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The Theme of the Issue:

TRADITIONS AND INNOVATIONS IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE:
PRO ET CONTRA

FROM THE EDITOR

Science as a sociocultural phenomenon is a complex system in which man and his activities, society, the state, and culture are united by means of organization and self-organization. Science is inextricably linked with the life of society, the state, and civilization, and the history of science and the history of mankind are interactive. Individual manifestations of scientisation have taken place in history since ancient times, the formation of scientific directions, the development of methods, terminology have been going on since Antiquity. The formation and development of science in its modern understanding takes place in Modern times (16th – early 20th century), when it acquires the importance of one of the main elements of culture and criteria for the differentiation of the era. It is logical that the issue of the Historical Courier magazine with the theme “Traditions and innovations in the history of science: Pro et Contra” chronologically opens articles that actualize and solve the problems of the history and historiography of Modern science in Russia of the 18th century, in the classical and non-classical models (paradigms) of which the basic principles and methods of scientific knowledge were formulated, which were innovative for their era, but later became traditions of epistemology and retain their significance, adjusted for time, for researchers of the 21st century.

The issue of the journal consists of four sections in dialectical unity, formed according to the problem-chronological principle.

The first section “Historical Chronotope of Science” represents the spatial and temporal movement of a scientific organism, its historical dynamics and socio-cultural effects. Two articles in the section are devoted to the introduction of previously unknown materials from the legacy of Russian scientific expeditions to Siberia of the 18th – first half of the 19th century and new theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of their results. The first approbation of the rhythmic paradigm in a concrete historical study of materials from Russian academic and government expeditions made it possible to identify the components and explore the spatiotemporal rhythmicity of the multilinear historical movement of Peter the Great’s scientific expeditions project, to obtain arguments for resolving historiographical discussions, and to represent the micro-, meso-, macro-, mega-, and meta-levels of the expeditionary implementation of the Petrovsky project. Unknown materials of D.G. Messerschmidt and his Siberian journey (1719–1727), found by researchers in the collections of the St. Petersburg branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences, their comprehensive analysis and comparison with information published in 1730 by F.I. Strahlenberg in his monograph in Stockholm, provided evidence to establish the significant contribution of both travelers to the history of the study of the Kalmyk language, to assert the independence of their ethnolinguistic records. The intellectual history and the history of methodology have been incremented in articles devoted to the reconstruction of the theoretical and methodological content of the author’s research models by Vyach. Ivanov and Isaiah Berlin, demonstrating their originality and promising application in historical, philosophical, literary, scientific and scientific works of complex content. The historical dynamics of humanities is traced, the types and functions of socio-cultural and interpersonal communications at the Novosibirsk Scientific Center in the 1960s and 1990s are determined. For the first time, the peculiarities of the formation and functioning of the communicative space of the scientific community in Novosibirsk Akademgorodok in the late Soviet period are revealed, its importance in the historical transmission of socio-

cultural values, the preservation of traditions and the generation of innovations in science is shown. The results of studying the implementation of humanitarian projects of the Siberia program in 1978–1991 are presented, and it is concluded that the practical focus of research was embodied in the preparation of analytical and briefing notes for various levels of government.

A scientific organism cannot exist and develop without subjects. The next section of the journal is “History of Science. Personalities” is dedicated to the study of the life path, scientific works and activities of individual actors of scientific knowledge – scientists and researchers. In this block of the publication, the authors offer readers articles that open new pages of biographies, introduce for the first time or in more detail materials from scientific heritage and ego documents, that are analyzed from various theoretical and methodological positions, prominent scientists and organizers of Russian science in the second half of the 19th–20th century: criminologist lawyer M.N. Gernet, Yakutologist and historian of Yakutia I.P. Soikkonen, Mongolian scholar and folklorist A.D. Rudnev, an original intellectual and figure in Siberian regional planning N.S. Vasiliev, physiologist and nephrologist L.K. Velikanova. Many of these scientists were representatives, and some, such as L.K. Velikanova, were the founders of scientific schools.

The works presented in the section “Institutional and Disciplinary History of Science” are devoted to the study of scholarly and scientific collectives, as well as the formation of new scientific trends in Russian science of the 19th–21st centuries. In this substantive part of the issue of the journal, a separate section consists of works on the history of medicine, its areas and fields. The process of separating psychiatry into a separate medical field and the self-determination of psychiatrists as highly professional doctors in Russia in the second half of the 19th century is studied, and the influence of the transfer of Western European ideas and practices is shown. The institutionalization of urban medicine in the provincial centers of Eastern Siberia is considered as a consequence of Alexander II’s approval of the City Regulations on June 16th 1870, and regional factors of this process are identified. The results of the analysis of normative legal acts, collections of scientific papers and specialized periodicals made it possible to represent the organization of an open-air sanitary and balneological laboratory in Crimea in the 1920s and 1940s, which marked the initial stage of Soviet and Russian balneology.

Documents from the State Archive of the Novosibirsk Region served as an informative source base for the research team in order to identify and analyze the role of engineering, technical and teaching staff of Siberian universities in the development of the national electrification plan, to trace the socio-institutional evolution of scientific communities and their development trajectories: from field expeditions of scientists and students to participation in the development GOELRO (State Electric Power Construction). In the next article in this section, research optics is shifted to reconstruction and representation based on the materials of the regional retroperiodics of the history of the Yenisei Teachers’ Institute of the 1940s, which, as the authors have established, is characterized by general trends in the development of regional pedagogical universities during this period. The section concludes with articles devoted to topical issues of institutional and disciplinary science in the Russian Far East in the 1980s and 1990s, among which the following stand out: unrealized projects to create new institutes of the Far Eastern Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences), due to the gap between strategic plans and their resource provision; crisis in Far Eastern academic science and the outflow of scientists from institutes of the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences; complex relations of Far Eastern scientists with executive authorities. The researchers also noted positive initiatives and trends in the development of science in the Far East, which took shape at the end of the last century and require joint efforts by the state and the scientific community, budget funding to continue and improve in the present.



The content of the section “Science, education and technology in historical dynamics” includes three historiographical cases, which are devoted to: firstly, the features, directions and aspects of the history of Tuva studies by Russian scientists, political and military figures of the mid-19th century – 1914, which culminated in the formation of humanitarian Tuvan studies; secondly, the identification of inertia, statics and the dynamics of opinions in the scientific works of economists, lawyers and historians of the 1930s and 1980s, characterizing the effectiveness or inefficiency of labor incentives and sanctions in the domestic industry of 1928–1941; thirdly, a comprehensive historiographical analysis of Russian scientific works on Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation in the 1970s and 1980s. The section is complemented by articles in which documents from the State Archives of the Novosibirsk Region and the Russian Federation are first introduced, published, commented on and analyzed, and on this basis, innovations in jurisprudence and medicine are identified, the formation of the paradigm of Soviet legal education and changes in the system of training doctors in the 1920s and 1930s are traced. The subject of another study was the provenance (ownership marks) – marginalia, notabene and authorized inscriptions made by the director of the Archive of the USSR Academy of Sciences G.A. Knyazev in the 1960s on his collection of articles “Peter the Great” (1947). The analysis of handwritten notes in correlation with the source base representing the context of the epoch allowed the author to reconstruct the elements of the system of relations between G.A. Knyazev and the outstanding historian and responsible editor of Peter the Great A.I. Andreev, to explain in a reasoned manner the reasons for the appearance and interpret the meaning of signs and signatures, to trace the fate and show the historical and scientific value of the named collection and its a specific instance. The preparation and holding of the exhibition “Science in the USSR”, which was exhibited in Japan in 1965–1966, are represented by the documents of the foundation of the Scientific Council for Exhibitions of Works of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The conceptual novelty of the work lies in the fact that the history of the event is considered in the context of Soviet scientific diplomacy, and the argument is given that scientific exhibitions are a little-studied form of promoting the image of Soviet science as an instrument of soft power. The introduction into circulation and the commented publication of epistolary sources 1968–1973 from the collections of the Center for the Preservation of Manuscripts, Old Printed and Rare Books of the Institute of History of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences reveal unknown aspects, nuances and mechanisms of field and traditional work of participants in the first Siberian archeographical expeditions conducted under the leadership of N.N. Pokrovsky and marked, according to D.S. Likhachev, “Ehe archaeological the discovery of Siberia”.

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