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SUMMARY

Titova, L.V. On the Question of Origin of the Abridged Edition of Deacon Fyodor Ivanov's "Reply of the Orthodox Defenders of Religion".

The author traces stages of creation of the abridged edition of the Deacon Fyodor's famous writing "Reply of the Orthodox Defenders..." based on textological analysis of the two recensions (Vast and Abridged editions) of the same work. It is concluded that the text of this historical source was simplified due to its changing social function which in turn had been determined by the new historical situation after the synod (Church council; sobor) held in 1660-1666. Under the new circumstances the most pressing task for the Old-Believer commentators was interpretation of the contemporary situation as the advent of the Antichrist rather than mere comparison of the old and new books.

Key words: Old Believer publicism, compilation, series of writings, manuscripts, editions, Deacon Fyodor, Protopope Avvakum.

Zhalsanova, B.T. Military Duty of the Buryats in the XIX – early XX century.

The article is devoted to the problems of the Buryats' military duty in the XIX and beginning of XX century. According to the 1822 "Statute on Governing native Peoples" the Buryats were exempted from the compulsory military service that led to isolation of the Buryat communities. The article considers Russian government's attempts to draft "inorodtsy" (allogeneous peoples) into the army on the grounds of the newly introduced compulsory universal military service as well as to use them as labor conscripts in the rear areas during the World War I. The article shows the Buryats and their national intelligentsia's response to the governmental policy.

Key words: the Buryats, Eastern Siberia, steppe dumas, inorodtsy upravas (boards), recruit duty, military duty, World War I, conscript labour in the rear areas.

Shakherov V.P. The Budgetary Policy of the Irkutsk Administration in the XIX – Early XX Centuries.

The article studies the problem of budgetary policy formation in the largest city of Eastern Siberia – Irkutsk. The subject of research is the main kinds of city taxes, their evolution, correlation of. The author analyzes their evolution during the given period of time, as well as correlation between the tax receipts and expenditures.

Key words: Eastern Siberia, Irkutsk, budget, taxes, town property, arrears, local government.

Shelegina O.N. The World of Siberian Museums: Historical Dynamics, Problems and Prospects of Studying.

The paper analyzes how the term "museum world" is used by the Russian researchers; offers its more precise definition and structure, necessary for the more effective research of the regional museum development process in its historical dynamics. The author reveals topical research problems connected with characteristics of the world of Siberian museums in the XIX – early XX centuries: formation of the museum world in Siberia in the XIX – early XX centuries; regional museum policy and practices in the Soviet period; traditions and innovations in the museum network of Siberia in the late XX – first decade of the XXI centuries; museum activities in the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences; adaptation of the Siberian museums' world to the process of globalization.

Key words: museum world of Russia, the museum world of Siberia in historical dynamics.

Rodigina, N.N., Kuznetsova, T.A. The Theme of Siberia in Private and Official Pedagogical Magazines in the Second Half of the XIX – the Beginning of the XX Century.

The article deals with descriptions of Siberian realities by official and private pedagogical magazines in the second half of the XIX – the beginning of the XX century. The authors reveal common and specific features of such descriptions, undertaking comparative analysis of publications about Siberia. The article lists basic issues of Siberian life, discussed in these editions; shows how interpretation of the "Siberian topics" depended on magazines' ideological focus; determines genres of publications on the Siberian region.

Key words: the theme of Siberia, the image of the region, comparative study, private and official pedagogical magazines.

Zverev, V.A. Urban and Rural Population of Western Siberia: Comparative Dynamics of Reproduction at the Turn of the XX Century.

The article analyzes commensurable data on the scales and historical dynamics of birth rate, death rate, natural increase in rural and urban population of all Western Siberia (in the late XIX – early XX centuries it consisted of the Tobolsk and Tomsk provinces and the Akmola area). The article reveals common and specific features of reproduction of population (population movement) in the two basic

settlement complexes. The author states preservation of parameters, typical of a traditional mode of reproduction, while the first signs of modernization (mostly in the cities) were also visible.

Key words: reproduction of population, birth rate, death rate, natality, demographic transition, rural and urban settled complexes, historical comparative studies.

Khramtsov, A.B. Reforms in Police Administration of Western Siberia in the Last Third of the XIX Century.

The article deals with reforms in police administration of Western Siberia in the 1860s–1890s. It traces the stages of the police departments' transformation in cities and counties of the region, reflects the local specifics of the reforms. The author analyzes normative acts adopted by the central government in this area and shows interaction problems between the police and municipal governments. Having studied a wide range of historical sources, the author concludes that during this period the police department did not meet the needs of socioeconomic situation in the region neither either quantitatively or qualitatively.

Key words: reforms, police, Western Siberia, Tobolsk Province, Tomsk Province.

Prakht, D.V. Rebellion Movement in the Tobolsk Theological Seminary in the Early XX Century.

The article reconstructs and analyzes the history of rebellion movement in the Tobolsk theological seminary in the early XX century on the basis of archival materials. The author shows how the historical events in country influenced the state of minds in the theological school.

Key words: Tobolsk theological seminary, rebellion movement, seminary.

Zaporozhchenko, G.M. Consumer Cooperation in Siberia in the Early XX Century as an Element of Civil society: the Historiography of the Problem.

The article reviews historiography of the cooperative movement as an element of civil society in Siberia in the early XX century. Recent works continue the tradition of researchers of the early XX century, which considered cooperation as an important means of social transformations. The author has shown that today one of the important areas of study is to analyze the relationship between state, society and the market in conflicting terms of imperial Russia's modernization at the beginning of the twentieth century in order to study the process of forming the elements of civil society.

Key words: Cooperatives, cooperative movement, consumer cooperatives, consumers' societies, civil society, Siberia.

Rynkov, V.M. Agrarian Problem and Inter-Ethnic Relations in Transbaikalia in 1918–1919.

The article considers specific character of agrarian relations in Transbaikalia during the Civil war with relation to the inter-ethnic aspect. The author draws a conclusion relied on new archive documents that the Revolution sharp-

ened psycho-mental conflict between tillers and stockbreeders. In Transbaikalia this conflict was ethnic in nature. It led to numerous land seizures accompanied by reciprocal acts of brutality. Anti-bolshevik governments defended agrarian type of economy, whereas elective local bodies tried to regulate agrarian contradictions on the basis of compromise between the Buryats and the Russians.

Key words: rural economy, inter-ethnic relations, Transbaikalia, the Civil war, the Buryats, the Cossacks, migrants.

Simonov D.G. Eastern Front Armies of Admiral Kolchak (June – July 1919).

The article deals with the command system, organizational structure, specific features of the recruitment system, combat activities of the Eastern front armies of Admiral A.V. Kolchak. The author reveals objective and subjective factors that led to the anti-bolshevik armed forces' defeat in the East of Russia in the decisive stage of the Civil War.

Key words: Civil War, Eastern front, Supreme Headquarters, War Ministry, army, division, mobilization.

Petrov, S.G. Resistance to the Renovationism in Karelia: Protests of the Orthodox Believers of Petrozavodsk (1922–1923).

The research is devoted to investigation of resistance of the two churches' clergy and parish to the renovated schism imposed by the Bolsheviks. The focus of the article is placed on the previously unknown protest documents, sent from Karelia to Moscow, and on the response received from the Soviet government.

Key words: The Russian Orthodox Church, the renovationism, Karelia, Petrozavodsk, bishop Evfimij (Lapin).

Ostrovskij, L.K. The Soviet Power and Polish Population in Western Siberia Cities (in the First Half of the 1920s).

The article shows the main directions of the Soviet power policy concerning the Poles in Western Siberia based on the analysis of the archival and published sources. It considers the main forms of the Polish communist sections' activities among the Poles in Western Siberia which, as the author concludes, did not have authority with population. Bolsheviks' activities involving «sovietization» of the Poles in Siberia did not yield tangible results. The Polish sections of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in Siberia were small and unable to work.

Key words: the Polish population of Western Siberia, policy of the Soviet power, the Polish sections of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks).

Kalinina, O.N. Benefits and Privileges of Party-Governmental Nomenclature in Western Siberia during the later Stalin period.

The article reveals the main tendencies in the development of system of benefits and privileges for the Soviet nomenclature during the later Stalin period. The author

draws a conclusion about further social stratification of the nomenclature depending on ranks and sector profiles of its members.

Key words: Siberia, power, political system, nomenclature, benefits and privileges, special supply.

Andreyenkov S.N. Planning of Production Activity of the Kolkhozes in the Second Half of the 1940s – Early 1960s.

The aim of the article is to reveal stages, tendencies and socioeconomic consequences of production planning development kolkhozes during 20 years after the World War II. Problem analysis is based on the new historical sources. The author describes peculiarities of the rigid directive planning in kolkhozes' activity and adds it to the factors that thwarted progress of the farm units. The article also shows that efforts to ease governmental control over the kolkhozes were not successful, that is why state regulation of the productive structures of rural areas rapidly increased.

Key words: kolkhozes, planning, agricultural production, managing.

Melentyeva A.P. Evolution of Personal Household Plots of the Rural Population in Siberia (Middle of the 1960s – 1990s).

The article analyzes evolution of the personal household plots of the rural population in Siberia during the Soviet (middle of the 1960s-1980s) and Post-Soviet (1990s) periods of history: the governmental policy in this sphere; the real production potentialities of the household plots, their links with the public sector of agrarian economy, as well as their share in the food supply reserves in the region.

Key words: personal household plots, rural population, Siberia, farm production, kolkhoz/sovkhoz system, public economy, agrarian reform.

Dashinamzhilov, O.B. Migration Processes in Siberia in 1989–2002.

The article considers migration processes under conditions of systemic socioeconomic and political transformations in the last decade of the XX century. The author analyzes qualitative and quantitative parameters of the migration processes in Siberia, shows changes in directions of migration flows that took place in the post-Soviet period, and researches regional specifics of the population movements and foreign migration scale.

Key words: population, migrations, population number, economic reforms.

Khanna Jatinder. New Horizons: Possible Strategies to Promote Partnership in Research between India and Siberia.

The paper describes possible scenarios of partnership and cooperation between the Russian and Indian scientists giving special attention to Siberia's scientific potential. Among the key pillars of the future partnership the author mentions creation of the new "knowledge economy"; the

fact that India and Russia are the two emerging scientific and innovative economies; the ongoing education reforms in both countries; interaction at the highest level between India and Russia for scientific collaboration.

Historically India and Russia have been partners in cooperating in areas of Science & Technology for a long period. Initially the Science & Technology Cooperation was pursued under the Science & Technology agreement between India and Soviet Union concluded in 1972. Direct interaction between scientists and scientific institutes received a major boost when Integrated Long Term Programme of Cooperation (ILTP) was concluded at the highest level in 1987. During the 5th session of ILTP Joint Council held in Moscow in 1992, considering that Russia was the successor State of the USSR, ILTP was termed as Indo-Russian Programme. Later, Indo-Soviet S&T agreement (1972) was replaced by a new Agreement on Science & Technology between India and Russia signed in 1994 in Moscow. Considering the benefit of ILTP, the programme was extended up to year 2010 with additional mandate of technology transfer to industry.

Given that Russia and India are two emerging economic and scientific powers and share an amicable and long standing relationship both nations can exploit greater avenues in areas of scientific and technological cooperation. According to Dr Khanna Siberia can play a very important role in such cooperation. The author notes that Siberia has long been a neglected resource-rich region because of a harsh climate. Today's Russia is banking on Siberia to become its shining star in energy arena. It wants to develop the vast yet economically impoverished region as a world supplier of natural gas, coal, petroleum and next generation renewable energy resources like hydropower with the participation of the global powers. Another related plan is to develop connections to the 'mainstream' world by the way of transcontinental railway lines. This way it attempts to bring the market closer to the isolated Siberia.

However, in the modern world the most important intangible resource is knowledge, a step ahead of 'information' (information when processed and disseminated by competent manpower results in knowledge). An economy and society based on knowledge is more responsive especially in a globalized scenario. That is why Dr Khanna believes that probably the most pressing reason about why Siberia is the future focus of the world is its scientific-technological resources. It has been home to the Science complexes of Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS), Russian Academy of Medical Sciences (RAMS) and Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences (RAAS). Siberian universities are one of the oldest and most respected ones. Even today, reputed institutions in pure sciences, engineering and technologies remain to be organized in Siberia.

The author concludes that Siberia, a resource rich region of Russia possessing a concentrated scientific community is all set to be the future focus of the Russia and the world. It offers tremendous scope for Indian scholarly community in terms of understanding and researching for new opportunity especially in areas of modern sciences, fuel and power.

Boldyreva, N.L. A.Z. Fyodorov – the researcher of medieval monuments in Nikolsk-Ussuriysk.

The article discusses archaeological activities of Alexander Zinov'evich Fyodorov (1886-1945), who was one of the leading researchers in the South-Ussuri region in the early XX century. The main object of his study was medieval monuments in Nikolsk-Ussuriysk (now Ussuriysk). He was also the first to undertake regional studies in the province. The main areas of his archaeological work included collection and systematization of archaeological data, conservation of archaeological sites and excavation of those which were under threat of destruction, popularization and scientific-pedagogical activities. A.Z. Fyodorov made a great contribution to the development of Far Eastern archaeology.

Key words: Archaeology, Site, antiquities, excavations. A.Z. Fedorov, Nikolsk-Ussuriysk.

Kuznetsov V.V. The Role of Periodical Press in Organizing the Virgin and Fallow Lands Development in Western Siberia.

The article analyzes major trends, forms and methods of the periodical press' coverage of the virgin and fallow lands reclamation in Western Siberia; its system and mechanism of propaganda of the decisions made by the party and state authorities. The author also considers evolution of the periodical press' work in the course of the virgin lands development; comes to conclusion that such propaganda never went beyond recommendations and instructions given by the central government.

Key words: periodical press, Western Siberia, virgin and fallow lands development, propaganda, agriculture.