

In July 1873, a law was passed to change the land tax. All feudal taxes and duties were replaced by a single tax levied directly by the central government. Only landowners included in the land registry were subject to taxation. Tenants were not subject to state land tax, but continued to pay rent in kind to the landlord in amounts not limited by law [7, p.10].

A significant part of the peasants was dissatisfied with the agrarian reforms. Previously, in the event of a crop failure, rent payments from the peasants were reduced, but now the cash tax remained unchanged. The peasants lost the opportunity to use the previously communal lands. The prices of agricultural products were significantly lower than the prices of manufactured goods. All these factors caused dissatisfaction among the peasants and led to mass demonstrations. As a result, in 1877 the government was forced to reduce the land tax to 2.5% [11, p. 58].

Conclusion. In the course of the social policy of the Meiji period, the former social structure of society (shi-no-ko-sho) was abolished and a new one was established, consisting of three estates: the highest nobility, the nobility and the common people.

The agrarian transformations of the Japanese government led to the fact that wealthy peasants and the rural bourgeoisie became land owners, that is, those who, at the time of the reform, were actually the owners of land plots. The ban on the sale and division of land was also lifted, and freedom of choice of crops was introduced. As a result of the land tax reform, the tax in kind was replaced by cash tax.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE NEED TO AMEND BELARUSIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY ON THE THEME OF EVACUATION IN THE BSSR IN 1941

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Keywords: evacuation in the BSSR, the Great Patriotic War, evacuation measures, Belarusian historiography, documentary materials.

The history of evacuation occupies a separate place in the studies of the events of the Great Patriotic War, both for the entire Soviet people and separately for Belarusians.

Studying the section on history devoted to the Great Patriotic War, attention has been drawn to the fact that the topic of evacuation is covered very poorly in textbooks. Also, interest was attracted by the fact that historical sources provide different figures regarding the number of evacuated people from the Byelorussian SSR. The largest number of works on this topic is represented by publications of the Soviet era, which in most cases consider only the following aspects: the role of party organizations in the implementation of evacuation measures; selfless work and heroism of workers, collective farmers and employees, shown during the evacuation.

The purpose of the work is to consider the main problems of the evacuation process in the BSSR in 1941 in Belarusian historiography in the period from 1990 to the present day.

Material and methods. The material of the study was the publication documents of Belarusian authors devoted to this issue. During the research, both general scientific (analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, deductive, logical) and special historical methods were used. The work was based on a system-structural analysis, which contributes to the consideration of this subject as an integral system. The main methods used in the study were the method of comparative analysis, the descriptive method and the method of historical retrospection.

Findings and their discussion. Historiography on the topic of evacuation in the BSSR during the war years does not pay due attention to the failures that characterized this process.

The one who mentioned the failures of the evacuation process was Z. Shibeko (Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor of the Belarusian State University), who names the following among the failures of the evacuation: “The security officers took almost nothing out of Western Belarus and did not even have time to mobilize recruits there ... Large industrial enterprises, agricultural machinery, animals, grain - everything of value was evacuated or destroyed. Vitebsk and Polotsk were almost completely burned. And after the war, everything was attributed to the Germans ...”

The description of pre-war events in the 5th volume of “History of Belarus: in 6 volumes” is imbued with the spirit of heroism. There is enough information about the evacuation in Tom, but we note that there is no information about the failures, psychological aspects, difficulties and their causes that were in the process of evacuation.

Until now, in official publications, the evacuation in the initial period of the Great Patriotic War is presented only as a feat. In 1990 the encyclopedic collection “Byelorussia in the Great Patriotic War. 1941–1945. Encyclopedia” was published. The publication presents the military-economic situation of the BSSR on the eve of the war, the results achieved in the national economy, which gives a general idea of the situation in the republic [2, p. 95]. A characteristic shade of the presentation of the material is the absence of a rigid ideologization of the events presented, the relative truthfulness in the coverage of certain events and facts.

In addition to general work on the analysis of the implementation of evacuation measures on the territory of Belarus, a number of researchers analyzed individual areas of evacuation. So, the Belarusian archivist I.V. Dorogush, came to the conclusion that the evacuation orders and the evacuation itself provided for a different scenario, in particular, this is evidenced by the fact that “Despite the difficult situation, there was a full opportunity to remove a significant part of the materials of state archives from the eastern regions of the BSSR. But neither the leadership of the NKVD of the BSSR, nor

the head of the department of state archives I.A. Pereplechikov took the necessary measures in a timely manner and gave appropriate instructions [3].

E. Ioffe dealt with the problem of evacuation. His work calls into question the interpretation of official documents on the evacuation process, which are referred to by various authors when writing works on this topic.

If E. Ioffe was one of the first who spoke about the problem of interpreting sources for research on the topic of evacuation in the BSSR in 1941, then L. Sugako became the one who questioned the very source base on this topic. As L. Sugako writes, “Documents testifying to the preparation by the authorities of the USSR of large-scale evacuation measures in the prewar years have not yet become the subject of attention of researchers. It is possible that there are none at all, since the official Soviet military doctrine of that time aimed the Red Army at the rapid transfer of hostilities to the territory of the attacked enemy” [5].

Conclusion. Thus, as a result of the study, we have come to the conclusion that in most works on the topic of evacuation in the BSSR in 1941, a one-sided approach was used, which is characterized by a description of the evacuation process from a positive point of view as a success and organizational feat of the Soviet authorities. At the same time, the researchers omit the coverage of a number of problems and failures of the ongoing evacuation, as reported in the latest studies on the topic of evacuation in the BSSR in 1941. In this regard, the development of the topic of evacuation in the BSSR in 1941 cannot be considered complete and requires the use of new approaches and directions in its study.

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EVERYDAY LIFE IN SOVIET MILITIA POSTERS (1953)

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Keywords: image, everyday life, poster, militia, citizen, janitor, social role.

The social poster not only affects the public consciousness, but also reflects and fixes everyday life. The author's aim is to identify the images of everyday life in posters about the work of the militia, created in 1953.

Material and methods. The material for this study is posters “Militia is a servant of the people” and “The strength of the militia is in its connection with the people” by the artist M.M. Solovyov [4]. It is noted that the sources on the history of everyday life