

## Summary

**Nemirovich-Danchenko Pavel M.** Mental narrative historical research: analysis experience.

In article «the mental component» historical research is considered. On an example «The History of Russian people» by N. A. Polevoj accepts interaction of mentality of the historian and mentality of people of the last epoch on pages of concrete historical work. Perspectivity of such analysis for studying of evolution of mentality and its essence as thinking determinants is proved. Collision in hronotopos is shown «History of Russian people» two beginnings: is rational-intellectual and is irrational-mental, the conclusion that the second is the powerful force, frequently subordinating to itself the first is drawn.

*Keywords:* mentality, narrative, hronotopos, N. A. Polevoj.

**Korobkó Roman O.** Eliminating the «white spots» of history: source study on the 1970s' documents from the archive of the Tyumen Baptist church of «Spiritual Revival».

In the article the author refers to the history of the Tyumen Baptist church and explores informational potential of the documents dated from the 1970s and deposited in the church's archive. This period was chosen because the state archival materials describe events that took place in the church in the 1940–1960s and in the 1980s. Meanwhile the decade of the 1970s isn't reflected there. In order to characterize this «missing» period the author introduces for scientific use the documents found in the community's archive and also uses the information derived from interviews with the church members.

The analyzed complex of documents serves as an important source of information. Its detailed analysis will cover a wide number of issues: sex and age structure of the church; dynamics of the believers' number and factors that caused such dynamics; organizational aspects of the activities of the church's executive board.

*Keywords:* church history, history of religion, Baptism, the Tyumen region, document analysis.

**Astafyeva Angelina A.** On the question of eschatological expectations and their influence on the life in Russia in the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The paper studies how the eschatological expectations influenced the Russian society's everyday life in the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The author analyzes such phenomena as reformation of monasteries, monasterial colonization, confession, remembrance of the dead in prayers, reformation of the rules for services. The author uses a new method of reconstructing eschatological perceptions on the basis of studying the official act documents. The author comes to conclusion that eschatological expectations made an impact on the daily routine of the Russian society in the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. To be more exact they led to a new understanding of piety and to the confession's growth, also they encouraged an increase of donations for the dead, which was one of the main causes of monasteries' domains growth.

*Keywords:* eschatological expectations, confession, donations for the dead, great and small eschatology.

**Demidova Larisa D.** On the question of introductions to «The Christian's Secure Shield of Faith» («Khristianoопасnyi shchit very») by the monk Avraamii.

The article contains analysis of introductions included in the old-believers' composition «The Christian's Secure Shield of Faith». The author reveals methods of the monk Avraamii (author of the composition) who borrowed his texts from the «Kniga o vere» («Book of Faith») and adopted them to the needs of the old-believers' polemics. It is shown that Avraamii managed to update the text written in the completely different political reality and to strengthen it with new critical spirit, fill it with new ideology.

*Keywords:* old-believers' manuscript compositions, monk Avraamii, «Book of Faith» («Kniga o vere»).

**Markova Marina F.** The public organizations of the Tatar Muslims in the Tomsk province in the early XX century: formation and development.

The article analyzes the problems of formation and development of the Tatar Muslims' public organizations in the Tomsk province. It examines social and cultural changes under the modernization of the Islamic society in the early XX century. The Tomsk Muslim Progressists Society's activities led to opening the Muslim schools of a new type and to intensification of the cultural life. It was also important that the younger generation participated in the activities of literary and artistic circles during this period of history. The active life of the Muslim society circles helped to introduce to the Tatars the idea of the Russian Muslim community's modernization.

*Keywords:* Tatars, Society of Muslim Progressists, modernization, Tomsk Province.

**Sheremeteva Darya L.** Structure of the newspaper press in Siberia during the period of «democratic counterrevolution» (the end of May – the middle of November, 1918).

The article reviews the state of the newspaper periodical press in Siberia after the overthrow of Soviet power. In particular, the author determined the founders and publishers of the papers, what functions were assigned to editions and what role they played in general. The author comes to conclusion that during the summer-autumn period of 1918 the majority of Siberian papers were mass editions of socio-political character, aimed at informing and giving the proper orientation to the mixed audience. Among publishers there were different political parties, organizations and groups, trying to express their interests, to form the public opinion and to influence the authorities. However, under the circumstances of the Civil war the press as a civil society institute was in many respects a temporary and ephemeral.

*Keywords:* the newspaper periodical press, civil war, Siberia.

**Novikov Igor A.** Artel as a socio-cultural phenomenon of pre-revolutionary Russia (on the problem of the term «artel» and its usage in researches devoted to the traditions of collective work in the second half of the XIX – the beginning of XX centuries).

The author analyses the variety of interpretations and divergent opinions about the artel in the Russian legislation and historiography. The accent is made on some disputable cases of the use of the term «artel» in the literature, and on the problem of differentiation of this collective union from other economic associations (cooperative, community, family). The goal of the work is to present «the ideal», collective image of artel, having indicated all essential components of this type of self-organization, and that way – to mark the borders of application of the term «artel» for historical researches. The author offers an interpretation of the term «artel» and corrects some existing concepts of this socio-cultural phenomenon by emphasizing the voluntariness of such association and its connection with the traditional labour ethics.

*Keywords:* artel, labour organization, self-organization.

**Lyashenko Veronica S.** The economic relations of inhabitants of the suburban areas of provincial Russian cities in the early XX century (by the example of Stavropol).

The article investigates the influence of the bourgeois development in the late XIX – early XX centuries on the social and economic relations in the provincial city environment. The main attention is given to studying a question of economic relations of townspeople of the suburban areas of Stavropol in the early XX century, namely: to the problems of land tenure and stone quarry business. On the basis of archival material the author comes to conclusion that the most topical problem among the inhabitants of the provincial town suburbs was the question of economic relations. Agriculture, truck farming, stone quarry business for the majority of townspeople were the only sources of the income and tolerable existence of their families. Besides, the Russian modernization of the early XX century, baring economic and social contradictions in the city environment, showed incompleteness of the bourgeois transformations.

*Keywords:* city history, daily occurrence, micro-history, social and economic development of Russia in the late XIX– early XX of centuries.

**Afanasiev Pavel A.** The Program of Development of His Emperor Majesty's Cabinet's Possessions in the Altai District on the Eve of 1917.

The article considers projects of modernization of all branches of the Cabinet's economy in the Altai district. These projects were developed as a result of the visit made to this region in 1916 by the Cabinet's top manager E. N. Volkov, with active assistance of local officials. The program was based on the idea of intensifying the use of the region's natural resources. The article describes the possible ways of the program's realization in each sphere of the Cabinet's activities. The author comes to conclusion that the program combined both pragmatism resulting from a specific purpose and the latent contradictions. It was meant for a long term and testified to the beginning of a new stage in Cabinet's economic strategy.

*Keywords:* the Altai district, the Cabinet of His Emperor Majesty, E. N. Volkov, a forestry, a rent economy, salt-mines, Cabinet's economic policy.

**Romanov Roman E.** Inducing the urban youth to work in the industrial production of the Siberian back areas (1941–1945).

The article studies the influence of universal mechanisms of inducing the young citizens to work in the enterprises of the Siberian back areas during the Great patriotic war. Emphasis is placed on examining the role of rewards, incentives and compulsion in the process of massive involvement of boys and girls in the mills and factories of the region. In particular, the author analyzes the impact of natural forms of promotion, personal attitudes, party-Komsomol propaganda, labor mobilizations of the population on the labor behavior of the unemployed urban youth. The author concludes that during the war the motivation to seek employment in Siberian industrial enterprises depended primarily on a combination of the above mentioned non-economic factors.

*Keywords:* World War II, the Siberian rear, industry, urban youth, the motivation to seek employment.

**Khripun Vyacheslav A.** Foreign tourism in Leningrad in 1950-s–1960-s.

In this article the author sought to deal with the understudied topic of the foreign tourism in the USSR, by the example of Leningrad in the 1950-s–1960-s. Apart the literature and sources which were published previously the author used declassified documents from St. Petersburg archives. Based on these documents he tries to recover the specific features of foreigners' sojourn in Leningrad, organization principles of foreign tourism, policy pursued by the local authorities towards foreigners and principles of the state control and ideological work with foreign citizens. The author explored some factors which influenced the development of foreign tourism in Leningrad, number of foreigners and their impressions of the Soviet reality. There are ideological, organizational and material factors.

*Keywords:* foreign tourism, Leningrad, foreigners, ideology, «Intourist».

**Andreenkov Sergey N.** Financial incentives in Siberian farms in 1953–1964.

The article examines the government policy in relation to the collective farms in 1953–1964. This policy was aimed at creating interested motives for the collective farmers as a means of raising the collective-farm production. Problems connected with pursuing this policy are shown by the example of the collective farms in Siberia – the biggest agricultural region of the country. The author concludes that the state attempts to create financial incentives for farmers did not lead to the expected economic results. Growth of agricultural production was provided mainly by the administrative levers.

*Keywords:* collective farms, agriculture, Siberia, financial incentives, agricultural policy.

**Nekrasov Vyacheslav L., Khromovov Evgeniy A.** Oil and gas complex and the «Khrushchev» management reform of 1957.

The article analyzes how the management reform in industry and construction in 1957 influenced the development of oil and gas complex of the USSR in the late 1950's – early 1960s. The author studies technical and economic characteristics of oil and gas industry – output, exploration, development of oil fields. He also examines the effectiveness of the complex under the sovnarkhoz system. The author concludes that reorganization of the management system in the oil and gas sector in 1957, pursuing the main goal – elimination of lobbying and making administration closer to enterprises, did not take into account a natural and logical process of specialization and integration in the oil and gas industry.

*Keywords:* management reform in industry and construction in 1957, oil and gas complex, economic councils.

**Sarafanov Dmitry E., Chibisov Maksim E.** Proportion of urban and rural populations in the Biisk parishes in the XIX century.

The article investigates the urban and rural population correlation and its dynamics in the parishes of Biisk in the XIX century. It focuses on the problem of establishment of territorial boundaries between parishes and shows how these boundaries changed. Moreover, the author reconstructs numbers of urban and rural population for the period 1801–1829. Based on these data and sources from the later period the author analyzes changes in the proportion of urban and rural population in the parishes of Biisk in the XIX century. He comes to conclusion that the territory of the Uspensky parish grew in the first half of the XIX century owing to the rural districts population registration, while the share of urban population decreased. Since the middle of the XIX century the number of villagers in the parish had been declining, but the load of the clergy did not reduce. High rates of growth in the number of citizens from the end of 1870s demanded the construction of new churches. The latter were used primarily by the urban residents.

*Keywords:* parish district, confession lists, the clergy records, parish population accounting.

**Chen Qiu-jie.** The Chinese Eastern Railway as a Factor Affecting Numbers and Structure of the Russian Emigrants in Harbin.

The author analyzes how the Chinese Eastern Railway affected the numbers of Russians living in Harbin from the end of the XIX century to the 1930s. He also studies Russian population dynamics and reasons which led to change in population size. The authors concludes that the Chinese Eastern Railway was a major factor of such changes in Russian population in Harbin during the historical period under consideration.

*Keywords:* Chinese Eastern Railway; Harbin, Russian population.

**Kuznetsova Yanina A.** The labor potential in the Republic of Buryatia in 1970–1980s: qualitative and quantitative characteristics.

The article is devoted to studying the features of the labor potential on the territory of Buryatia during the 1970–1980s. The author describes the number of labor population, the development of sexual and age distribution structure, the vocational and qualifying structure of the population. She also studies changes in the educational system of Buryatia (secondary schools, colleges and higher education) during this period of history. Using methods of comparative analysis the author reveals the specific features of the labor potential development in the Buryat area of the Baikal-Amur Railroad (BAM). The materials of this research allowed to show the positive trends in development of the labor potential and to reveal the problems of preparation and efficient use of the skilled specialists in the sectoral structure of the economy of Buryatia.

*Keywords:* demography, labour potential, population, Baikal-Amur Railroad, Buryatia, education, professional structure.

**Dmitriev Andrey V.** Supply of provisions for the military companies of Siberia in the middle of 1740s: organization and mechanisms of adaptation.

The article is devoted to studying the role played by central and local state authorities, which had been organizing supply of provisions for the army units in the eastern regions of Russian empire. Using archive sources the author shows that in the middle of the XVIII century almost all tasks here were completed by the local administration. The specific conditions of life and service in Siberia couldn't prevent the local authorities (and the military headquarters, acting always in contact) from developing and realizing the whole system of supplying the troops with food.

*Keywords:* supply of provisions, Russian army, Siberia, XVIII century.

**Andreychuk Stanislav V.** The Siberian Inspectorate: Structure, Management and Distribution (1796–1808).

The article has an object to regard a structure, management and distribution of the Siberian inspectorate in 1796–1808. It was stipulated by scarce research of a history of military management in Western Siberia in the XVIII – the beginning of the XIX centuries. The history of the Siberian inspectorate as combination of regular and irregular units has not been a subject of special scientific research so far. An organizational structure of the Siberian inspectorate, features and problems of military management in Western Siberia, distribution of certain military units and correlation of regular and irregular troops of the inspectorate are considered. The most important features of organizational structure and military management in this period were subordination of Siberian dragoon and infantry regiments to different inspectors and completion of forming of fortification system in Western Siberia.

*Keywords:* the Siberian inspectorate, regular regiments, irregular forces, distribution, reinforced lines.

**Tsvetyanskiy Aleksey V.** The Palestinian question in the Middle-Eastern policy of Great Britain during the World War I.

The article considers a problem of defining the purposes of British policy in the Middle East during the World War I. The basic attention is concentrated on disclosing of essence of the Palestinian question in the Great Britain's policy in the time of the World War I. In particular the author investigates the role of Palestine in the policy of the military Offices of G. Asquith and D. Lloyd George and military diplomacy of Great Britain during the World War I, and also considers the reasons of announcing the Balfour Declaration. The author comes to conclusion that the Lloyd George Government adequately estimated Britain's interests in the region and by issuing the Balfour Declaration confirmed its right for the future inclusion of the Holy Land in the sphere of Britain's exclusive interests.

*Keywords:* Palestine, World War I, the Balfour Declaration, Samuel G., D. Lloyd George, the Sykes – Georges-Picot – Sazonov Agreement.

**Magadeev Iskander E.** «Security dilemma» in the French foreign policy in the second half of the 1920s.

The article's goal is to analyze the adequacy and utility of «security dilemma» concept in the foreign policy of France in the second half of the 1920s. The author poses the questions of conditions underlying the «security dilemma», explores the specificity of military security measures (including the Maginot line) of this period. Author concludes that «security dilemma» model has its heuristic value, but needs to be added by new elements among which are the peculiarities of one state's perception of the other state's armaments in the light of conception of future military conflict.

*Keywords:* France, security, dilemma, armaments, Maginot line, threat, conception.