

## Summary

**Bocharov Aleksey Vladimirovich.** Representation of the historical information by means of tabular and graphic techniques of mathematical logic in a context of prospects of historical computer science.

The author proposes to consider the contingency and interface opportunities of different ways of narration structurization in historiography as well as visualization of this structure. These possible ways are examined in three interconnected aspects: 1) scientifically heuristic, 2) visually hyper-textual, 3) educational and methodical. These aspects are analyzed in the context of methods and concepts of historical computer science. The goal of the article is to demonstrate the interface of tables, matrixes of data, logic formulas of the theory of sets, Venn diagrams and graphs in a description of historical events.

*Keywords:* historical computer science, tabular and graphic means, structurization of narration.

**Vinokurov Dmitriy Alexandrovich.** The Initial Stage of Studying the Early Josephism's History in a Context of Formation of the Russian Church Historiography: the First Half of the XIX Century.

The article deals with characteristic features of the formation process of the Russian "church history" as academic discipline in the beginning of the XIX century. The central problem is a "historiographic situation" around Joseph Volotsky (1439–1515) and early josephism. The author uses the methods of intellectual history and idea's history to show the attitudes of «scientific clergy» and «secular» historians to Joseph Volotsky's heritage. The article touches upon the problems of historical memory, «josephian bookship» source criticism, the specific features of medieval church historiography in the XIX century, as well as common problems connected with research object. It presents the complex process of formation of Joseph Volotsky's image in historiography, taken in its connection with the ideological systems in the first half of the XIX century.

*Keywords:* church history, historiography, methodology of historical researches, ideology, source criticism, Joseph Volotsky, josephism, «judaizing heresy».

**Alipov, Pavel Andreyevich.** The Fate of the Rodbertus–Bücher theory in Russia: the Criticism of the Dissertation by I. M. Grevs by his Contemporaries.

The author investigates the reaction of the Russian historians of the antiquity to the Rodbertus–Bücher theory of the of the mankind's economic development which was very popular in the European science in the late XIX – early XX centuries. He comes to conclusion, that their perception of the theory was rather critical, due to the fact that they considered themselves part and parcel of the Western historical community.

*Keywords:* the Rodbertus–Bücher theory, history of antiquity, I. M. Grevs, house economy, economic history.

**Sannikov Sergey Viktorovich.** The procedure of consideration of cases of high treason in Early Medieval Germanic «barbarian kingdoms» in VI–IX centuries.

The article reveals the main stages of legal procedure for the cases of high treason in early medieval kingdoms, points out the rights of the parties of case, and analyses the influence of Roman and Germanic Law upon the early medieval conception of treason. The author comes to the conclusion that the Roman doctrine of *Crimen laesae maiestatis* was integrated into the legal system of Germanic «barbarian kingdoms», what allows to reconsider the existent conceptions of patrimonial nature of early medieval government.

*Keywords:* crime, treason, procedure, Roman law, Medieval law, kingship, public law.

**Nechiporuk Dmitry Michaelovich.** Oversea agitation of the Russian revolutionaries and organization of escapes from Siberia to America at the beginning of 1890 s.

The topic of this paper is a little-known episode of the history of Russian political emigration in the beginning of the 1890 s. After wide success of the articles and lectures of George Kennan devoted to Siberian exile, the Russian revolutionaries tried to organize the regular escapes of political exiles from Siberia. The major concern of the author's article is the role of N. P. Baranov (Perecrestoff) from Vladivostok in establishing contacts between the exiled and emigration. The author analyzes why the regular escapes failed in spite of the support from the West.

*Keywords:* Agitation Abroad, Russian Émigré, Escapes from Siberia, Kennan, Volkhovsky, Lasarev, Baranov, Goldenberg.

**Mamaev Andrey Bladimirovich.** Bolsheviks and the problem of reorganization of city self-government's system at the end of 1917 – first half of 1918: the case of Moscow.

The author traces the process of city self-government's transformation after the Bolsheviks coup d'etat on the materials of Moscow. Questions of organization, mutual relations between the Council of Moscow district Dumas and the Moscow Soviet, the problem of consolidation of local government's and local self-government's functions in one body are at the focus of the author's attention. The author considers the realities of rigorous struggle between Bolsheviks and their opponents, the need for centralization, generality of competence of self-government's bodies as primary factors that made the Soviets to refuse from the Duma's organizational model of the municipal self-government.

*Keywords:* the Russian revolution, city self-government, Soviet power, Moscow City Duma, the Soviet of Moscow District Dumas, the Moscow Soviet of worker's and soldier's deputies, Moscow.

**Danileyko Victoria Alexandrovna.** To the History of the North Committee.

The article is devoted to the pre-history of the North Committee, created in 1924. The purpose of the paper is to introduce for scientific use the previously unpublished archival materials, dealing with the unknown page in history of exploration of the North, namely the creation of the Russian Geographical Society's North Committee in 1920. The author describes the mutual relations of the new soviet organizations and the old ones, created before the revolution, their financing and relationships with the authorities. The creation of the North Committee as a public organization of the RGS is viewed within the context of early 1920s – the period of history which was crucial in terms of formation of the new system of RGS and its subdivisions' relationships with the state power.

*Keywords:* History. Study of Siberia. National policy. North Committee, early 1920sh.

**Dianov Sergey Aleksandrovich.** «Control over radio is a very important part of the Glavlit community's work at the local level»: Radio Censorship in Ural in 1926–1940.

Nowadays the scientific community shows a steady interest to the research of the phenomenon of the Soviet radio censorship. There are some specialists who study this topic at professional

level, among them are T. M. Goryaeva, G. V. Zhirkov and N. N. Klepikov. The paper deals with the process of the political radio censorship formation in the Soviet province – the Ural region in 1920–1930s. It comes to conclusion that in contrast to the central part and the European North of RSFSR the radio censorship in Ural had its own peculiar features.

*Keywords:* Ural, radio, Glavlit, censorship.

**Shapulenko Anastasiya Petrovna.** Strangers in the Ancient Egyptian «texts of curses». The Ancient Egyptian «texts of curses» are one of the important types of sources on religious and political history of Ancient Egypt. Nevertheless, the exact setting of these texts and details of the ritual executed with those texts remain unclear. The paper deals with the understudied issue of the Ancient Egyptian sacral practice and its connection with the political presentations. The author finds out the features of the curse ritual, its history in the context of the Ancient Egypt's foreign policy activities. He draws a conclusion that the ritual of cursing the enemies, presumably, was supplementing the military actions and the construction of defensive buildings.

*Keywords:* Ancient Egypt, «texts of curses», sacral practice, foreign-policy practice, strangers.

**Miroshnichenko Evgeniy Igorevich.** Iconoclasm of Byzantine emperors in the Eighth Century and Its political and ideological reasons.

The article is focused on the study of political and ideological reasons of Iconoclastic Controversy in Byzantium. These reasons are considered being an initial motive of emperor's iconoclasm. The author analyses and generalizes the basic version of political impact felt by the emperors Leo III and Constantine V. The matter concerns the influence of Judaism of Chazars and Arabian state. Also the article represents the place of the idea of the Sacred Power of the emperor in the context of the beginnings of the iconoclasm.

*Keywords:* Byzantium, iconoclasm, Chazars, Arabian state, the idea of the Sacred Power of the emperor, Leo III, Constantine V.

**Danilec George Vasiliy.** Second Maramorosh-Sigotskiy Process against Orthodox Christian Population in Transcarpathian Region in 1913–1914.

A trial 1913–1914 in Maramorosh-Sigot became the next step of the Austro-Hungarian authorities in fighting against Christianity of the East ceremony in Zakarpatye. In order to halt distribution of Orthodoxy, the government turned to arrests and trials. Based upon the publicistic materials from both opposing sides, the author shows that the suppression of the Orthodox movement was initiated by some Uniate priests. During the investigation the police and soldiers abused law and used physical violence against the Orthodox population. A trial in Maramorosh-Sigot showed that the Austro-Hungarian officials relied on provocators and didn't adhere to the legislation on religion.

*Keywords:* Orthodoxy, Orthodox peasants, trial, Zakarpatye, Maramorosh-Sigot, Aleksiy (Kabalyuk).

**Ivanov is Alexander Sergey.** «True-orthodox christians» on the special settlement in the Khanty-mansiyskom national district during the war (1944–1945).

The Article is devoted to studying the members of the «true-orthodox christians» denomination in Yugra. Based upon the archival materials, for the first time introduced for the scientific use, the author determines the geography of settlement and number of this group of “spetspereselentsi”. The analysis of specific relations between the state bodies and IPKH allows to assert that “true-orthodox Christians” rendered an open opposition to the system, refusing to work and aiming at minimizing any contacts with the soviet state. One of the results of the open opposition was a considerable decrease in numbers among IPKH, both because of considerable death-rate and the repeated repressions in regard to separate believers.

*Keywords:* «True-orthodox christians», specpereselency, deportation, repressions, Khanty-mansiyskiy district.

**Afanasiev Pavel Alekseevich.** The Inspection of the Altai Mining District in 1882 and Its Results.

The article deals with the study of the inspection of Altai mining district in 1882. The author defines main directions in the activities of the inspection commission members. The article is focused on the analysis of the inspectors' suggestions in regard to the mining and met-

allurgical industry. They criticized its technical backwardness, pointed at the paramount importance of the mining enrichment works, the transfer of mining works to the coal fuel and realization of administrative changes. The inspection also showed the potential of land and forest resources of Altai. The author comes to conclusion that proposals of the inspection commission can be characterized as long-term plan, although the Cabinet was unable to realize this fact.

*Keywords:* Altai mining district, Altai mining works, the Cabinet, the crisis of the silver-melting production, inspection, N. A. Iossa.

**Rumjancev Petr Petrovich.** The Problem of mine technical education in Siberia in the end of XIX – the beginning of XX c. as exemplifies by the official personnel of gold trades.

The paper focuses upon the state of mine technical education in Siberia as one of the factors of the crisis in Siberian gold mining in the late XIX –early XX c. The author shows that the low level of technical knowledge of mine office workers combined with the lack of secondary mining schools. Partly the weakness of mining education in Siberia was caused by the diversity of opinions among gold traders about the type of mine technical education.

*Keywords:* Siberia in the XIX – early XX c., gold mining, official personnel, secondary technical education, mining schools.

**Romanov Roman Evgenievich.** Formation of youth workings shots of defensive industry in the Novosibirsk region on the eve of the Great Patriotic War (1938 – first half 1941).

The article studies tendencies and features of the process of the young workers recruiting for the defensive enterprises of the Novosibirsk region on the eve of war. Basic attention is given to the study of problems of completing and fluidity of youth workings shots on military plants. The author analyzes the sources and forms of addition to the contingents of young workers, reasons of mass outflow of young men and women from the defense industry. An author draws conclusion that development of the defense industry in the Novosibirsk area (during the thid five-year plan) led to formation of the new professional group of young workers of Western Siberia. This group was characterized by the territorial locality and predominance in the workers' structure of the defense industry.

*Keywords:* prewar years, defense industry, sources and forms of completing of working young people, fluidity and fixing of youth workings shots.

**Chuvaev Nikolay Alexandrovich.** Symbiosis and competition: a private solitary handicraftsman and producers' cooperation in Altay post-war economy (1945–1953).

Studying the problem of interrelation of the private and cooperative sectors, the author shows a mutual interest of these structures in each other, positive attitude of the post-war society to the solitary handicraftsmen's activity in the sphere of service and production. The powers' restriction of the private and cooperative sectors was caused by the need for completion of the industrialization at the beginning of the Cold War.

*Keywords:* producers' cooperation, artel, handicraftsmen, the Altay Territory.

**Telminov Vyacheslav Grigoryevich.** Reconstruction of G. Gracchus Military Law using "microcontextual" method.

This article carries out reconstruction of the law articles presumably dealing with changes in status and character of the military tribunate. For the sake of getting opportunity to explore more sources we used the most efficient method of so called "new vision", or microcontextual, which studies ancient references and their exact definitions within the context itself. We based on sources provided by Dio Cassius and G. Caesar. These have never been drawn in research with respect to our issue. Moreover, the abovementioned method has yet not been applied by scholars to the study of gracchan reforms, except for T. G. Myakin, from whose articles we learnt the very method.

*Keywords:* "New vision" method, G. Gracchus Military Law, military tribuneship.

**Dmitriev Andrey Vladirovich.** The Dragoon Regiments of the Russian Army in Siberia in the middle of the XVIII c. (1740s).

The article is devoted to studying personnel and organization of Russian army's field cavalry companies in the middle of the XVIII century. Two dragoon regiments – Lutski and Olonetski – have been moved to the eastern regions of Russian empire by that time. The author gives general characteristic of these regiments' men in the ranks and officers' origin, material support and service conditions, based on the archive sources published for the first time. It came to our attention that both regiments met the claims laid by the supreme power

to the field army. We also mentioned some specific features there relating to the life and service conditions in Siberia.

*Keywords:* Russian army, XVIII century, Siberia, dragoon regiments.

**Bardasheva Tat'yana Nickolaevna.** Byzantine marriage diplomacy in the epoch of the Macedonian dynasty.

The article is devoted to the peculiarities of the Byzantine matrimonial diplomacy (in the period of 867–1056), and namely to the fact that Greek emperors, as distinct from West-European sovereigns, did not aspire to marry their sisters and daughters to the foreign rulers. Thus, the history of the Byzantine Empire in the aforesaid period had only a few such matrimonial alliances, and only one of them was effected with the Frank, according to the precept by basileus Constantine I, while the other four alliances were forced and effected mainly during the reign of usurper emperors in view of military threat from foreign rulers who were the potential fiancés.

Friendly relations established after the conclusion of such marriages were rather short. The assumption of power in the Romaeon Empire by a new emperor who had no kinship with the Byzantine women married to the sovereigns of minor kingdoms usually caused resumption of severe military confrontation.

*Keywords:* Byzantium, marriage diplomacy, Macedonian dynasty.

**Shapovalov Michail Sergeevich.** «The Liberal rate» British policy in Palestine 1922–1928.

This article is about a history of creation of a new British control system by Palestine under mandate. The purpose of research consists in consideration of the given question from positions realization in practice of «a liberal rate» cabinet Lloyd George and influence of change of the British cabinets happened in 1920th on a policy concerning Palestine. The new British policy is considered in view of the international, regional and internal political factors. The history of creation of mandatory system in Palestine is mentioned. Special attention is focused on the influence of the Arab-Jewish rivalry on the British foreign policy. The development of Sudeikin' s conception "Liberal course" in Russian Historiography and its concretization in Palestinian papers give this article a special scientific significance.

*Keywords:* Palestine under mandate, the British policy in Palestine, a liberal rate, «the White book» Churchill, the Arabian nationalism, the Jewish nationalism.