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K.E. Baldin

Industrial development and educational space of the provincial city at the turn of the 20th century (by the example of Ivanovo-Voznesensk)

Key words: industrial revolution, textile industry, technological progress, division into districts, railways, demography, educational space, professional education, business in pre-revolutionary Russia

The article is devoted to the features of Ivanovo-Voznesensk industrial development at the turn of the 20th century. It was one of the biggest industrial centers in pre-revolutionary Russia. The problem and potential analysis of the local textile industry is made. Also it was studied in the connection with Ivanovo-Voznesensk professional schools activities research. Ivanovo-Voznesensk had more professional schools than contiguous cities.

L.E. Dobreytsina

Industrial Museums in Middle Ural: a Tool for Rethinking the Past and an Indicator of the Present in the Culture of Industrial Ural

Key words: industrial museum, industrial heritage, industrial landscape, museification

The article explores the aspects of development and operation of the industrial museums in Middle Ural, i.e. in the towns of Solikamsk, Nizhny Tagil, and Polevskoy. It contains the description of their present conditions, their popularity, plans and projects for further development. Analysis of an image of an industrial museum as it exists in the minds both of local residents and visitors is followed by the attempt to clarify the symbolic function of an industrial museum as a tool for shaping the image of Ural for contemporary age. Also, the article delves into the contradictions between the actual situation of industrial museums and the declarations of their importance and usage made by the local official media (based on the case of Demidov Park project). The main problem here is the failure, both by authorities and by local residents, to comprehend the role and the place of such museums in the future development of local and regional culture; as a result, we can witness underfunding and dismal material conditions of the industrial museums in Solikamsk and Nizhny Tagil, lack of adequate advertising, no

interesting projects implemented at these plants and so on.

O.V. Lysikova

Industrial tourism in the urban space: Saratov case study

Key words: industrial tourism, social boundaries of memory, cultural tourism in Saratov, industrial heritage of Saratov

The article examines the characteristics and prospects of industrial tourism in Saratov. The author carries out a comparative analysis of industrial excursion practices in other cities, and reveals the identity of the local industrial heritage of Saratov. Empirical basis is the results of the author's research based on the methods of case study, comparative analysis of information resources, personal interview. Industrial tourism is a resource of urban regeneration and the local citizens' quality of life improvement. Local territories for industrial use can be converted into places of attraction for cultural tourism. Industrial history open-air museums, excursions for locals, and weekend tours for visitors with specially planned routes are promising spheres of industrial tourism in Saratov. Regional studies promote the expansion of the social boundaries of memory, and industrial culture objects and history of a particular city popularization.

N.V. Gonina

City dwellers' sociocultural identity transformation under conditions of industrialization in the late 1950s - the early 1980s (based on the Angara-Yenisei region data)

Keywords: sociocultural identity, city, Angara-Yenisei region, industrialization, modernization, population

The industrialization developed in the late XX century in Angara-Yenisei region promoted not only the territory development and the cities growth but also considerable sociocultural changes. In the cities of the region transition from traditional consciousness to the industrial one goes at an accelerated pace. The important role in this process was played by the large industrial enterprises of the Union value which had defined urban environment development parameters

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of that period of time. As a result of industrialization and urbanization of the region one can observe the transition from paternalism and collectivism to individualization, understanding of personality worthiness, material needs priority growth. These tendencies are of fragmentary and changeable character. Features of traditional, industrial and post-industrial society in the framework of the Soviet system are interwoven with polychromatic picture of sociocultural identity of a transition period. They gained the greatest expressiveness in the regional centers, the smallest level — in the peripheral not industrial cities.

E.M. Zhidkova

Factory outskirts: from the «man of labour» heroization towards the quest for new senses

Key words: man of labour, urbanization, Soviet identity, urban way of life dissemination, fight against cultural backwardness, factory namelessness, forced labour, prisoners, war memories, mythologization, retrospective character of modern cultural policy

The article retraces the factory outskirts and the big city enterprises role transformation. Being closed and classified “mail-boxes” in the Soviet period of history, nowadays they are becoming a new urban identity and self-representation keystone. The article also deals with the modern cultural policy of the city, and its factory history use in the attempts to reconcile it with the common cultural and historical heritage – the Soviet past and its achievements. The author is interested in the transition from the classified information to transparency, search for the new historic, cultural and touristic dominants, new regional identity, resulting in Samara naming the «reserve capital» in the period of the Great Patriotic War, and even the space capital of modern Russia. As the sense-forming moments of the Modern history two holidays are chosen - the Victory Day and the Cosmonautics Day. These are the uniting ties which allow the congeners to think of pride and honour and the feel their involvement in the Big History.

I.N. Stasj

Urbanisation as economy: departmental towns of oil producing regions of the Western Siberia

(1960's - 1980's)

Key words: departments, departmental towns, oil-industry workers towns, urban environment, identity, towns' resettlements system, urbanisation.

In this article the urbanisation process in the oil and gas producing regions of the Western Siberia in the period of oil and gas exploration (1960's - 1980's) is analysed. The region urbanisation is treated on three meta-levels – the organisation of towns' resettlement system, urban environment formation, towns' identity designing. Interaction and confrontation between main subjects of urbanisation – departmental and towns' elite and discourses – took place exactly on these meta-levels. The author comes to a conclusion that urbanisation of oil and gas producing regions of the Western Siberia was of departmental origin and matter: resettlement system was adjusted to the town-planning experience of departments; urban environment was formed as the mixture of isolated departmental economies; towns served as “seigneurial oikos”. There was no towns' identity, and identification of towns' citizens was principally based upon the industrial characteristic.

Zh.B. Solomina

The industrial cities of the northwestern Russia cultural landscapes peculiarities

Key words: city, village, natural-cultural complex, industrial cities, industrial, cultural landscape

The author analyses the peculiarities of the northwest Russia industrial cities changes from the point of view of the cultural landscapes concept. The research is based on the space-time analysis of the city territories development. The author focuses on the changes of functions of natural-cultural complexes in the city space.

E.S. Kochukhova

The White Tower – Yekaterinburg cultural heritage (re)creation

Key words: The White Tower, objects of cultural heritage, city ruins, recreation of heritage

The article reveals the project units of the cultural heritage object – The Tank Tower – reconstruction. The conceptual integrity of the project and the actual preparation of the architectural memorial for restoration

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are estimated. On the grounds of this analysis the assumption is made that the events anticipating the White Tower restoration form the community of the citizens who are involved in the heritage recreation and understanding and create the environment which prevents the cultural heritage object from oblivion. The unique complex work aimed at the Tower preservation is considered as a combined result of the actions of the architecture initiative group "Podelniki".

R.S. Kolokolchikova

The exogenous diseases of the population in the industrial cities of the European North of Russia (the late 1960s – the early 1980s)

Key words: industrial cities, exogenous diseases, population migration, social problems, risk factors.

The author reveals the conflicting processes of the controlled Soviet urbanization in the European North of Russia coming out in increased diseases incidence of the population in the industrial cities – engines of industrial development of the region. The risk factors in the cities of those typological groups for the incidence of the sexually transmitted diseases, dynamics and trends of morbidity are analyzed too.

A.E. Levintov

Exogenous and endogenous factors of industrial monotowns regeneration

Key words: city space, monoprofile city, Soviet urbanist, industrial, city

The article analyses the peculiarities of the city space formation in Russia. The problems of monoprofile towns creation in the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union are stressed. The author offers the typology of Russian cities. The article also outlines certain aspects of economic and socio-demographic problems arisen as a result of the authorities' hasty policy. Besides the negative facts statement the author offers the possible ways of the issues tackling.

M.G. Meerovitch

The secret mainsprings of the Soviet industrialization

Key words: industrialization, political division, socialist city, labour-household collectives, mobilization

economics, heavy industry

The article considers the origins of the Stalin's industrialization programme. The author proves that the industrialization program was based primarily on the aims to create a powerful military-industrial establishment. The article disproves the myth that industrialization was aimed at the Soviet people welfare improvement. The author postulates the forced character of industrial new buildings peopling with the working staff. The bases for political division of the country reformation are revealed.