordinary envoy L. Lanchinsky's staff in Vienna. In 1747 Paul reported that Prussian agents had tried to get keys to cipher keys of Russian diplomatic correspondence. Soon after that he fled from Lanchinsky because of problems with his creditors. The student appeared again in 1751 and reported to the College of foreign affairs about the anti-Russian intentions of French resident Louis Castéra, German count Ulrich Lowendal and prince Rudolf Kantakouzenos. These persons had tried to recruit Mariamsky to their side. Pavel was detained. These affairs are depicted in the second part of the document. The third part which is the biggest one contains Mariamsky's answers to a questionnaire compiled for the student's second interrogation. That interrogation revealed some new details about the French agents' intentions. The most important testimonies concerned Lowendal and Kantakouzenos. As Mariamsky met Lowendal he got to know about the latter's plans to establish certain relations with brothers Razumovsky and to break Hetmanate apart from Russia. Kantakouzenos' intrigues were aimed first of all to damage Austria and to bring benefit to the Porte, Prussia, and France. As Russia was allied to Austria it could also have been threatened. It was evident as the prince encouraged the Turks to promise to Little Russia and to the Cossacks to provide privileges equal to those of Danubian Principalities. Russian government reacted to Mariamsky's case by dispatching two agents to examine the plans of France. As we study «Mariamsky's case» we find an example of how diplomatic counter-intelligence worked i.e. how it gathered primary information about any potential damage to Russian interest. Its structure could be depicted as following: staff of diplomatic missions - College of foreign affairs and the chancellor as its head - the Empress. Consequently though the chancellor A.P. Bestuzhev-Ryumin was a head of counter-intelligence service the empress was invisibly present there. The document is also an example of a spy adventure. That adventure was multileveled as various adventurers from different countries took part in it. The French crown itself plunged into adventures to protect its interests in the zone of «Eastern Barrier» and to increase its influence in Poland and in Porte opposing the interests of Austria and Russia in these territories. To reach its aims French monarchy was ready to use the force of absolutely incomparable people. Both self-reliant and noted prince Kantakouzenos and an unremarkable clerk Mariamsky could serve its interests.

Key words: Prince Vorontsov's Archive, Elizabethan Russia, counter-intelligence, secret diplomacy.

P. 112. *Bayandin V.I.* NAPOLEON AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ROMANOV ON THE EVE OF AND DURING THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF 1812. *The article focuses on the attitudes of members of the House of Romanov to Napoleon on the eve of and at the time of the Patriotic War of 1812. The author argues that for different reasons female members of the ruling dynasty, such as Mariya Fyodorovna, the widow of Pavel I, Elizaveta Alekseevna, the wife of Alexander I, and Ekaterina Pavlovna, the Emperor's sister, were firmly against the rapprochement with Napoleon.*

Key words: Romanovs, Napoleon Bonapart, the Russian – French relations.

P. 118. *Volodkov O.P.* MERCHANT CAPITALISM AND THE SPECIFICS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS IN RUSSIA BY M.N. POKROVSKY. The question of the origin of the Russian revolution was of the most important in works of Mikhail Nikolayevich Pokrovsky, the outstanding Marxist historian. This issue was actualized in a great way in his works at the beginning of the Soviet society formation. In 1923 the historian turned back to it. The structure of his articles was familiar to the brochure «Tsarism and the Revolution» of 1918 and served a preliminary purpose for «The historical sketches of the Russian revolutionary movement of the XIX-XX centuries». Generally, in that period of his work M. N. Pokrovsky focused his attention mostly on the history of the social movement certainly dealing with the merchant capitalism. According to the historian's opinion, along with the commerce took place the process of the primary accumulation of capital that he himself understood as the process of the direct producer expropriation. Serfdom was a result of that accumulation. It was leading not to industrial, but to merchant capitalism. Serfdom appeared as the new type of non-economic compulsion allowing the landowners to climb up to the level of the merchant links that corresponded to its general condition. M. N. Pokrovsky indicated the fact that the epoch of the merchant capitalism was not only dealing with the history of capital. He interpreted it as a period of decomposition of feudal and appearance of capitalist regime. But chronologically the scientist moved it to the turn of the XVI-XVII centuries. The same epoch in England and France, according to the historian, began at the second half of the XIV century, and in Germany it began at the beginning of the XVI century. Both for the Western Europe and for Russia this transition was revolutionary. In Russia it was accompanied by four peasant revolutions of the XVII-XVIII centuries. M. N. Pokrovsky noted as well that in Russia the serfdom regime has finally been formed by the middle of the XVII century and after the Pugachov rebellion it even strengthened, but fell under force of the industrial capitalism in 1861. In this context the scientist, indeed, didn't avoid the term «feudalism». In his opinion, the initial impetus that strained class relations could have been «the disastrously rapid intrusion of capitalism into the country still remaining feudal». The feudalism remained in «Russian countryside» even after 1861. We can see that even terminologically the scientist didn't determinate the basis of the economic system, the social processes in the country in the XVII-XIX centuries only as a merchant capitalism. And this is when nothing could barely «harm» his concept. That means

that the historian without any external influences didn't essentially alienate the merchant capitalism not only from the serfdom, but also from the genesis of capitalism.

Key words: historiography, M.N. Pokrovsky, merchant capitalism, revolutionary movements.

P. 122. *Vorobtsova L.N.* LARGE TRADING COMPANIES IN NOVONIKOLAYEVSK IN LATE XIX - EARLY XX CENTURIES. Subject of this article is trading, it is one of the most important areas of novonikolaevsk bourgeoisie entrepreneurship in late XIX - early XX centuries. In the early years of Novonikolayevsk 108 large trading houses appeared there, wherein most part of the commercial fund of the city was concentrated in agricultural goods trading, mostly in bread trading. Sales market of bread goods wasn't bounded by Novonikolayevsk only, it covered all the Siberia. And the largest companies were trading in Central Russia and even abroad. At the first time trading had a "general-purpose character", but since 1910 more precise specialization forms between owners of trading houses.

Key words: 1893-1914, trading, commercial fund, sales market, trading companies, trading enterprises, merchants, trade turnovers, bread goods trading.

P. 129. *Kationov O.N.* IMPERIAL APPROACH TO THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF PEASANT LAND USE AND SETTLEMENT TERRITORY IN SIBERIA IN THE 80-90'S. XIX C. The article characterizes the contribution of public authorities of the imperial Russian state research farm districts of Tobolsk and Tomsk provinces. Reveals a complex scientific statistical and sociological approach and specific methods for analyzing the climatic conditions of the peasants living in areas of Western Siberia development. There is a high level of training of officials of the Ministry of State Property, their analytical skills, broad vision and deep insight into the phenomena being studied.

Key words: settlement territory, land use, land surveying history, climatic conditions and topography, land surveying plans and maps, government officials, academics, the peasantry.

P. 138. *Zima T.Yu.* CONTRIBUTION OF TOMSK PROFESSORSHIP TO THE DEVELOPMENT MUSICAL CULTURE CITY IN THE LATE XIX – EARLY XX CENTURIES. In this article is estimating the contribution of the first Siberian professors of Tomsk's shigher education institutions in the late XIX - early XX century, which came to serve in the Tomsk University of Technology and Teacher's Institute, is actively involved in local public life, in particular to the Tomsk branch of the Imperial Russian Musical Society (TB IRMS), and thereby contributed to the formation of social and cultural environment of the city and the existence of new forms of music in the region. With the opening of the University of Tomsk patriarchal automatically fell into the category of perspective in the development and attractive cities to live, and over time more and rose to the definition of "Siberian Athens". Originally a faculty body of the University was a highly cultured and educated people who are in Siberia from the European part of the Empire. Here they enthusiastically included in the provincial intellectual and artistic society, bringing real benefits to a particular field. Significant was the contribution of the Tomsk professors in the musical life of the city, where for 10 years there Branch of the Imperial Russian Musical Society (TO IRMS). Tomsk professors to be involved in the activities laid TO IRMO Kulturtraeger tradition in the region, acting in concert as performers participating in the organizational affairs of the Department, giving courses of lectures on the history of music, etc. In the houses of Tomsk professors impromptu concerts, which were performed on new items Russian and European classical music. This form of music on the existence of the XIX-XX centuries was very common in many Russian provinces in each region had its own peculiarities. The University Tomsk she had "the face of a professor." Professors and their wives often participated in concerts TO IRMO. The most active and well-known of them - Ya Zaleskaya, O. Sobolevskaya, O. Zubasheva, Aleksandrova-Levenson. She and her husband appeared in many published articles about music. Professor-pharmacologist N. A. Alexandrov lectured on the theory and history of music at the university and public lectures to different audiences of the city and the region. Also N.A. Alexandrov created first Siberian Choral Singers Society (founded in the season 1908/09) and the People's conservatory, which opened in 1917 (it was the first and last of its director). Professor I. Michaelovskiy led encyclopedic course (from 1913 to 1919.) In Tomsk School of Music, which in 2012 celebrated its 100th anniversary. Thanks to the work of the Tomsk professors formed not only the musical infrastructure of Tomsk, but also socio-cultural environment of Western Siberian province as a whole.

Key words: first Siberian University, Tomsk Technological Institute and the Teacher's Institute, professors and teachers, amateur musicians, Tomsk Branch of the Imperial Russian Musical Society.

P. 145. *Gribovskiy M.V., Fominykh S.F., Nekrylov S.A.* THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC BUREAU AND LIBRARY COMMITTEE OF SIBERIA RESEARCH INSTITUTE (1919–1920). Keywords: science; Siberia; Siberia research institute; bibliographic bureau; library committee. The article is devoted to the bibliographic bureau and library committee of Siberia research institute in 1919–1920. In the paper there is analyzed the staff of bureau and committee, their structure, the estimate of these divisions, there is showed the activities of bureau of compiling Siberian bibliographies, Siberian figures dictionary. Paper considers the formation of the library, the methods of its acquisition, the circle of grantors, described the working conditions of employees of bibliographic bureau and library committee of Siberia research institute. The task of bibliographic bureau was to work on the general bibliography of Siberia. In the bibliographical bureau entered M.K. Azadovsky, P.G. Liubomirov, A.I. Milutin, M.G. Kurllov, E.V. Diehl, etc. M.K. Azadovsky was appointed the head of the bureau. Bureau was composed of the departments «Literature and literary criticism», «Review and bibliographical notes», «Review of current literature», «Review of Foreign Literature», etc. The large projects implemented by bureau can be called bibliographic pointers «Siberia in the Russian journalism 1901–1917», «Siberia in the Russian historical journals and periodicals of 1901-1917» and dictionary of Siberian figures. In compiling the bibliography office employees viewed about 100 journal titles (both general and specific scientific and monthlies) and more than 150 titles of scientific and periodical press. It has been viewed nearly 10,000 numbers of various editions and publications. Number of composed bibliographic cards reached 23,000. At the institute as an independent structural unit there was formed a library. The library is enriched both by donations and through buying of books. The largest acquisition was the purchase of G.N. Potanin library. The library fund grew rapidly. On October 15, 1920 in the fund there were listed more than 3000 titles of books and periodicals, and more than 8,000 copies of books, pamphlets, magazines, etc. After the restoration of Soviet power in Siberia because of the problems with financing the activities of the Institute has been discontinued. Thus, at the Institute for Siberian Research during the Civil War, there was made the first a large-scale attempt in the region to establish the work to information support of researches and building a large thematic library. Despite the short duration of the institute, Bureau of bibliographic and library staff managed to do a great job that will be continued in the next decade at the Tomsk University.

Key words: science; Siberia; Siberia research institute; bibliographic bureau; library committee.

P. 152. *Muratova E.A., Shakirova Z.S.* ACTIVITY OF THE TYUMEN SOCIETY OF LOCAL REGION STUDYING IN THE 1920S

In the 1920th the role of public organizations studying and promoting the native land increased in Russia. The article is devoted to the study of the Tyumen Society of Local Region Studying (TSLRS) during this period. Goals and objectives as well as the structure and membership of the Society were based on the analysis of available published material and documents from the state archives and libraries. Besides, the authors considered the main stages of the Society formation in the 1920s and the names of regional ethnographers who founded the Tyumen Society of Local Region Studying.

The article studies the research activities of the Society and its interaction with the scientific and local history organizations of Russia. The article is focused on TSLRS activities in the 1920s. First of all, it is publishing activities of Society members. Reports and articles of the members can be found in the first and only issue of "Notes of the Tyumen Society of Local Region Studying". The topics covered by the authors are still relevant and important for studying history, culture, the nature of the Tyumen region. The article also presents the data on exhibition and exploration work of the Society members. Regional specialists often organized field trips to settlements of the Tyumen district to study local population's life. The numerous documents found in funds of Slovcovsky Museum complex testify to this fact. Scientists actively studied the region nature, reservoirs, flora, fauna, and phenology. The complex study of economy of the native land included research of economic preconditions, productions in the field of agriculture, handicraft, hunting crafts, the factory industry, and also collecting and systematizing knowledge of transport, communication, and trade in the region. Special attention is paid to those members of the Society who were persecuted during the period of «the Great Purge». In conclusion, the article considers the significance of TSLRS activities at that time and its role in identifying, collecting and processing of data on the Tyumen region. The research of TSLRS activities and lives of its members is not completed; the collected facts are a good incentive for further research using materials of other museums and archives.

Key words: local history, Tyumen, Society of Local Region Studying.

P. 156. *Voronin D. V.* DISPUTE RESOLUTION ON THE SUPPLY OF COAL IN 1970-1980-s (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE KEMEROVO STATE ARBITRAGE).

This paper handles an activity of Kemerovo State arbitration court which worked under settlement of a dispute about coal delivery in 1970 – 1980. Local arbitral authority objectively revealed shortcomings of economic management, which had not any proxy in making decisions in economic sphere. The key industry of Kuzbass was coal industry, so the considerable part of disputes in arbitration court contained coal delivery. There were more than thousand recipients' actions a year about coal misleading. The reasons for such situation in arbitral's judgment were loading of coal without weighting and mala fide public individual. At last at the end of 1970 – 1980 shorts of coal delivery run up to 20 – 40% of shipped weight and disputes of such questions contains nearly a half of similar dispute on underdelivery. Arbitral awards gave positive but temporal effect. Coal-mining enterprises delivered bills to consumers to pay nearly 30 thousand tons of coal which consumers had not received. Given explanations concerning coal shortage modified from "blowing" to stealing. These tones of coal were used for "auxiliaries" or simply disappeared. The task solution of safe coal delivery was not solved in that economic system. Our research revealed that the number of actions depended on seasons. On the example of coal industry arbitrage practice in 1970-1980 years, showed that plan-based economy was characterized by producer dictation and his factual irresponsibility, imperfection technology of energy resource shipment, "shadow" activity. Generalized analytic information of arbitration court was given to public prosecutor's office, leading party bodies and ministry but these departments had not undertook any real actions to normalize the situation. The taken actions gave only temporary result.

Key words: plan-based economy, State arbitration court, producer dictation, "shadow" activity, arbitrage practice.

III. WORLD HISTORY

P. 159. *Konkov D.S.* SOCIO-POLITICAL PRIORITIES OF THE VISIGOTHS IN 471-475 AD AS A RESULT OF INTEGRATION IN

SYSTEM PROCESSES OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. The article is devoted to the period of 471-475 AD in the history of the Roman Empire. At this time, the empire was experiencing major structural difficulties associated with factionalism, both at the center and in the provinces. Despite the belief of some researchers that the barbarian kingdoms as independent and self-sufficient units had already been formed in this period in the territories controlled by barbaric contingent, it considers that it is not. It is a mistake to see the actions of the barbarians as a systematic, thoughtful and reflect struggle for independence from the empire or against the empire at all. Not because such intentions in the interaction between the barbarians and the Empire were absent, but because it simplifies, exaggerates, makes an inadequate understanding of the multi-level system of coordinates in the space of late antiquity. The period of 471-475 AD marked by political struggle, frequent change of emperors, the factionalism in the Western Empire, has not by changing the imperial priorities and guidelines of the Visigoths. Furthermore, in the given period, these priorities appeared stronger than before. Charges of the Visigoth's chief Eurich in an ambitious quest for power first by Sidonius Appollinaris, then by Jordanes are the result of struggle of opposition parties at the time of writing the sources and cannot explain the action or inaction of the Visigoths at this time correctly. Expectant, cautious strategy of Eurich didn't give a reason to talk about his pointless aggression in relation to the Roman people. Actions of the Visigoths at that time were made at the request of and in support of local Aquitaine and Iberian officials who used the Visigoth power for their own interests. The resulting redistribution within the financial, social and ideological hierarchies of provinces of the empire was not associated with the rise of the barbarians and their monopolization of the status of the elite, but with the transition of local power from one Roman aristocratic clans to others. The fact that Eurich used the factions fighting to strengthen his own position as a leading military commander in the region, said about his skillful orientation in the social and political landscape of the empire, which means significant integration in the state and social system. The conscious creation, maintenance and use to their advantage of niche functionality of the Visigoths in the imperial system are possible only through the understanding of the system in its integrity. The systemic vision of imperial processes by Eurich was manifested in his attention to the events in Italy. He and his companions were in need of Roman imperial sanction, so retained integrity of the Roman state as a priority.

Key words: Visigoths, barbarians, late Roman Empire, Eurich, social adaptation, ethnic adaptation, traditional society, ethnic conflict, interethnic cooperation strategy, the integration of non-state companies in the state.

P. 165. *Godlevskaya V.Yu.* THE FORMATION OF THE STATE OF AUTONOMIES IN SPAIN IN THE CONDITIONS OF ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRACY. (1975-1996). Annotation. The democratization of Spain, which began after the death of the founder of the authoritarian regime F. Franco in November 1975, put on the agenda of the final solution of the problem of national-territorial organization of the state. The first democratic government of Adolfo Suarez immediately recognized the right of national

minorities to autonomy. The new Constitution adopted by referendum in December 1978, introduced the term «nationality», and thus adopted the multinational character of the Kingdom of Spain. The Constitution established a system of distribution of powers between the state and the Autonomous Commonwealth and further elaborated on the content of the two types of autonomies: territorial (regional) and local (administrative). In turn, the territorial (regional) autonomy has two levels dictated by 143 and article 151 of the Constitution. The content of the article is actually (although not explicitly allow and type of autonomy. The Spanish Constitution has recorded two ways to get the Autonomous statuses: «fast» (Art. 151) and «slow» (art. 143). The accelerated way could make use of the regions, where the population has voted for autonomy while still a Republic of the 30s and even then gained it. The process of solving national-regional issue at the institutional level has gone through three main stages: 1) 1975-1978. - creation of «предавтономного» mode in Catalonia and the Basque Country; 2) 1978-1981. - «Golden age» of regional autonomy, the establishment of three Autonomous regions of Catalonia, the Basque Country and Galicia with the Autonomous parliaments and governments; 3) 1981-1983 biennium. - the government of the Spanish socialist workers party completed the approval of the statutes of all 17 regional communities. An important event, which promoted the development of the state of autonomies in the eighties was, undoubtedly, participation in 1986. Spain into the European Union. The creation of Autonomous communities contributed to reduce the gap between rich and poor areas. Autonomy have demonstrated their ability to solve complex social problems. Autonomization gave impetus to the development of national languages and cultures. In the course of autonomy have been saved, the territorial integrity and a unified economic space and a common legal field. However remained unresolved regional asymmetry, as well as the absence of the mechanism of participation of the Autonomous communities in the conduct of public policy.

Key words: Spain, democratization, decentralization, regionalism, nationalism, autonomy.

IV. ARCHEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

P. 173. *Kimeeva T.I.* CULTUROLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE: ON ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUMS' COLLECTIONS MATERIAL (SHOR BEADS ORNAMENTS). The article deals with museum collections analysis from the point of view of modern culturology involving their complex study. Culturological approach includes determining the role of traditional culture elements in the modern society, analysis of museum collections, finding possibilities of their functioning nowadays. The analysis is made on the materials of four Russian museums' collections, which possess Shor women's beads ornaments. Such materials haven't been an object of a special study till present days besides their description as objects of historical and cultural heritage in three ethnographic catalogues: Catalogue of the Museum of Archaeology and ethnography of Tomsk State University (1979), Catalogue of Omsk State Associate Historical and Literary Museum (1990) and Catalogue of Shor Ethnographic collections in Russian Museums (1998). Objects from museums and photography collections can serve as examples for recreating the authentic forms of the traditional culture objects. The research was based on classification of Shor women's beads ornaments from different museums of Russia acquired from 1900 to 1930-s in Gornaya Shoria region. It was found that later collections don't contain such objects. They are disappearing from popular culture pushed out by bought objects. Their manufacturing technology is vanishing. This is a reason why their study started during the cataloguing of museum collections should be continued on local level. The main method used in catalogues was descriptive. In accordance with the necessities of the times we need to combine the method of museum objects visualisation, i. e. their numeralisation, with the attribution method including a careful study of their manufacturing technology. Such material would be in demand in ethnic and cultural centres and other institutes recreating artefacts of popular culture close to authentic ones. Furthermore, numerisation with a correct attribution allows to use museum objects as illustrative and scientific material for educational museum programmes, to include numerised and attributed objects into an electronic catalogue, to use them as material for the museum site and for other purposes. Therefore the use of modern methods in the work with museum collections facilitates to broaden the cultural and educational opportunities of a museum as well as to translate the historical and cultural heritage.

Key words: museum collections, historical and cultural research, social culture beam, authentic forms of material culture.

P. 177. *Popravko I.G.* TOLERANCE OF SCHOOLCHILDREN OF TOMSK IN INTERETHNIC RELATIONS SPHERE. The paper presents the results of a survey of three students of Tomsk schools conducted in order to determine their level of tolerance in the field of interethnic relations. Two groups of students: the participants of cultural and educational program "Dialogue" as well as those who are in a similar program did not participate. Tolerance level was measured by three methods. For each of the three methods have been identified in different groups of subjects, according to which each of them are characterized as follows: - Students who have participated in the program "Dialogue" as a whole demonstrate a higher level, as a general tolerance and ethnic, as well as much more tolerant attitude shown in the sphere of international relations. Guys who have not participated in the program "Dialogue", in addition to being found not high, as a general tolerance, and in the sphere of international relations (compared with participants), so also demonstrated a greater degree of commitment to the separation of its ethnic group. The latter circumstance is difficult to explain based only on data from one survey. Perhaps because of the lack of knowledge about the people, and therefore, having no grounds for identifying themselves as part of it, the child seeks to distance themselves from him. This is just a guess, to confirm or deny that it is possible only after spending an additional study. In general, our hypothesis, formulated at the beginning, was confirmed: the tolerance level students who participated in the program "Dialogue" is higher than that of those students who participate in the program did not accept. This finding suggests the effectiveness of the program "Dialogue" as one of the mechanisms of formation of tolerant plants in the school environment and the need to continue with a possible solution to a wider audience - students of universities and young people in general.

Key words: tolerance, interethnic relations, Tomsk.

V. PROBLEMS OF HISTORICAL EDUCATION

P. 181. *Sokolov V.Y.* IDENTIFICATION STRATEGY IN THE STANDARDS OF THE DOMESTIC SCHOOL HISTORY EDUCATION AND THE PROBLEMS OF THEIR REALIZATION. Currently in the domestic school education is the transition to the new standards of education. A key feature of these changes is the shift from the traditional broadcast model of subject knowledge to the model of «person-centered» education. In the new conditions of particular importance in education of students is attributed to the formation of the Russian identity. This feature is striking when comparing the school standards first and second generation in history. In the standard first generation task of formation of the Russian identity, in our opinion, was not framed as coherent strategic line, in fact dissolves in the circle of

tasks related to development of the subject of the information. In the same standard of this goal is more ideological complement, rather than an important component of the education content. In the standards of the second generation of this problem and its solution is represented as based strategy that responds to urgent social challenges. The main task in the standard of the second generation on the history of the education of the person specified «capable of self-identification and definition of their value priorities». In this formulation, first, stressed the active role of a pupil in the formation of their identity. His right of choice is confirmed by the variety of possible types of identity - civil, ethnic, social, cultural. These types are different ways of joining to the Russian identity, focusing on the student can create their own identity. And secondly, the supposed «ability» is expressed in the language competence that involves the possibility of automation of its formation, fixing the results of learning and transformation into a full-fledged component of a modern educational content. In the strategy implementation process of the formation of the Russian identity in school history education is a trend towards the establishment of priorities, to highlight the tasks of development of civil (state) identity. This trend, in our opinion, can lead to a depreciation in the eyes of the teachers and children of other types of identity, such as cultural, ethnic, gender, and, thus, significantly restrict the variety of possibilities of self-identification. In this regard, is the actual development of поливариантной model of formation of the Russian identity, calculated for different age groups, different intellectual and moral world of the students. Similar model could provide broad opportunities for personal development through the development of public, civil, ethnic, cultural, gender and other identities.

Key words: school historical education, standards, Russian identity.

VI. DISCUSSION AND REVIEW

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