



**NATIONAL RESEARCH
TOMSK STATE UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HISTORY
LABORATORY FOR SOCIAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH
EUROPEAN UNION CENTRE IN SIBERIA
INTERNATIONAL HISTORY JOURNAL 'RUSIN'**

International Research Conference

Man in a Changing World.

*Identity and Social Adaptation in History and Modernity:
Methodology, Methods and Practices of Research*

**October 14-15, 2014
Tomsk**

Dear Colleagues!

We are pleased to invite you to take part in the International Research Conference “Man in a Changing World. Identity and Social Adaptation in History and Modernity: Methodology, Methods and Practices of Research” to be held on October 14-15, 2014, at National Research Tomsk State University.

The current state of modern Russian society is characterized by *identity crisis* caused by the crumbling of the foundations and values of the Soviet period and the loss of historical ties with traditions of Russian statehood. It is also associated with the understanding of how important it is to form and maintain identities in an ever globalizing world.

To overcome the consequences of “identity crisis”, it is important to develop a research-backed concept contributing to the restoration of continuity between the current state of the society, previous stages of its being and the prospects for further development.

The conference aims to discuss the problems of formation and transformation of identity in the context of modernization and global social changes.

Organizers of the conference are interested in applying a broad interdisciplinary approach to the analysis of the topic in question.

The conference’s working languages: **Russian, English**

CONFERENCE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

<i>Dmitriy Funk</i>	Dr.Sc. (History), Professor, Chair of Department of Ethnology, Lomonosov Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)
<i>Marina Butovskaya</i>	Dr.Sc. (History), Professor, Chief Research Fellow at the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology (Russian Academy of Sciences), Professor at the Centre of Social Anthropology of Russian State University for the Humanities (Moscow, Russia)
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<i>Elena Trubina</i>	Dr.Sc. (Philosophy), Professor, Ural Federal University (Yekaterinburg, Russia)
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<i>Ullrich Kockel</i>	Ph.D., Emeritus Professor, University of Ulster (Ulster, UK)
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<i>Guenter Schlee</i>	Ph.D., Professor, Director of the Max Plank Institute for Social Anthropology (Halle, Germany)
<i>Hubert Beach</i>	Ph.D., Professor, Director of Department of Cultural Anthropology and Ethnology, University of Uppsala (Sweden)
<i>Charles Stepanoff</i>	Ph.D., Professor, The École pratique des hautes études (EPHE) (Paris, France)
<i>Sergey Ushakin</i>	Ph.D., Professor, Princeton University (USA)
<i>Sergey Sulyak</i>	Cand.Sc. (History), Editor-in-Chief, International History Journal 'Rusin' (Moldova)

* Dr.Sc. is the highest (postdoctoral) research degree

* Cand.Sc. is a doctoral degree (~Ph.D.)

CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

CHAIR:

Eduard V. Galazhinskiy – Dr.Sc. (Psychology), Professor, Rector of National Research Tomsk State University

DEPUTY CHAIR:

Vasiliy P. Zinoviyev – Dr.Sc. (History), Professor, Dean of TSU Faculty of History

MEMBERS:

Iraida V. Nam – Dr.Sc. (History), Professor, Head of TSU LSAR

Dmitriy A. Funk – Dr.Sc. (History), Professor, TSU LSAR Chief Research Fellow

STAFF ASSIGNED:

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Irina G. Popravko – Cand.Sc. (History), TSU LSAR Leading Research Fellow

Albina A. Rasskazchikova – TSU LSAR Assistant

Conference fees:

(to cover such expenses as the publication of conference proceedings, coffee breaks, buffet dinner, badges):

2000 RUR (including buffet dinner)

1500 RUR (excluding buffet dinner)

1000 RUR (for undergraduates and postgraduates)

500 RUR (distance participation)

(The payment of conference fees can be made as a bank transfer to the TSU bank account, with the description of the payment reading: “Fees for the participation in the conference “Man in a Changing World””. Please see the sample at the end of the present letter).

CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Contemporary Identities and Lifestyle of Native Minorities of the North

Moderator: Dmitriy A. Funk (Moscow, Russia)

Panelist: Hubert Beach (Uppsala, Sweden)

In the course of the conference we plan to discuss the characteristics of lifestyles of native minorities of the North (NMN) and their identities. Failure to grasp complex transformational processes in previous decades led to the treatment of this segment of population by the authorities at all levels not only as outsiders and grant-in-aid recipients but as theatric folkore characters. The rapid proliferation of urban lifestyles in the majority of regions of the NMN compact settlement, new patterns of consumption, the shift of activities to the domain of the Internet, new cultural, ethnic, regional (group and personal) identities, new form of protest culture – all these characteristics of a native of the North constitute subjects for analysis that will be covered in papers within the session.

Multiculturalism: the Right to Difference or Absolutization of Culture?

Moderator: Elena I. Filippova (Moscow, Russia)

Panelist: Vladimir S. Malakhov (Moscow, Russia)

Multiculturalism has long and well been at the centre of public and political debate both in Russia and in the so-called “Western world”. However, there is still no consent either over what is meant by this term or how to deal with the phenomenon behind it. Whereas some states bring multiculturalism to the level of official policy, others profess it as a liberal principle only, and still others see it as a threat of national unity becoming weaker and of society breaking into closed communities. Almost always, and everywhere there is a gap between the multiculturalist discourse and practices as well as between declared noble goals and negative implications of such practices that is reification of cultural differences and substitution of social problems for cultural ones.

Proposed for discussion at the session is a wide spectrum of questions related to the current development of multiculturalism.

Migrants and Hosting Societies

Moderator: Victor I. Dyatlov (Irkutsk, Russia)

Panelist: Sergey N. Abashin (Saint Petersburg, Russia)

When studying migration issues, the analysis is usually focused on undifferentiated and aggregated units – “migrants” and “hosting society”. It is implicitly assumed that despite apparent internal heterogeneity they are still united in the face of their counterparts. In that sense one can speak of their common identity. It is worth asking, though: to what extent does the situation of “migrants” form common behavioral patterns and attitudes, economic and social practices, and preferences as to networking and building relationships? What role do the differences in nationality, ethnicity, education, urban or rural origin, and aspirations of migrants play? When and how does the situation of a migrant end and how does it relate to “migrant identity”? To what extent is a hosting society united in its relationships with migrants and in terms of the situation of migrants, in general? What are interests and groups of interests here? Is it possible to speak of, if not homogeneity, then of a single vector of those interests? If there is a conflict of interests, then what are the forms and mechanisms for its resolution? Is the migration phobia dominating mass consciousness indicative of the unity of society in the face of migrants and migration? Is a state a unified actor in the field of migration? Do interests of federal, regional, local authorities, different agencies, and bureaucratic clans and cliques coincide? Can possible conflicts turn into antagonistic? How important is the role of migration problems at the current stage of nation-building in Russia?

City: Practices, Relationships, Emotions

Moderator: Elena G. Trubina (Yekaterinburg, Russia)

Panelist: Iliya V. Utekhin (Saint Petersburg, Russia)

In 2009, the number of people living in urban areas surpassed that of rural residents, and that accounts for the complicated differentiation between urban and “regular” sociocultural anthropology. Urban anthropology emerged as a standalone discipline in the 1960s precisely to reconsider both the traditional focus of sociocultural anthropology on “primitive” and rural people and the methodology underlying it. For instance, in urban areas the involvement of a researcher with informants constituting an integral part of the canonic participant observation is not always possible. How, in such a case, can the analysis combine the understanding of large-scale processes determining the today’s life of city dwellers with a thick empathic description of this life? How to use literary and mass media sources and historical data for the understanding of motley urban life? Is the analysis of small episodes and accidental collisions acceptable? What can we learn from the anthropology of urban poverty, social networks, and migration? Are some authors right in saying that in today’s cities it is worth studying individuals and not bonds of solidarity or let alone those of kinship?

Siberian Regional Identity: Past and Present

Moderator: Marina A. Zhigunova (Omsk, Russia), Olga A. Kharus (Tomsk, Russia)

Panelists: Eleonora L. Lvova (Tomsk, Russia), Dominique Samson Normand de Chambourg (Paris, France)

A comprehensive analysis of problems linked to the formation of Siberian identity involves taking into account its duality. This duality can be attributed to the spontaneous, unreflected character of this process in mass consciousness, on the one hand, and to purposeful activities of intellectual elite, social and political actors that consciously constructed reality, on the other. Such an approach is also oriented towards figuring out the relationship between general and contextual factors that determine dynamics, trajectories, and forms of regional identity representation in different historical periods. Discussed at the session will be the phenomenon of regional identity as a subject of interdisciplinary inquiry, factors in the formation of and techniques of Siberian identity construction, auto- and hetero-stereotypes in the perception of Siberia and Siberians, as well as other topical issues of our days.

Identification Practices in Science and Education

Moderator: Irina V. Cherkazyanova (Saint Petersburg, Russia)

Panelist: Paul Josephson (Waterville, USA)

Academic and teaching staff constitutes relatively small segments of society with their own clear-cut identification characteristics. Since the XVIII century these social groups have played a prominent part in European society and often served as a marker of political and social processes. The discussion of the given topic is of fundamental and practical importance as it helps fill in one of the gaps in the integrated analysis of social history of the XVIII century to the beginning of the XXI century. With regard to Russia, the period in question is the time of repeated attempts to modernize the country, both “top to bottom” (the accelerated development of the country in the context of reforms by Peter the Great and the abolition of serfdom; “Stalin’s modernization”; the update of socio-political system at the end of the XX century), and “bottom to top” (the first Russian Revolution that led to the modernization of political system). University faculty, teachers and the academic community played an active role in those modernization processes.

Human Behavior: Evolutionary and Cross-Cultural Aspects

Moderator: Marina L. Butovskaya (Moscow, Russia)

Panelists: Adriana A. Skorobogataya (Moscow, Russia), Piotr Sorokowski (Wroclaw, Poland)

The contemporary data accumulated in molecular genetics and the evolution theory make behavior researchers (in social anthropology, psychology, sociology, etc.) review conventional perceptions of the social behavior of humans and factors that underlie the functioning of society and raise a number of questions which will be discussed within the session.

Applied Anthropological Research

Moderator: Elena V. Miskova (Moscow, Russia)

Panelist: Natalia I. Novikova (Moscow, Russia)

“Applied anthropology” can be considered in two main aspects: first, it is the historical stage and development of a social, cultural and anthropological discipline and traditions, and second, it is a richness of anthropological expertise, within which anthropologists apply their knowledge and approaches to the research into all different conditions and forms of human being.

In the history of anthropology, of interest is the very “practice” of anthropology understood both as an anthropological “field” – a combination of experiences in the philosophical and practical sense and experiences as an experimental situation of a clash of cultures, selfhood, ways of living and thinking; and as a practice of solving all different social tasks, in which anthropologists have been involved since the first stage of institutionalization of science. Within anthropological knowledge it is interesting to see how anthropology survives and adapts in various interdisciplinary contexts, using different methodological tools. For the last twenty years, applied anthropological research has been booming in Russia, which was due both to the dynamic social and political situation in the country, and Russian researchers’ conventional perception of themselves as experts responsible for complex matters of interethnic communications and interactions. How and in what ways has the anthropological expertise been developing over those years? What is its distinctiveness that is related to specific national anthropological traditions? How has it or has it not changed the subject and problem field of the discipline on the whole?

European Identity in the Context of Transformation of the European Political Space: Institutions, Groups, People

Moderator: Larisa V. Deriglazova (Tomsk, Russia)

Panelists: Richard Sakwa (Canterbury, UK), Aude Merlin (Brussels, Belgium)

Proposed for discussion are the ways and mechanisms of constructing different levels of identity in public policy and everyday life at the EU level and through the example of specific EU member states (Great Britain and Germany). Particular attention is to be paid to local and individual forms of identities and their relation to national and supranational ones. European identity in Russia will be focused on as well. The study of the formation of European identity considering political, historical, social and psychological factors, as well as the sustainability of supranational identity in a multicultural society, allows us to understand the phenomenon of European identity and its role in contemporary societies.

Identities of Russia and East Asia: a Eurasian Heritage?

Moderator: Lyudmila I. Sherstova (Tomsk, Russia)

Panelist: Maxim N. Shvedov (Tomsk, Russia)

When carrying out a comparative study of Russian identities of different levels one often turns to European materials. In the meantime, the problem of constructing national (general civil)

identity is a pressing one not only for Russia but for East Asian states as well. Like Russia, China is a polyethnic state also facing the issues of interrelation between ethnic, regional and general civil identities and of construction of general civil identity. For South Korea and Japan, the question of interrelation between national and regional identities is no less important. It seems that Russia has enough similarities and problems in common with East Asian states in terms of the formation of national (general civil) identity that may be accounted for by the common “Eurasian heritage”.

Archaeological Heritage in the Context of Regional and Ethnic Identity

Moderator: Andrey P. Borodovskiy (Novosibirsk, Russia)

Panelist: Victor A. Shnirelman (Moscow, Russia)

Proposed for discussion are the issues of using, maintaining and reinterpreting archaeological heritage when constructing and transforming ethnic and regional identities by different actors (authorities, mass media, public organizations, education system, and academic community). Particular attention is to be paid to the mechanisms and reasons for mythologizing and politicizing ancient preliterate history and objects of archaeological heritage in the regions of Russia in the context of identity crisis.

Migrants in Siberian Migrant Society: Strategies and Practices of Integration

Moderator: Tatyana B. Smirnova (Omsk, Russia)

Panelist: Victor I. Dyatlov (Irkutsk, Russia)

If to consider a migrant society not as a conglomerate of heterogeneous groups but a continually evolving synthesis based on a heterogeneous indigenous population and an even more diverse population of newcomers, old timers, and new settlers, then that entails the following *questions*: is a constant influx of migrants a prerequisite for the existence of a migrant society? Is a constant influx of representatives of diverse cultural, religious, and ethnic groups a basis for or a threat to identity of a migrant society? What are the strategies and practices of mutual adaptation of newcomers and a hosting migrant society? Is a migrant society a “melting pot” or is ethno-cultural diversity its key characteristics?

Russian, Soviet, Russian National: Historical Transformations of Russian Identity

Moderator: Vyacheslav N. Kudryashev (Tomsk, Russia)

Panelist: Olga Yu. Malinova (Moscow, Russia)

Identity is not invariable; it is constantly changing through social transformations and interactions. During the XX century Russian identification paradigm changed thrice: in Soviet times imperial identity was replaced by international Soviet one, which, in turn, was lost after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Contemporary Russian identity is being formed influenced by the idea of succession to the historical heritage of the USSR and Russian Empire and involves a set of correlated and competing dimensions: national, territorial, religious, ideological, and political ones.

Roundtable discussion “The concept of identity in anthropological and sociopolitical research: general and specific approaches” (to be moderated by Hugh Beach, Elena Trubina, and Dmitriy Funk)

The roundtable discussion is to be dedicated to the central category considered at the conference, i.e. identity. The conference on the whole, and conference sessions will look into different types of identity (urban, regional, ethnic, class, gender, etc.), and various ways of its construction and manifestation. The closing roundtable meeting will aim to critically examine new contributions to be made to the understanding of identity during the conference.

We will try to get a clearer picture of the contribution made by the project “Man in a Changing World. Identity and Social Adaptation in History and Modernity”, as well as by research and academic events organized by the TSU Laboratory for Social and Anthropological Research, to the development of the concept of identity. What else have we learnt about the structure of identity and its functioning in relation to existing approaches and literature? What are new theoretical questions raised at the conference for the field? How could we react to, let’s say, the criticism of this concept that has already undergone significant semantic inflation? What other categories could describe processes that constitute the subject of inquiry at the present conference?

Seeking to assess the merits of discipline-specific (in this case, anthropological) approaches to the concept, we would like to touch upon such important issues as the specificity of anthropological approach to identity and the difference between it and those approaches applied in other social sciences and the humanities.

Requirements for Manuscripts

In follow up of the conference, a collection of papers is planned to be published and submitted to the e-library RINTS (Russian Science Citation Index, e-library.ru), as well as to the Scopus and Web of Science citation indices.

To submit their papers for publication, authors are expected to send in the electronic version of papers by **November 15, 2014**, to the e-mail address: lsar@mail.tsu.ru

Files should be named using Latin letters only, e.g. Ivanov.doc. Volume of papers should not exceed **20 000** characters (including spaces).

Text formatting rules

Text is to be executed in MS Word (*.doc or *.rtf), **Times New Roman**, 12 pt., single line spacing, all margins 2 cm, indention 0,5 cm.

On the **title page** of a paper there should be the title of one of the corresponding conference sessions and a UDC (Universal Decimal Classification) number placed along with author details (each of the following is to be provided on a new line as in the example below):

Author details

Last name, first name, middle name (in both Russian and English)

Academic degree, academic title;

Position and place of work/study; please provide official name of your organization in English as well;

E-mail;

Postal address;

Telephone (office and/or cell phone number)

Paper details

Title of paper provided in both Russian and English,

Summary of paper, in both Russian and English (of up to 250 words each),

List of key words, in both Russian and English (no more than 7)

Text of paper should start from a new page. **Page numbering** is consecutive, starting from the first page, bottom centered. Each of the following is to be provided on a new line as in the example below:

Author's initials and last name (centered);

Title of paper (centered, lower case, e.g.: The main trends in constructing Siberian regional identity at the turn of the XX – XXI centuries);

Abstract (no less than 300 characters, to be provided *in italics* and separated from the title of paper by a blank line);

Key words (not more than 7, given *in italics*, separated from the text by a blank line)

Structuring the text of paper. To better structure your paper, thus facilitating reading, please divide the text into separate logical sections, each with its own subheading like “Introduction”, “Conclusions”, and any other which you might find necessary or useful to have.

Graphs and figures shall be submitted in JPG EPS format, with the resolution of at least 300 dpi (each illustration provided in a separate file).

References to be arranged in alphabetical order.

Samples:

For monographs: Ivanov I.I. Title. SPb.: Nauka, 1994. 280 p.

For papers: Vasilyeva T.V., Michurina T.V., Khrushchyov N.G. (if there are more than three authors, then after the first three names indicate “et al.”). Title of paper // Journal (abbreviated, without quotes). 1978. V. 9. № 3. P. 288–290.

For dissertations: Khlopova A.A. Title: dissertation. ... Cand.Sc. (History): 07.00.02. N. Novgorod, 1999. 109 p.

For summaries of dissertations: Zhidkova I.L. Title: summary of dissertation. ... Cand.Sc. (Economics). M., 2000. 24 p.

For archive sources (with indication of archive file number and year):

GATO. F. 234. Op. 1. D. 135. Statistics on Tomsk province's non-locals for the year 1889.

For electronic resources, almost all the details shall be provided as in the case of journal publications: author(-s), title of paper, title of website (or website section), and URL address. There shall be the words [Electronic resource] indicated in square brackets, and the last accessed date.

References will be **transliterated** by the Editorial Board.

Notes are to be given as endnotes using Arabic numerals. Numbering is consecutive, starting from number 1.

If using acronyms / abbreviations in the text, please provide a list of them separately.

References:

Author's last names and years of publication are to be given in brackets without a comma, page numbers shall be separated from years of publication by a colon: (Sergeev 2011: 35); if there are two authors, last names of both are to be given, in case there are three authors, last names of all the three are to be given only if mentioned in the text for the first time (Ivanov, Petrov, Sidorov 1980), and from then on the "et al." is to be used after the name of the first author, as in the example: (Ivanov et al. 1980). When citing a paper by more than three authors, please put the "et al." after the name of the first author, even if it is the first mention of the paper in the text.

When citing works by several authors, indicate their names separated by a semicolon: (Anokhin 1924; Potapow 1963). When citing several papers by the same author, years of publication shall be separated by a comma followed by a space: (Batyanova 1987, 2005). In case you cite multiple works by the same author published in the same year, they should be lettered in the reference list: 2009a, b, etc.; for foreign authors – 2009a, b, c, etc.

When citing collective works, it is sufficient to indicate the first word or a few first words of the title and the year of publication. For example, a reference to the book "Political culture of Siberia: experiencing the provincial multiparty system (the first quarter of the XX century)" would be put as follows: (Political culture...2013).

Manuscripts submitted to the Editorial Board are sent out for a review by experts in relevant fields of research. In case of a positive review, the Editorial Board informs the author(-s) about the acceptance of his/her/their paper for publication. In disputed cases, at the discretion of the Editorial Board, papers may be sent for an additional review. In case of a rejection, the Editorial Board provides the author(-s) with a letter stating the reasons therefor.

ИЗВЕЩЕНИЕ

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Плательщик (подпись)

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Оргвзносы за участие в конф. «Человек в меняющемся мире»		

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