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A. Margulov

A CONSTRUCT OF HISTORICAL MEMORY AS THE ASSYRIANS ASSIMILATION INSTRUMENT IN 1920-1930TH

Historical memory fixes the basic landmarks of origin, formation and development of ethnos in consciousness of national minority. Exactly this construct gives an opportunity to canalize different family historical achievements of ethnos in conception of further development. The Assyrians in Ukraine in 1920-1930th ran into the massed, peremptory policy of soviet government and the party of bolsheviks, that have the aim to destroy the national historical memory as such. The government gradually and consistently influenced the national mental orientation of minorities. Most of the facts of the past were classified or subjected to Soviet classification, where the national factors were cut down. The central element of party's propaganda became intentions and attempts of Assyrians to be adapted in the terms of the new country. Most of the achievements of the past, traditional culture and mentality were ignored or had negative coverage. A community without the past with possibility to construct the future at the state level had to become the result of such aggressive action.

Keywords: historical memory, Assyrians, totalitarian mode.

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D. Nefyodov

THE SOURCES OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHIC RESEARCH OF THE UKRAINIAN SSR WORKING CLASS (1946-1965)

The article analyzes the sources of the historiographic research of the Ukrainian SSR working class during postwar twenty years (1946-1965). The author substantiates the term «historiographical source», proves the selected division of the source complex, and characterizes each type of the source. Selecting from hundreds and hundreds research papers the most common ones, the author proceeds from the fact that their main feature is the way they contributed to the problem under investigation. However, this does not mean that a historiographic research needs only those works which give or gave only new information. Almost all sources may be studied including those that hardly enrich scientific knowledge. The exclusion of these works from the range of source library would preclude an objective assessment of works that really brought new information. The degree of the new can be determined only by comparing with the prevailing scientific tendencies at the time of the emergence of the new.

The conclusions indicate that the source library of the research has been formulating during over seven decades and for the past 25 years has been substantially enriched by bringing numerous documents to the scientific use that previously were in archives' special

funds, the emergence of qualitatively new research on their basis, analysis and synthesis of the best advances of the Soviet, modern domestic and foreign historiography. Due to this the existing source library of historiography of the Ukrainian SSR working class during postwar twenty years (1946-1965) allows reproducing the features and concrete historical conditions of work of several historians' generations both in Ukraine and abroad, which were actively engaged in the problem research. All kinds of research products together provide a variety of information about the extent and pace of development of the chosen problem and enrichment of scientific knowledge, research methodology, scientists' creative laboratory, theoretical and methodological basis of scientific studies, assortment of problems which can be studied. Moreover, all of them are the real evidence of the state of the historical studies, thus they help to investigate the history of the historical studies in Ukraine and progress in the study of the problem namely "The Ukrainian SSR working class during postwar twenty years (1946-1965)".

Keywords: *Ukrainian SSR, working class, historiography, historiographical source.*

With the historiographic research development the problem of historiographical sources acquired a special significance in the general theoretical and concrete applied contexts. In Soviet and modern domestic historical studies the specialists have been arguing for a long time as for the final determination of the concept «historiographical source». We agree with the statement of one of the leading historiographers V. Stetskevych that the historiographical sources are the materials that carry information about the processes of scientific historical knowledge accumulation, genesis, formation and evolution of various historical concepts and scientific problems, development and organization of the historical studies, research schools and laboratories, theoretical-methodological and source library of scientific inquiry [1, p. 26]. In other words a historiographical source is any source that contains information on the historical studies development or a particular scientific problem. In our case this scientific problem is the historiography of the Ukrainian SSR working class during postwar twenty years (1946-1965).

Basing on the classification model widespread in modern historiography [2; 3], we consider it appropriate to distinguish the following basic historiographical sources of the Ukrainian SSR working class during postwar twenty years (1946-1965): synthesis works, single-discipline monographs, dissertations and extended abstracts of dissertations, articles in professional periodicals and collections of scientific papers, materials of scientific and scientific and practical conferences, symposiums, roundtables, memoirs, study and reference materials, bibliographical references, collections of documents and materials.

Let us dwell on the characteristics of the groups and their features.

Synthesis editions are priority historiographical sources, because they are created usually by the most reputable scientists, theoretical advances of which are a kind of guide for other researchers. These publications largely reflect the main areas of the historiographic process and the government's impact on the development and areas of historical research, which is peculiar mainly to the works of the Soviet period. In the publications of that time the emphasis is clearly placed on the interpretation of various processes in the historiography of the Ukrainian SSR working class during postwar twenty years (1946-1965); they also present the main terms and concepts historians should operate describing events and phenomena. Equally important are synthesis works of Western European and North American historiography on the history of the USSR as a whole, its individual periods namely late Stalin and Khrushchev eras, social and cultural problems of the Soviet working class, the economic development of the USSR. Their analysis provides a general theoretical component of the research, gives the idea about the general theories and concepts that were developed in studies of the Soviet society and which, due to the peculiarities of the Anglo-American historiography, were applied to the Ukrainian

Soviet society of the corresponding period. Given the fact that the Ukrainian SSR was the second important republic in the Soviet Union, in the England-American works that postulate the general subject one can often come across the evidence and analytical reflections on the Ukrainian subject. Finally, we cannot avoid the involvement of more general works if our aim is to determine the place of the issues of the Ukrainian SSR workers among the Soviet era studies of foreign historiography, since, and it should be emphasized, Western European and North American historiography of the Soviet Ukraine history existed only as a part of the Soviet era studies in general. The authors of the latest domestic synthesis publications use the best methodological advances of Ukrainian diaspora historians as well as foreign historiosophical guidelines. One of the features of synthesis works is their synthesizing nature, wide geographical and chronological boundaries. The contents of the synthesis works reflect the level of historical studies development at the time of their publication. They allow tracing the problem research, determining the dominant concepts, scientific approaches, formal evaluations, comprehensive view and generalized understanding of the history of the Ukrainian SSR working class during postwar twenty years. Moreover, such works not only summarize some results of hundreds of historians' research work, but also help to determine the internal stages of historical thought development and to better understand the logic and the culture of the historical thinking. These facts predetermine the particular value of synthesis papers as historiographical sources.

The dominant group of historiographical sources is presented by single-discipline and collective monographs, as they tend to reveal and actualize certain aspects, which have not been studied properly, critically analyze historiographical advances of the predecessors, and introduce new historical sources to the scientific use. Although most of them are not specifically and purposefully dedicated to the chosen area, but only highlight some of its aspects, they can trace the development of scientific thought, dynamics and evolution of searches, the process of scientific knowledge development, the situation concerning the sources and, most importantly, determine the level of fundamentality and conclusions argumentation and generalizations as one of the main factors of historical research products. In addition, the area of research over time makes it possible to identify the characteristics of historiographical process in general, the role of public authorities, political parties, non-governmental organizations, etc. in updating of some historical problems, the certain historiographical schools' impact on the study of a certain problem.

The concrete historical dissertations are an important, almost as monographs, historiographical source. They make intermediate conclusions in the study of a particular aspect of the problem, demonstrate the latest historiographical advances.

The most common sources of study of the historiographical process dynamics on the problem under investigation are scientific articles in specialized journals and collections of papers. The peculiarity of these sources is the narrow focus of the problems and, consequently, its deep research. Sometimes they study entirely new issues, try to perform their preliminary analysis. These sources make it possible to trace the evolution of a particular aspect of the historic environment. The role of these sources can hardly be overestimated. The information they carry is very diverse. It provides the great opportunities for analysis and allows one to see all the pros and cons of scientific research development and qualitative changes in the study of the whole history of the Ukrainian SSR working class as well as the chosen problem. These sources make it possible to trace and establish the origin of an issue scientific development, the process of its study, the formation of researchers' team, their practice, the views of some historians, the direction and changes in research areas, search dynamics and publication of scientific studies results, the level of argument, changes in the situation with sources, to identify leading research centers and schools, continuity of research, interdisciplinary connections.

Scientific, scientific and practical conferences, debates and symposia became important historiographical sources for reinterpretation of the history of many issues concerning the Ukrainian SSR workers. Admittedly during the Soviet era in the 50-80's, scientific historical conferences were usually devoted to the party decisions, theoretical principles raised by party forums or party leaders' reports. Only in conditions of Ukraine's independence scientific and scientific and practical conferences have become regular, and their discussions are made up by the pressing issues of the Ukrainian history. International, All Ukrainian and regional scientific and practical conferences are held in the country.

The specific place among historiographical sources is occupied by textbooks and study guides. Typically, the presentation of the problem issues in them is based on the latest advances of the historical thought, taking into account the complex of the available sources and their critical evaluation. However, the specificity of educational material lies in available, sometimes popular science, presentation of the material and an attempt to bring it to the widest possible readership. In addition, the educational material influences the formation of public consciousness, to some extent establishes the viewpoints of students on a particular issue, including future researchers in the field of history.

Encyclopedic materials, guides, handbooks and bibliographical tools are also specific historiographical sources. This specificity lies in the fact that these materials, issued in a given period, not only reflect the source library and the state of a problem research, but also make it possible to track which areas of its research prevailed, what scientific schools investigated certain aspects, the differences between them concerning research methodology. Besides, reference and bibliographic works, introductory article, explanations or other supporting material published in the Soviet period allows us to trace the impact of state and party organs as the subjects of research, and especially the use and citing of predecessors' works, access to their works or, conversely, reticence. Nowadays, most of the archival documents is available to the public and is actively introduced into the scientific use. Accordingly, reference works emerged, so they give an opportunity to orientate in the array of documents and research papers on the problem.

A separate group of sources is represented by published documents. It is primarily about numerous collections of documents and materials, various lists of documentary materials in journals, and also source study papers. They helped to trace the search in archives, introduction of the sources into scientific use and their publication, analyze and disclose the situation with the sources. Collections of documents and materials contribute to the analysis of the process of archival documents' introduction into the scientific use, make it possible to trace which documents in a particular historical stage are the most representative. Of course, the Soviet period collections are characterized by biased nature, unilateral selection of documents, but at the same time their value is in the fact they present substantial factual material, expand the source aspect of the problem. The collections of documents and materials of the modern period are characterized by the diversity of approaches and views on the history of the problem under investigation, scientific «multiculturalism» and absence of ideological background in the selection of documents.

Among historiographical sources on the problem memoirs, recollections, diaries should be noted. Memoir sources are special sources containing information that is not found in official documents and is represented from the viewpoint of an individual. It opens new axiological approaches to the analysis of events, serves as an alternative to the official version. The memories of the Communist Party and the Soviet government leaders as well as the ones of ordinary workers are of interest, because they allow one to immerse into the appropriate atmosphere and perceive the events of that time as viewed by their direct participants. However, one should remember it is the undeniable truth that this type of sources lacks objectivity.

Among the totality of sources a large number of historical publications is made by historical-party publications – their number is about 50% of the total number of publications. This reflects the research interests and orientations that prevailed in the historical studies of 1940-1980's. Guided by the interest of science, we do not reject the historical-party literature, because this move can create a kind of the so-called «vacuum» in the historiography of the problem.

If we place the sources in chronological order, we may note that most of them we issued during the 1940-1980's. It was during these years when Ukrainian researchers managed to raise and highlight the widest range of issues related to the subject of the Ukrainian SSR workers of the postwar reconstruction period. Selecting from hundreds and hundreds of research papers the most typical ones, we assume that their main feature is in what way they contributed to the problem under investigation. However, this does not mean at all that we selected the works that give or gave only new information. We studied almost all works, including those that hardly contributed to the scientific knowledge. The exclusion of these works from the general number of sources would make an objective assessment of works that really presented something new impossible. The degree of the new can be determined only by means of comparison with the prevailing scientific tendencies at the time of the emergence of the new.

Thus, the source library of the research has been evolving over seven decades and for the past 25 years has been substantially enriched by bringing numerous documents to the scientific use that previously were in archives' special funds, appearance of qualitatively new research on their basis, analysis and synthesis of the best advances of Soviet and modern domestic and foreign historiography. Due to this the existing historiographical source library on the Ukrainian SSR working class during postwar twenty years (1946-1965) allows reproducing the features and concrete historical conditions of activity of several historians' generations, both in Ukraine and abroad, who were actively engaged in the problem's research. All kinds of research products together provide a variety of information: the extent and pace of development of the chosen problem and enrichment of scientific knowledge, research methodology, scientists' creative laboratory, theoretical and methodological basis of scientific studies, assortment of problems which can be studied. Moreover, all of them are the real evidence of the historical studies' state, thus they help to investigate the history of the historical studies in Ukraine and progress in the investigation of the problem namely «The Ukrainian SSR working class during postwar twenty years (1946-1965)».

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Д.В. Нефьодов

**ДЖЕРЕЛА ІСТОРІОГРАФІЧНОГО ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ
РОБІТНИЧОГО КЛАСУ УРСР (1946–1965 рр.)**

В статті проводиться аналіз джерел історіографічного дослідження робітничого класу УРСР повоєнного двадцятиріччя (1946–1965 рр.). Автор обґрунтовує поняття «історіографічне джерело», доводить обраний поділ джерельного комплексу, характеризує кожен вид джерел. Відбираючи із сотень і сотень науково-дослідницьких праць найбільш типові, автор виходить з того, що головною ознакою їх є те, що нового вони внесли у скарбницю проблеми, яка вивчається. Проте це зовсім не означає, що в історіографічному дослідженні відібрані лише ті праці, які дають або давали виключно нові відомості. Дослідженню підлягають практично усі, у тому числі і такі, що майже не поповнювали наукові знання. Вилучення таких праць із кола досліджуваних, унеможливило б об'єктивну оцінку тих праць, які дійсно вносили нове. Ступінь нового можна визначити лише в процесі співставлення з тим, що панувало в науці в момент появи нового.

У висновках зазначено, що джерельна база дослідження формувалася протягом семи десятиліть і за останні 25 років істотно збагатилася шляхом залучення до наукового обігу численних документів, які раніше перебували в спецфондах архівів, появи на їх основі якісно нових досліджень, аналізу й синтезу кращих здобутків радянської, сучасної вітчизняної та зарубіжної історіографії. Завдяки цьому наявна джерельна база історіографії робітничого класу УРСР в повоєнне двадцятиріччя (1946–1965 рр.) дозволяє відтворити особливості й конкретно-історичні умови діяльності кількох поколінь істориків як в Україні, так і за її межами, які активно займалися дослідженням проблеми. Разом узяті усі види науково-дослідницької продукції дають найрізноманітніші відомості: про ступінь і темпи розробки обраної теми та приріст наукових знань, методика досліджень, творчу лабораторію вчених, теоретико-методологічне підґрунтя наукових розвідок, тематичну палітру. Більше того, всі вони – реальне свідчення самого стану в історичній науці, а отже – допомагають вивчати історію історичної науки в Україні і поступ у дослідженні проблеми «Робітничий клас УРСР в повоєнне двадцятиріччя (1946–1965 рр.)».

Ключові слова: УРСР, робітничий клас, історіографія, історіографічне джерело.

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О.М. Обершт

**ПРОБЛЕМИ ПОЯВИ РОСІЙСЬКОГО НАЦІОНАЛІЗМУ В РОСІЙСЬКІЙ
СУСПІЛЬНО-ПОЛІТИЧНІЙ ДУМЦІ В ХІХ СТ.**

В даній статті здійснена спроба аналізу історичного тла, на якому вибудувався російський націоналізм. Ми акцентуємо увагу на подвійності даного дискурсу в Російській імперії: з одного боку – націоналізм суспільний, з іншого – офіційний, владний. Поява націоналістичного дискурсу в російському суспільстві була зумовлена необхідністю дати відгук на виклики модерної доби. В даній розвідці ми зосередились на еволюції способів трактування російської нації в ХІХ ст., як наслідків конкретних політичних та світоглядних змін.

Ключові слова: слов'янофільство, панславізм, російський імперіалізм, російський націоналізм, історичний наратив.