

HISTORICAL DINAMICS AND SPIRITUAL CULTURE OF THE SOCIETY: REGIONAL AND GLOBAL CONTEXT

FORMATION OF THE NORTH-EASTERN ADMINISTRATIVE BORDER OF THE BSSR IN 1924

A. Baranouski

Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk,
Belarus

Formation of territorial boundaries is a complex and contradictory historical process, since the formation and change of borders are connected with the internal and external policies of states. It was rather difficult to form an administrative border between the BSSR and the RSFSR in the Vitebsk-Pskov borderland.

The relevance of the research lies in the fact that for the first time a study will be made of the formation of an administrative border between Russia and Belarus at the local level – the Vitebsk-Pskov sector.

The aim of the research is to form the north-eastern administrative border of the BSSR in 1924.

Material and methods. In the course of the research, material from the National Archives of the Republic of Belarus, State Archive of Vitebsk Region, State Archive of Pskov Region and Zonal State Archives in Polotsk was used. The research methods are historical-typological and historical-systemic.

Findings and their discussion. In March 1924, the part of the Vitebsk region was returned to the BSSR. Velizhsky, Nevelsky and Sebezhsky districts of the Vitebsk region were decided to leave the RSFSR and join the Pskov region. In this regard, the question of determining the administrative boundary between the BSSR and the RSFSR arose in the Vitebsk-Pskov sector.

The Belarusian-Pskov conciliation commission was responsible for determining the administrative border between the BSSR and the RSFSR in the Vitebsk-Pskov sector. On April 5, the fourth meeting of the Conciliation Commission was held. On which the issue of the formation of the administrative boundary was resolved. For Velizh district, the administrative border was determined by the administrative division map of the Vitebsk region in 1920. All the volosts of the district were transferred to the Pskov side, with the exception of those that constituted Surazh district, attached to the BSSR.

The administrative border for Nevelsky district was determined by the same map, with the townships of Gorodok district, which were liquidated in 1923: Gorkovskaya, Rudnyanskaya, Starinskaya, Holomerskaya and Obolskaya, joined the BSSR. As for the Dubokrayskaya and Staykovskaya volosts, they remained the part of Nevelsky district.

In determining the administrative boundary for Sebezhsky district, disputes arose that were not finally resolved. The Belarusian representatives did not agree with the decision to leave Osveyskoy parish and Yuhovichskiy district council of Leninskoy parish in the district, on which the Pskov side insisted. In connection with the disputes about the border for Sebezhsky district, this issue was referred to the decisions of the arbitration commission in Moscow [1].

On April 16, 1924, the Vitebsk–Nevelsky district conciliation commission determined the administrative boundary between the Nevelsky district of the RSFSR and the Vitebsk district of the BSSR. The demarcation line in the Nevelsky area ran along the former Dubokray volost of the Gorodok district, namely from the west from the border of the Volodarsky volost of the Nevelsky district near the village of Tarantova and further east between the villages: Sitki–Malaya Budnitsa, Plehanyi–Kononova, and the village of Plehanyi in the area called Miheevka departed to the Nevelsky district. The boundary ran between villages Voblyi-Loskatuhina, Kozadoeva-Hoteshina, Filimonova-Dubokray, Zhukova-Slepneva, more strictly east border Velizh county, between the villages Voschilyi (Dorohi) and Lugovskie from Vitebsk county and villages Hameshki and Skomorohi by Nevelsky county [2].

Vitebsk–Velizh district conciliation commission April 20, 1924 determined the border between the BSSR and the RSFSR in the Velizh–Vitebsk section. It started from the border of the adjacent Nevelsky county, namely the villages Klyazhi, Alshutyi, Pozharyi, Smolina, Lyushkova, Rogova, Styikina, Pahomavichyi, Pustosh, Sorokina, Klinkova, Gribani, Myishiy Bor, Avsyuhova, Asmalovichyi, Kulakova, Shershni, Hoteeva, Karabuhi, Melyini and from the BSSR village Bozaryi, Gazba, Shmani, Bochkari, Blichina, Astapkovichi, Zaykova, Polova, Rudakova, Zagortsyi, Novoe-Tyintsevo, Lyoshkova, Mamoshki, Borki, Alekseeva, Virok, Ploskash. To straighten the boundaries between the Vitebsk district of the BSSR and Velizhsky district of the RSFSR, it was decided to transfer the village of Ukraische, Tratsevskogo and Kozlova farms to Velizhsky district [3].

On April 26, 1924, an arbitration was held in Moscow on a dispute over the border between the BSSR and the RSFSR in the area of Osveyskoy lake. After a detailed study of this issue, the arbitrator, A. Beloborodov, agreed to transfer the Osveyskoy and Yuhovichskoy volosts to the Polotsk district of the BSSR [4].

On May 5, 1924, the Polotsk–Sebezhsky district conciliation commission determined the administrative border between the Sebezhsky district of the RSFSR and the Polotsk district of the BSSR. It started from the border with Latvia, then went near the villages Makeyanki, Ganzhyinova, Baydikova, Uzbore, Goryi, Zagnoi, Yuzefovo, Barnuha, Tserkove, Eremeevo, Tomsino, Chertezh, Myilinka, Prudok of Sebezhsky district, and from the BSSR near the villages of Stalmaki, Vasilyovschina, Pogulyanka, Kotrinova, Prudische, Denisenko folwark, Volyasyi, Rudnya, Volneyki, Bereznyaki, Stayki, Slavnaya,

Gorelki, Tesyi, Orehov [5]. On this the formation of the north-eastern border of the BSSR was completed.

Conclusion. Thus, the administrative border between the BSSR and the RSFSR in the Vitebsk-Pskov area passed through the territory of the Velizh, Nevel and Sebezh districts on the Pskov side and the Vitebsk and Polotsk districts on the Belarusian side.

Reference list:

1. State Archives of Pskov Region. – F. p-590. Op. 1. D. 1548. L. 9-10.
2. State Archives of Vitebsk Region. – F. 118. Op. 1. D. 398. L. 144.
3. State Archives of Vitebsk Region. – F. 118. Op. 1. D. 398. L. 1.
4. National Archives of the Republic of Belarus. – F. 31. Op. 2. D. 2. L. 26
5. Zonal State Archives in Polotsk – F. 51. Op. 1. D. 178. L. 2.

CYCLIC RECURRENCE OF HISTORY: MORAL DECLINE OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE AND MODERNITY

A. Ignatyeva

Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno, Grodno, Belarus

History moves in a spiral. Practically all the events have a property to occur over and over, but each time they occur in different ways. Each time they come in a new spiral turn. Despite this fact their substance is the same. In this research we observe the cyclic recurrence of history using the examples of moral decay of the Roman Empire and cultural backwardness of the modernity. Countries with specific religion fabrics are carried out of the issue.

The problem of moral decline is the problem of current interest of the present. By drawing analogies between the decline of the Roman Empire and current situation it's quite possible to predict the future development of the modern world.

Our target is to examine a sociocultural component of the Roman Empire and the modernity.

Material and methods. In this article we use some historical and social works [1, 2] and the official statistics [3]. The method which we used is comparison between the historical processes of the Roman Empire and the processes of the modern world.

Findings and their discussion. According to the works of Edward Gibbon the fall of the Roman Empire can be divided into 3 stages:

1) The era of Antonines – a period of the highest level of the development of the Roman Empire and at the same time – the beginning of moral decline. Eventually, the country was conquered by the barbarian tribes.

2) Justinian's reign. This period is marked by a temporary revival of the Eastern Empire. The result is a rise of Charlemagne.