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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'С. Шедко' (S. Shebalkov), is enclosed in a light blue rectangular box.

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**AN EVERYDAY LIFE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN PRISONS OF
RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN 1879-1917 (ON MATERIALS OF THE PROVINCES OF
COUNTRY'S EUROPEAN PART)**

Specialty 07.00.02 – National history

**THE AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT
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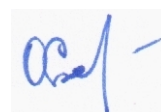
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE RESEARCH WORK

The relevance of the research. During the study Russian pre-revolutionary penal system, we appeal to the problem of political prisoners' ("politicians") detention. Representatives of this category of the prison population present the social microgroup, which was officially recognized by the public opinion and the authorities. This microgroup was finally created in Russian imperial prisons and penal servitude in the second half of the 19th century. There were many professional revolutionaries among political prisoners. Such prisoners were demonstrating a high degree of ideological unity and irreconcilability to oppressions. The historiographic traditions of studying of Russian revolutionaries' prison life were associated with the influence of a large number of ideological postulates of the Soviet period. As a result, not all aspects of political prisoners' life at the end of XIXth – the beginnings of the XXth centuries has been properly studied. The main attention of authors was focused on the system of penal servitude, located in the territory of Siberia. The living conditions of persons on remand and prisoners on term in common jails were considered by researchers only fragmentary.

The relevance of the topic of the dissertation is also defined by requirement of studying of prison daily occurrence as a sociocultural phenomenon. The prison life always has the forced, unnatural character. The prisoners became marginalized and had adapted for the adverse conditions of the environment. The global purpose of people in the conditions of imprisonment is mental and physical survival¹. The Studying of historical experience of imperial political prison and penal servitude allows to reveal the typical strategies of political prisoners' behavior in prison society. It also allows to suggest the methodological bases for studying of people's everyday life in imprisonment.

The object of research in dissertation are the political criminals who were held in Russian imperial jails of the civil department as the prisoners on term (including convict prisoners) and prisoners on remand.

The object of research is the world of everyday life of political prisoners, including household and behavioral aspects of their activity.

The chronological limits of the research work are defined by the period from 1879 till 1917, since the reform of the prison management, which has laid down the foundations for the functioning of Russian pre-revolutionary penitentiary system, to the overthrow of the autocracy as a result of the February revolution.

The territorial scopes of the of the research are defined by the borders of the European part of Russia during the considered historical period. This territory at the beginning of the 20th century included about fifty provinces. In the West this territory stretched up to Finland and Russian Poland, in the south – to the Caucasus, in the east – to Western Siberia (The Tobolsk province) and the territories of Russian Central Asia. In the European part of the country there were penitentiary institutions of all types, established by the law, including convict prisons, transit prisons, provincial and district jails. Some theoretical and practical aspects of the topic were considered, among other

¹ Gaucher B. Punitive Justice and the Victims Movement // Journal of Prisoners on Prisons. 1998. Vol. 9, № 2. P. 4.

things, on the materials of provinces of Russian Poland, the Caucasus region and also (to a small extent) Siberia.

The degree of study of the problem is defined by materials of pre-revolutionary, Soviet and modern Russian historiography.

In the pre-revolutionary period the majority of authors were paying an insufficient attention to the problem of the prison life of political criminals. It was explained by the closed nature of a topic and censorship restrictions. The phenomenon of self-organization in prison community and the traditions of the prison subculture were mentioned in the capital works of N.M. Yadrintsev and S.V. Maximov². Many authors took personal active part in the social and political movement. The works of the prince P.A. Kropotkin are remarkable because they based on serious scientific approach. The author paid attention to the questions of imprisonment psychology³. In the first decade of the 20th century the first works, devoted to history of «the Russian Bastille» (the Shlisselburg and Peter and Paul fortresses), were published⁴.

The Formation of public opinion to the political criminals' detention was influenced by the liberal press. The authors of publicistic works sympathized with the political prisoners and demanded the improvement on their prison life⁵. The conservative authors considered that the "politicians" should be equated to ordinary criminal prisoners⁶. The foreign researchers also differed in the estimates of the imperial political prison⁷. The majority of estimates in pre-revolutionary tradition were caused by political convictions of authors. There were many propagandistic works in this period. Such works didn't contribute to widening of the borders of research interests.

During the early Soviet period the interest in prison life of revolutionists was increased. It was associated with the activities of the All-Union Society of former political convicts and exiles. Some background papers and books of reference about Russian revolutionists were published⁸. The majority of books, published in the 1920-1930s, didn't contain the deep analysis of internal life of political prison. The authors emphasized the hardship of political prisoners' detention, and characterized the prison regime as anti-people⁹. The work of M.N. Gernet is devoted to the psychology of

² Yadrintsev N.M. The Russian community in prison and exile. SPb., 1872; Maximov S.V. Siberia and penal servitude. SPb., 1900.

³ Kropotkin P.A. In Russian and French prisons. SPb., 1906; Idem. Prisons, exile and penal servitude in Russia. SPb., 1906.

⁴ The Gallery of Shlisselburg prisoners. Edited by N.F. Annensky, V.Y. Bogucharsky, V.I. Semevsky and P.F. Yakubovich. SPb., 1907; Prugavin A. S. In casemates. Sketches and materials of history of Russian prisons. SPb., 1909.

⁵ Takhchoglo N. About conditions of serving sentence by political prisoners // the Law. 1907. No. 20. P. 1428-1432; Myakotin V. A. The construction of New Russia // the Russian wealth. 1909. No. 4. P. 79-99; Peshekhonov A.V. Sketches about the political exile // Russian wealth. 1912. No. No. 7-9, etc.

⁶ Nikolaevsky N. Prison and exile: sketches of political and religious exile. M, 1899; Zhurchalo I. Modern prison and its features. With the instruction to the wardens. SPb., 1910; Imaginary oppressions of prisoners in Russian prisons. St. Petersburg., 1910.

⁷ Kennan J. The life of political prisoners in Russian prisons. SPb., 1906; Idem. Russian state criminals. SPb., 1906; Idem. Siberia and the exile system. SPb., 1906; Lansdell H.D.D. Through Siberia. Vol. 1-2. London, 1882; Idem. Through Central Asia. London, 1887.

⁸ Political penal servitude and exile. Biographic reference book of members of Society of political convicts and exiles. M, 1929; Figures of revolutionary movement in Russia: Bio-bibliographic dictionary: From predecessors of decembrism to the end of tsarism: in 5 t. / Edited by V.D. Vilensky-Sibiriyakov, F.Y. Kohn, A.A. Shilov [etc.]. M, 1927-1934.

⁹ The Highest wave: For a decade of release from imperial penal servitude and exile / Edited by V.D. Vilensky (Sibiriyakov). M, 1927; Sizov S.K. Pre-revolutionary prison and Soviet corrective-labor house. Armavir, 1928; Kudryavtsev F.A. Aleksandrovsy central: From the history of Siberian penal servitude. Irkutsk, 1936.

imprisonment¹⁰. The researcher studies the internal specifics of prison area and time, the problems of prisoners' communication, correspondence, leisure, etc. After dissolution of All-Union Society of former political convicts and exiles in 1935 there was a break in study of the topic, which was continuing until the late 1950s. The new five-volume composition of M.N. Gernet «The history of the imperial prison» became the most significant work of this period¹¹. This monumental work was written on the basis of rich archival material. The author studies different aspects of life of political prisoners on the example of jails of Siberia and the European part of Russia. He also analyzes key stages of development of national penitentiary system from the second half of the 18th century till 1917.

Since 1960-1970s the study of Siberian penal servitude and exile became the main field of the topic's researches. The special thematic digests were devoted to this problem¹². An everyday life of political prisoners of Nerchinsk penal servitude and Sakhalin was studied in some works¹³. On the contrary, the political prisoners' life in prisons of the European part of the Russian Empire was studied very poorly, only in the wide context of functioning of the punitive apparatus and the penitentiary system of the country¹⁴. In the historiographic tradition of soviet period the political imprisonment on term and remand was not considered by researchers as an independent scientific problem. The historians' interest in problems of detention and prison struggle of political prisoners in Shlisselburg and Peter and Paul Fortresses can be considered as the exception¹⁵. In the 1980s many works were published as dissertation researches¹⁶. The research perspectives were expanded. The authors paid more attention to psychological aspects of prison life and the interaction of political prisoners' communities with party committees at large. At the same time, the works of Soviet authors were influenced by the ideological conjuncture. The researchers tried to present the imperial prison as an instrument of class struggle. The main role in achievements of prison community was traditionally assigned to Bolsheviks. The unattractive facts of prison life were hushed up.

¹⁰ Gernet M.N. In prison. Essays about prison psychology. M, 1925.

¹¹ Gernet M.N. The history of the imperial prison. Vol. 1-5. M, 1951-1954.

¹² Exile revolutionaries in Siberia (19th century - February 1917): Digest. Vol. 1-12 / Edited by N.N. Shcherbakov. Irkutsk, 1973-1991; The exile and the penal servitude in Siberia. 18th – the beginning of the 20th century: Digest / Edited by L.M. Goryushkina, M.M. Gromyko. Novosibirsk, 1975.

¹³ Dvornichenko N.E. In the depth of the Siberian ores. Irkutsk, 1968; Dvoryanov V.N. In the Siberian distant region ... Sketches about history of political penal servitude and exile (1860s – 1917). Minsk, 1971; Scherbakov N.N. Bolsheviks in East Siberian exile (1907-1914): Dis. ... Cand. of Historical Sciences. Irkutsk, 1967; Senchenko I.A. Revolutionaries of Russia in Sakhalin penal servitude. Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 1963; Haziakhmetov E.Sh. Siberian political exile of 1905-1917: Shape, organization, revolutionary communications. Tomsk, 1978.

¹⁴ Batorgin M. P. In the court of imperial autocracy. M, 1964; Mulukayev R.S. Police and prison institutions of pre-revolutionary Russia. M, 1964; Smolyakov V.G. Prison system of pre-revolutionary Russia, its reactionary essence. M, 1979.

¹⁵ Prisoners of the Peter and Paul Fortress. Collection of articles / Text compiler S.M. Serpokryl. Leningrad, 1969; Prisoners of the Shlisselburg fortress. Digest / Text compiler L.B. Dobrinskaya. Leningrad, 1978.

¹⁶ Dmitriyev D.I. Revolutionary activity of the Bolsheviks in convict prisons of Eastern Siberia (1907-1914): Dis. ... Cand. of Historical Sciences. Irkutsk, 1989; Mikheyev A.P. The struggle of the Social-Democratic underground of Western Siberia against the terrorist regime of imperial prisons (1905-1914): Dis. ... Cand. of Historical Sciences. Tomsk, 1988; Plotnikov A.A. Sakhalin political penal servitude and its anti-people nature: Dis. ... Cand. of Juridical Sciences. M, 1986; Moshkina Z.V. Nerchinsk political penal servitude in the second half of the 19th century: Dis. ... Cand. of Historical Sciences. M, 1984.

In the post-Soviet period we can see the developing of existing tendencies in the study of the topic on the one hand, and the widening of the borders of research interests – on the other hand. The traditions of studying of Siberian penal servitude were developed in some researches¹⁷. Some works of the beginning of the 21st century are devoted to the functioning of some prisons, located on the territory of the European part of former Russian Empire¹⁸. However, the authors of these researches paid only minimal attention to political prisoners. Some aspects of political prisoners' life in imperial prisons were considered in the works, devoted to the general problems of the pre-revolutionary penal system¹⁹. In some works the norms of the Russian imperial penitentiary legislation were studied²⁰. Some authors reconstructed the principles of revolutionary ethics and tried to find out the degree of applicability of these principles in community of political prisoners. The concept of a «subculture of Russian revolutionary» is entered and characterized in K.N. Morozov's works²¹. The scientist succeeded in revealing of the dependence between the individual understanding of the norms of revolutionary ethic and the age of revolutionaries, their social background and membership in political parties. The psychology of the «political imprisonment» was studied in the dissertation and the monograph of L.A. Kolesnikova. This author also reveals the concept of «the moral code of the revolutionary»²². The emergence of these books promoted the best understanding of psychology of interpersonal interaction in imperial political prison.

¹⁷ Moshkina Z.V. Political penal servitude in Russia and social and psychological shape of political convicts: Dis. ...Doct. of Historical Sciences. M, 1999; Shenmayer N.G. Socialist-Revolutionaries in convict prisons of Eastern Siberia of 1907-1917: The author's abstract of the Dis. ... Cand. of Historical Sciences. Irkutsk, 1997; Bodyak M.G. The history of Zerentui prison of Nerchinsk penal servitude (1879-1917): Dis. ...Cand. of Historical Sciences. Irkutsk, 2004; Myasnikov D.A. The history of Akatuy prison of Nerchinsk penal servitude (1883-1917): Dis. ...Cand. of Historical Sciences. Irkutsk, 2007; Bortnikova O.N. The Emergence and the development of the penal system of Western Siberia, 1801-1917: Dis. ...Doct. of Historical Sciences. Tyumen, 2009; Maximova V.N. Women's political penal servitude and exile in Eastern Siberia (1907-1917): Dis. ...Cand. of Historical Sciences. Irkutsk, 2003, etc.

¹⁸ Vlasenko A.V. Penal institutions of the North-West of Russia of the 1860-1890s: Dis. ...Cand. of Historical Sciences. Pskov, 2009; Melnikova O.S. Nizhny Novgorod penal institutions in 17th century – the 1920s: historical and legal analysis: Dis. ...Cand. of Juridical Sciences. N. Novgorod, 2005; Kazachenok V.V. Penitentiary authorities and institutions of Kazan province (1715-1917): historical and legal research: Dis. ...Cand. of Juridical Sciences. Kazan, 2014, etc.

¹⁹ Alekseev V.I. Prison reform in Russia of 1879. M, 2004; Detkov M.G. The punishment in imperial Russia. The System of its enforcement. M, 1994; Margolis A.D. Prison and exile in imperial Russia. The researches and archival finds. M, 1995; Uporov I.V. Penitentiary policy of Russia in the 18-20th centuries: historical and legal analysis of tendencies of development. SPb., 2004; Gorbunov V. A. The formation and the development of system of prisoners' correction and moral education in prisons of Kazan province in the 19th–the beginning of the 20th century. Kazan, 2005, etc.

²⁰ Pertli L.F. Organizational and legal bases of prisoners' detention conditions in pre-revolutionary Russia / Edited by S.I. Kuzmin. M, 2011; Rasskazov L.P., Uporov I.Ya. Prison instructions in Russian Empire. Krasnodar, 1999; Biyushkina N.I. The legal regulation of political criminals' detention conditions in Russian Empire during the reign of Alexander III // Bulletin of Vladimir Juridical institute. 2011. No. 2. Page 140-146, etc.

²¹ Morozov K.N. The phenomenon, tendencies of development and the transformation of a subculture of Russian revolutionary (the second half of 19th – the first half of the 20th century) // Social history. Year-book, 2012 / Edited by N.L. Pushkareva. SPb., 2013. Page 147-175; Idem. The phenomenon of a subculture of Russian revolutionary of the beginning of the 20th century // Person and personality in the history of Russia: the end of the 19th – the 20th century: the materials of the international colloquium. SPb., 2013. Page 134-148; Idem. It is necessary to learn to understand the world of Russian revolutionary//The Russian history. 2014. No. 1. Page 166-172.

²² Kolesnikova L.A. The evolution of the punitive policy of tsarism in the struggle against the liberation movement of Russia in the second half of the 19th century (on materials of the source complex of the magazine «The penal servitude and the exile»): Dis. ...Cand. of Historical Sciences. N. Novgorod, 1997; Idem. Narodnik memorialism (on materials of the source complex of the magazine «The penal servitude and the exile»). N. Novgorod, 1999.

Finally we can note the great interest of researchers in the functioning of Siberian penal servitude and exile. On the contrary, the conditions of prison life of «politicians» on term and remand, in particular in jails of European Russia, are poorly studied. At the same time at the beginning of the 21st century we can see the interest in history of imperial political prison from jurists, psychologists, educators and other researchers. This fact demonstrates the versatility of the topic, its cross-disciplinary character.

The purpose of the dissertation is the characteristic of features of political prisoners' everyday life in prisons of civil department of Russian Empire in 1879-1917. The stated purpose dictates the relevant **research tasks**:

- To estimate the place and the role of political prisoners in general prison contingent of the country; to analyse criminological, social and age composition of prisoners of this category;
- To study and characterize the normative acts which regulated the detention conditions of political prisoners;
- To characterize the social area of pre-revolutionary prison and define the main features of this area.
- To study the mode of life of political prisoners in imperial prisons;
- To consider the problem of using of free time in «political prison»; to reveal the main pastimes of political prisoners in imprisonment.
- To reveal the evolution of detention regime in political prison and the features of applying of disciplinary sanctions to prisoners;
- To study the most typical behavioral strategies of political prisoners and determine the connection of such strategies with the adaptation processes in prison;
- To identify the specifics of interpersonal relationship in political prisoners' collective.

The source base of the dissertation is quite various. It includes published and unpublished documents. The materials of eight federal and regional archives were used in this dissertation. There are the materials of the State Archive of Russian Federation (GA RF), the Russian State Archive of Social and Political History (RGASPI), the Russian State Historical Archive (RGIA), the Russian State Archive of Literature and Art (RGALI), the State Archive of Moscow City (TSGAM), the National Archive of Tatarstan Republic (NA RT), the State Archive of Yaroslavl Region (GAYAO), the State Archive of Orel Region (GAOO). The first group of sources is the statutory acts and the legal documents, including unpublished materials²³. In addition to the general imperial acts of criminal and penal law, this group includes circulars of the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Justice about political prisoners. This group includes also the local instructions which regulated the internal routine in some large prisons.

The office work documentation is extensive and various in its composition. The 122nd Fund of the GA RF (The Chief Prison Department) contains the data about the administrative and economic part of prisons, the statistical information and also the data about the incidents in various jails. Some funds of federal and regional archives contain the documents of individual prisons: Peter and Paul and Shlisselburg Fortresses²⁴,

²³ GA RF. Fund. 98; TSGAM. Fund. 623.

²⁴ RGIA. Fund. 1280; GA RF. Fund. 98.

Moscow central transit (Butyrskaya) and Moscow provincial (Taganskaya) prisons²⁵, Yaroslavl temporary convict prison²⁶, Kazan transit prison²⁷. The features of functioning of district prisons can be tracked on the materials of funds of provincial prison inspections of GAOO and GAYO and also the fund of prison chair of Kazan provincial board of NA RT²⁸. Some part of office work documentation contained in funds of personal origin of RGASPI²⁹. The analysis of materials of the office work documentation allows to reconstruct the household sphere of prisoner everyday life and also to reveal the features of interaction between the "politicians" and the officials.

The third and most extensive group of sources is represented by ego-documents. Most of them were written by political prisoners in pre-revolutionary and early Soviet periods. In dissertation we used more than 70 separately published memoirs of former political prisoners about imperial prison and penal servitude and also 11 specialized memoirs digests. Besides, the considerable amount of memoirs were written by the participants of the revolutionary movement and published on the pages of periodicals. In some questions of internal life of political prison and penal servitude such memoirs are the only source. For example, only these memoirs are able to disclose of relationships in the prison collective with the greatest completeness. Using the memoirs of police officers, state and public figures (P.G. Kurlov, V.F. Dzhunkovsky, P.P. Zavarzin, A.V. Gerasimov, A.I. Spiridovich, etc.) allows integrating the topic into the wider context of the struggle between the autocracy and the revolutionary movement. A considerable amount of ego-documents is unpublished. It is, first of all, the petitions and letters of political prisoners. The prison petitions were one of the key tools for defending prisoners' interests. Such petitions could contain different complaints, requests for improvement of household providing, for the transfer to other jails, for pardon, etc. Prison letters of political prisoners (some of their part is published³⁰) contain a big mass of reflection, observations and generalizations. The analysis of petitions and letters allows to identify the personal experiences of authors and to estimate the overall cultural level of the contingent of «politicians». The special subgroup of ego-documents is the prison notebooks designed for writing. In dissertation we used 9 original prison notebooks belonging to prominent revolutionaries (M.S. Olminsky, Y.M. Sverdlov, G.K. Ordzhonikidze, S.I. Polidorov³¹), who served imprisonment or penal servitude in jails of the European Russia in different years. Such notebooks often contain unique information about the activities and daily routine of prisoners.

The fourth group of sources is represented by photo-documents. In dissertation we used the group and the individual photos of political criminals in prisons, published, mainly, in the art and literary magazine «Iskry» (the annex of the newspaper «Russkoye

²⁵ TSGAM. Fund. 623, 628.

²⁶ GAYAO. Fund. 338.

²⁷ NA RT. Fund. 389.

²⁸ GAOO. Fund. 881; GAYAO. Fund. 335; NA RT. Fund. 2.

²⁹ RGASPI. Fund. 85, 86, 87, 91, 135, 325.

³⁰ Artyom (F.A. Sergeev). Articles, speeches, letters. M, 1983; Sozonov E.S. Egor Sozonov's letters to relatives 1895–1910 / edited by B.P. Kozmin and N.I. Rakitnikov. M, 1925, etc.

³¹ RGASPI. Fund. 91. Inv. 1. Act 7-11; Fund 86. Inv. 1. Act 1-2; Fund 85. Inv. 3. Act. 67; GAYAO. Fund. 338. Inv. 2 a. Act. 79.

Slovo»)). The fifth group includes reference materials: prison calendars and manuals for prison officials, dictionaries of prison slang, verbatim records from the sessions of the State Duma, etc. The sixth group of sources is represented by the materials of the periodical press of the pre-revolutionary and early Soviet period. Memoirs of participants of revolutionary movement were published in «Katorga I Ssylka» and «Byloye» magazines. The current information about the events in the prison sphere is contained in the newspaper «Pravo» and the «Tyuremny Vestnik» magazine. The separate articles from the magazines «Vestnik Prava», «Russkoye bogatstvo», «Zhurnal ministerstva yustitsii» were also used in the dissertation. The source base of the research is representative. It allows to solve problems posed in the dissertation.

The methodological basis of the dissertation. The research is based on the basic principles of historicism and scientific objectivity. The historical-comparative method was used to compare the source potential of memoirs and unpublished sources. The historical-genetic method allowed to trace the process of change of prison regime features during the last quarter of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The historical-anthropological method was necessary to reconstruct a concrete historical portrait of the political prisoner in the conditions of the prison environment. The historical-typological method was used to highlight the stable strategies of political prisoners' behavior within the process of prison adaptation. The methods of interdisciplinary synthesis were also applied in the dissertation. The hermeneutical method was necessary to interpretation of political prisoners' reflection, expressed in texts of different level. Using the prosopographic method allowed to present the «politicians» as a collective subject, and to study the criminological, social, psychological characteristics of this subject. The concept of microhistory was used in the dissertation as the theoretical position. The prison was considered as a kind of total institutions. This fact predetermined the view of political criminals' prison everyday life as an extreme form of daily occurrence. Characterizing the essence of the notion of «everyday life», we used A. Schütz's concept of the vital world³². The concept of social space of P. Bourdieu was also used in research³³.

Terminology and conceptual apparatus.

It is necessary to specify the terminological apparatus of the research to eliminate the contradictions in understanding of individual concepts.

The political prisoners were the persons of different political convictions who served the imprisonment in prisons of civil department as the prisoners on term or the prisoners on remand, if they were accused in political crimes. The administrative exiled persons and the transit prisoners were also considered as political prisoners if they committed a crime of political character.

The prison regime was the set of rules, which regulated the internal organization of prison time and area. These rules were sanctioned by local prison administration and defined the daily routine in the prison, the system of privileges and incentives for prisoners, the specifics of application of disciplinary sanctions and also the features of relationship between the prisoners and the jailers.

³² Schütz A. Favorites: The world, shining with sense. M., 2004. Pp. 344-345.

³³ Bourdieu P. Sociology of Social Space. M., St. Petersburg., 2007. Pp. 53-54.

Criminal subculture is the system of distorted human values, customs, traditions, norms and rules of behavior, which promote organizing of criminal groups and communities³⁴. In the dissertation we are talking about the specific revolutionary subculture (the subculture of revolutionaries), which had the criminal origin and manifested clearly in prisons and penal servitude.

The prison subculture is the set of values and norms, mostly unwritten, which structuring interactions between people in prison³⁵. In the dissertation this concept was used in a general sense and also for designation of criminal prisoners' subculture as opposed to the subculture of revolutionaries.

The moral code of the revolutionary was the set of rules of revolutionary ethics and the demands of the political organizations for the behavior of its members³⁶. In the dissertation the moral code is considered as the ideological basis of the criminal subculture of revolutionaries.

The self-organization of prisoners is the informal organizational and administrative structure, which includes a difficult pyramid of prisoners' relationship. This structure is headed by the professional criminals, standing on the highest step of criminal hierarchy³⁷.

The prison area (social). In the broad sense, which was meant in the first chapter of the dissertation, the prison area is the space of the Russian penal system, including the set of prison institutions of various types and also system of prison management in the center and on the field. The narrow sense of this concept was used in the second and the third chapters of the research. The social area of prison was understood here as the area of the concrete jail, including the elements of its internal structure and also the established system of relations between prisoners, prison administration and other employees.

The area of prison everyday life. This concept was used in the dissertation to denote the natural environment in which the political prisoners organized their everyday life. It seems that the area of prison everyday life has the dualistic character for prisoners. On the one hand, this is the actual area, limited by the borders of jail. On the other hand, this is the potential space, located outside of the prison gates. The potential space is characterized by another perception of time and also actualized for prisoners by visits, correspondence and other legal and illegal communications with the will.

The scientific novelty of the dissertation. This dissertation is the first generalizing work of the national historiography, which is devoted to the problems of political prisoners' everyday life in the period of late Russian Empire. The research was conducted on the materials of the group of the convict prisons, provincial and district jails of the European part of the country and also the main political prisons – the

³⁴ Hisamutdinov F.R., Shalagin A.E. Criminal subculture and its prevention // Bulletin of the Kazan Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russian Federation. 2015. No. 2. P. 46.

³⁵ Oleinik A.N. «Life by concepts»: an institutional analysis of the everyday life of «Russian ordinary person» // Polis. Political Studies, 2001. № 2. P. 40

³⁶ Kolesnikova L.A. The evolution of the punitive policy of tsarism in the struggle against the liberation movement of Russia in the second half of the 19th century (on materials of the source complex of the magazine «The penal servitude and the exile»): Dis. ...Cand. of Historical Sciences. N. Novgorod, 1997. P. 166-167.

³⁷ Kutuyakin S.A. The organization of counteraction to the criminal opposition in the penal system of Russia. Ryazan, 2012. P. 51, 74.

Shlisselburg and Peter and Paul fortresses. Going beyond the narrow geographic location allowed to expand the research borders and to trace the features of the prison regime in the jails of different profiles. The large part of sources was introduced into scientific sphere by the first time. Involving a wide range of sources allowed to focus on such specific problems of prisoners' everyday life as the process of prison adaptation, the choice of the ways of the opposition to administrative pressure and jailers' oppressions and also the organization of the free time in imprisonment.

The theoretical and the practical significance of the research. The results of the research can be useful for the further scientific analysis of the punitive policy of the autocracy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The main results of the dissertation can be used for the development of the general and special training courses of history of Russian revolutionary movement and penal system. These results also can be used during the teaching of the "Penitentiary Psychology" discipline.

The basic positions submitted for protection:

1. The Russian penitentiary legislation about political prisoners, which was finally issued only by 1886, had the superficial character. It was constantly supplemented and clarified by the circulars of the Chief Prison Department (GTU), which could not always be realized in practice, due to the lack of necessary conditions on the field. As a result the conditions of political prisoners' detention were significantly influenced by the penitentiary and class status of «politicians» and also by the policy of the local prison administration.

2. The political prisoners amounted to a relatively small percent of the prison population of Russian Empire even during the aggravation of a revolutionary situation (according to the author's estimates, about 5% at the beginning of the 20th century). It was especially true for small district jails, where the «politicians» were imprisoned seldom. Most of the political prisoners were imprisoned as the persons on remand and the administrative exiled. It was also correctly for the prisoners, who had been detaining by the clarification of their political reliability.

3. The prison did not provide the correctional function for the political prisoners in the strict sense of the word. Instead, the strategy of the struggle of autocracy against the political crimes meant a strict isolation of such persons and a smoothing of the differences between them and ordinary prisoners.

4. The political prisoners on term and the persons on remand in practice had a number of privileges in comparison with the criminal prisoners. It was manifested, first of all, in nutrition, writing, using books, etc. The existence of the soft regime in prisons increased the number of regime allowances for the political prisoners. For example, in many jails the doors of the political prisoners' cells did not close at all, and the «politicians» were allowed to move freely around the prison building due to the weakness of supervision. It created the good conditions for the preparation of prison-breaking.

5. The penal servitude remained the main weapon of the autocracy in the struggle against the revolutionary movement until 1917. The political convicts were deprived of the considerable part of the privileges, which were used by the prisoners on term and on remand. The rigid regime of political penal servitude was established after suppression of Revolution of 1905-1907. This regime included a number of restrictions

and punitive sanctions. A petty regulation of all aspects of life in penal servitude, the poor organization of prison work, the widespread using of the corporal punishments and the regular cases of beatings of political convicts made the life of the prisoners just unbearable. As a result, it was the increase of the prisoners' mortality and the mental illness in prisons.

6. The artel and communal self-organization played the great role in political prisoners' life. It existed almost everywhere, where it was possible to establish the communication between prisoners. The artels and the communes of «politicians», headed by elected elders, solved all the vital problems of the prison collective. The democratic tendencies, which were clearly manifested in the activities of the prisoners' communities, exerted the positive impact to the prison life. These tendencies guaranteed the prisoners' equality and mutual support in front of the face of regime restrictions and administrative oppression. At the same time «the prison democracy» indirectly promoted interpersonal and intergroup struggle among political prisoners, exacerbating the available contradictions between the members of collective.

7. The formation of the psychology of political imprisonment took place at the end of the 19th century. The key roles in this process were played by the norms of the revolutionary subculture. The political prisoners justified the unspoken status of the most progressive part of the imperial prison. As a rule, the «politicians» solved the hostel problems quite successfully if they kept a high level of self-rating, followed the principles of coexistence, mutual assistance and self-development. The prison administration was forced to reckon with the demands of «politicians».

8. The staff of political prison, which was traditionally differing in heterogeneity, at the beginning of the 20th century was substantially exposed to erosion. It was caused by the presence in the political prisoners' contingent of the considerable share of a random element and also by the arrival to "policy" of a semi-criminal wave during the years of the Revolution of 1905-1907. The new members of the political prison were poorly acquainted with the principles of revolutionary ethics. These persons sometimes experienced considerable difficulties in adapting to the prison collective and often demonstrated the behavior, which was more characteristic of the criminal environment.

9. The imprisonment was considered by many political prisoners as the next stage in the struggle against the autocracy. The local prison administration was the embodiment of the autocracy for prisoners. The prison struggle of political prisoners and convicts was aimed to protecting of the prisoners' personal dignity as well as the improving of the detention conditions. Depending on the severity of the prison regime, such struggle was conducted by the passive (petitions, verbal protests, hunger strikes) or active (obstruction, riots, prison terror, etc.) means. Using of the various means of prison struggle was in direct connection with the model of social adaptation used by a concrete prisoner.

The approbation of research work.

The main theoretical provisions, conclusions and intermediate results of the research are presented in ten publications (three of them are published in magazines from the list of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russian Federation) including two All-Russian conferences «Platonov Readings» (Samara,

2012, 2013) and one international scientific and practical conference «New Science: Strategies and Vectors of Development» (Chelyabinsk, 2016).

The structure of the dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, divided into nine paragraphs, conclusions, a list of abbreviations and symbols and a list of literature.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF WORK

In the introduction the relevance of the work is substantiated, the purpose and objectives, the object and subject, the territorial and chronological framework of the dissertation are determined. Here, the methodology of the research is disclosed, the degree of scientific development of the topic is analyzed, the source base is characterized. The scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical significance of the work is revealed, the basic positions submitted for protection are allocated.

The first chapter «Political Prisoners in Russian Penal System of the last quarter of the 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries» reveals the key features of the imperial penal system in the post-reform period, notes the place occupied by political prisoners, and also analyzes a set of acts of penitentiary legislation about prisoners of this category.

The first paragraph «The Penal system of Russian Empire: the general characteristic and the analysis of its features» is devoted to analysis of the features and problems of the Russian post-reform penitentiary system. During the prison reform of 1879 the system of prison management in the center and on field was streamlined, and also the ladder of punishments was optimized. The Chief Prison Department (GTU), which was originally operated under the auspices of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and since 1895 - the Ministry of Justice, became the governing body of the penal system. The local prison governing was assigned to governors and provincial prison inspections. The penal system of the country by the end of the 19th century included prisons of the general device (provincial, district, regional), the corrective prisoner compartments (IAO), convict prisons, transit prisons, the premises for arrest serving, the correctional institutions for minors³⁸. The Peter and Paul and Shlisselburg fortresses had the special status.

The Introduction of perspective innovations in the penitentiary practice dragged for decades, and the reforms affected the life of jails in the least. Solving problems of internal routine in prisons was constantly postponed until the better times. The appropriate execution of circulars of GTU on field was interfered by the insufficient financing of the prison sphere, the discrepancy of requirements of the prison law to the local conditions. As a result, it was the widespread overcrowding of prisons, the deterioration of their physical condition and the sanitary situation. The prestige of the prison service remained low. The personnel of the prison administration and the wardens were equipped with a residual principle, including the persons who didn't have necessary knowledge and experience. This fact entailed gross regime violations. The corrective mission of prisons mostly had the declarative character. It was promoted by the absence of the clear criteria for the «moral correction» of prisoners in the law, by the

³⁸ Institutions of two last types in the thesis were not mentioned.

inattention to the identity of a single prisoner and also by using of humiliating disciplinary actions.

The second paragraph «Political prisoners: the general characteristic of the social group» analyzes the criminological, social, age composition of political prisoners, notes their place in the prison contingent of the country. Characterizing the political criminality, we used the motivational approach, which suggests the presence of political motivation among criminals. In practice such motivation could be discerned by the authorities in the various illegal acts (from the agrarian disorders and the distribution of illegal literature to the expropriations and the acts of terrorism). Such crimes were actually equated with the «state» crimes on the basis of certain features. In some cases the prison officials experienced the serious difficulties in determining of the political or criminal status of the prisoner. There is no the complete statistics reflecting the movement of political prisoners in prisons of Russian Empire. According to the available data in the middle of 1904 the average number of political prisoners in provinces was 33, while the strength of the country's prison contingent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was approaching to 100000 people. The large provincial and convict prisons were the centers of concentration of political prisoners. The greatest number of political prisoners was made by young men aged up to 30 years. By the beginning of the 20th century there was the general decrease of ideological level of the political penal servitude and prison. The share of «random element» among «politicians» was increased against the background of the growing of number of mass arrests. The number of revolutionary radicals who committed the criminal offenses under the cover of political rhetoric was growing. All this leads to sharp decrease in the representation of persons of privileged classes in a political prison.

The various character of the contingent of political prison is reflected by the typology of the Russian political prisoners of the late imperial period offered by the author of the dissertation. It was based on such an important feature as the degree of the ideological orientation of the criminals' personality against the imperial autocracy. The typology includes three groups of persons:

1) The professional revolutionaries and the ideological opponents of the existing social order;

2) The prisoners with the average degree of ideological orientation of the personality against imperial autocracy (the revolutionary radicals of «a new wave», the persons sympathizing with revolutionary ideas and directly or indirectly participating in the revolutionary movement);

3) The prisoners with the low degree of ideological orientation of the personality against the imperial autocracy (the persons suspected of political unreliability, the victims of false accusations and also all prisoners who were not members of an anti-government camp).

The representatives of the first group of prisoners definitely can be considered as the carriers of the revolutionary subculture. Some prisoners of the second group were also adjoined to them. The proportional ratio between three allocated groups was subjected to continuous changes, depending on the current socio-political situation in the country. Nevertheless, there are bases to believe that the ideological revolutionaries made the majority in political prison.

In the third paragraph «The emergence and the evolution of the penitentiary legislation about political prisoners» the complex of the acts of criminal executive legislation regulating the serving of imprisonment by political prisoners was analyzed. The system of acts of the penitentiary legislation, which was formed by the middle of the 19th century, included the Charters about the detainees and the exiles and also «The Instruction to the chief of the provincial jail». These acts didn't contain the special instruction about political prisoners. It demonstrates that the legislator initially did not provide any privileges for the «politicians». For the first time the norms about political criminals' detention were appeared in local prison instructions, in particular in «The Instruction for the temporary detention of political prisoners in the Moscow Central Transit Prison» (1881) and in «The Instruction for management of the Shlisselburg prison» (1884). The questions of detention of the political prisoners were also regulated by the circulars of GTU. The execution of such circulars depended entirely on local conditions.

In 1886 and 1904 for the sanction of Minister of the Internal Affairs and the Minister of Justice the all-imperial «Rules» about political prisoners' detention were published. These «Rules» regulated a wide range of questions of prison life. The «politicians» would be detained with the vigilant supervision, separately from other part of the prison contingent. The softest regime was established for persons, detained under investigation and also for prisoners, who served the administrative punishment. The position of prisoners on term was actually equated to position of criminal prisoners. This fact was confirmed by the circular of GTU № 17 of July 20, 1907 which prescribed that the political prisoners should be only the persons under investigation and on trial. Nevertheless, the attempt to completely erase the border between political and criminal prisoners couldn't make success. The prison life of «politicians» was greatly influenced by the class factor, which was characteristic of the penal system as a whole. The position of political convicts was the heaviest. In practice the penal servitude for «politicians» became a simple lengthy imprisonment in prisons with a very strict regime. The political convicts from the prisons of European Russia, as a rule, didn't go into the «free team»³⁹. All convicts were detained in shackles and were exposed to corporal punishments for misconduct.

The second chapter «The prison area and the everyday background of the prisoner's daily occurrence» is devoted to the characteristic of prison area, to the problems of the mode of prison life and also to the organization of free time of prisoners.

The first paragraph «The social area of prison and its perception by prisoners» reveals the structure and the essence of the social area of the pre-revolutionary prison. The prisoners' everyday life began for the political criminals from their reception to the prison establishment. During the procedure of «reception» all prisoners were searched and exposed of the medical examination, washed in a bath and were allocated to the cells. The prisoners on remand and convicts received the official clothes, which was worn by the prisoners during the imprisonment. The prisoners' documents, money and personal belongings were subjected to the inventory and kept in the prison office. The

³⁹ The special category of convicts who were allowed to live out of prison because of the good behavior.

structural units of the prison area included mass and single cells, punishment rooms, offices, court yards for walk, corridors, visiting rooms and also prison churches and hospitals. The analysis of prisoners' memoirs allowed to define that the self-perception of «politicians» was more often characterized by the dreaminess, the feeling of deleting of the identity and the uncertainty in the future. These feelings could be manifested even during the presence of a tolerable regime in prison. The relationship between the political prisoners and the jailers could develop variously. The peaceful and even the sympathetic attitude of the jailers to the «politicians» was often replaced by the strict sanctions and the outright outrages.

The second paragraph «The daily routine in prison as the organizational basis of the prisoner's everyday life» is devoted to a systemic and in a certain sense a universal part of the prison regime – the daily routine of prisoners. In the mornings the prisoners got up early to check, washed and cleaned their cells. Daily in the morning and in the evening the general prayer was said. Each prisoner was forced to say this prayer, irrespective of the confessional accessory. In addition, the religious posts were observed in prisons and the religious holidays were celebrated. This fact caused protest moods among «politicians». One of the most important privileges of the «politicians» on remand and administrative prisoners was the right to eat at their own expense. Such right could be granted also to the «politicians» on term for with permission of the administration. The separate table could be organized for prisoners both privately and on a communal basis – through a common cash desk. The convicts were forced to eat at the expense of the official rations. The nutrition in imperial prisons was twofold: except a lunch and a dinner all prisoners received the boiled water for tea and the bread portions. In the Peter and Paul and Shlisselburg fortresses there were its own food apportionments. The prisoners could improve their nutrition making an extract of products from prison shops. It is possible to buy the authorized household goods in these shops. The daily walks in the prison-yard and the appointments with the relatives, who received the special permission, were intended to diversify the prisoners' day. Thanks to the connivance of the prison administration the political prisoners were often visited by friends and colleagues and also by the representatives of the Political Red Cross. An important part of the prison life was the deliveries, received from the will. Despite the existing restrictions of the size and the content of the deliveries, the various forbidden items (tobacco, matches, paper, pencils, food in finished form, etc.) often sent to prisons. The day came to the end with the evening check. The night sleep of prisoners was usually released for 7 or 8 hours.

The third paragraph «The free time of political prisoners and the specific features of its using» is devoted to questions of the prisoner's filling of the «free» time, which was available in abundance. In the dissertation the leisure is considered as an integral part of the everyday life. During the study of the prison everyday life, it is more appropriate to talk about a prisoner's free time. The routine pastime, the time for games and entertainment and also the time for self-development can be considered as the components of prisoner's free time. The sphere of routine pastime included the decoration of the cells and the various types of physical activity. These occupations had the pronounced psychological implication, allowing prisoners to relax and distract themselves from the sad thoughts. The great place in everyday life of «politicians» was

occupied by games and entertainments. Such games could be indoor, outdoor and board. The improvised performances, singing and dances were very popular.

The political prisoners sought to devote a considerable part of the time for self-development. Many «politicians» considered that reading books and studying of sciences were necessary not only for improving of the prisoners' education. During such occupations the political prisoners could prepare for further revolutionary struggle at the will. The prison libraries often didn't meet the tastes of «politicians» therefore the majority of books were obtained by the prisoners from the will - both through the prison office and illegally. All books coming to prisons were subjected to viewing from persons of public prosecutor's supervision. From 1882 till 1904 there was an official ban for political prisoners to read any newspapers and magazines. Nevertheless, the periodicals got to prisons through the sympathizing wardens. Since 1886 the «politicians» were officially allowed to practice in written exercises. The politicians used the special notebooks and pencils for this purpose. All prisoners' records were regularly looked through by jailers. Many political prisoners not only made the abstract of the read books and practiced in learning languages, but also made diaries, engaged in literary and scientific creativity. The studies in the different form (lessons, lectures, debates) and also editing of the hand-written magazines («prison journalism») were popular.

The third chapter «The features of the prison regime and the system of the social interaction in political prison» is devoted to the questions of political prisoners' adaptation to the regime of imprisonment and the compelled environment, and also to the system of the interpersonal interaction in the prison contingent.

In the first paragraph «The evolution of the regime of political prisoners' detention at the end of 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries» the specifics of the regime of the Russian prisons during the studied period are considered. The regime of political prisoners' detention differed in dynamism. It was strongly depended on a political situation in the country. At the end of 19th century prisons were called as «sanatoriums» and «hotels» in the revolutionary environment. In the conditions of the short term imprisonment, the absence or poor development of prison works and also the existence of numerous privileges, the political prisoners quite easily bore the life in imprisonment. After the Revolution of 1905-1907 the process of «screwing» of prisons began. The increasing of the practice of the joint detention of political and criminal prisoners, the supervision strengthening, the growth of the application of the corporal punishments in penal servitude, the increasing of the practice of physical violence against «politicians» became an indicator of the toughening of the regime. Despite the existence of the numerous reports about the beatings of political convicts during an era of Stolypin reaction, it is difficult to find out scales of this phenomenon, because the materials demonstrating the spread of any forms of violence in prisons in the 1880-1890th are extremely small. At the same time the individual cases of murders of political prisoners in prisons at the beginning of the 20th century are known. The disciplinary punishments in jails most often took the form of the detention in punishment rooms, the deprivation of the right of correspondence, appointments and readings of books. The situation was complicated by the unsatisfactory sanitary situation and the poor quality of medical care. As a result, the morbidity and mortality among prisoners increased.

In the paragraph the phenomenon of a prison holiday was considered. On the example of imperial political prison it was revealed that in the conditions of prison isolation the border between the everyday life and the holiday is inevitably blurred. The majority of the official holidays (primarily the church holidays) did not have any symbolism or sacred meaning in the eyes of «politicians», keeping only narrow practical significance. The public holidays often turned into the absolutely ordinary pastime and its influence on life of prisoners was insignificant

The second paragraph «The features of the social adaptation of political prisoners in imperial prisons» is devoted to questions of political prisoners' adaptation to the prison regime. The process of the prison adaptation is considered from the positions of modern penitentiary psychology. The purpose of social adaptation is the maximal simplification of the living conditions in imprisonment. The process of adaptation was influenced both by objective factors (the type and the term of imprisonment, the rigidity of the regime) and subjective factors (gender, age, the nature of the prisoner). Among the fixed assets of adaptation used by political prisoners there were the creative occupations, reading, the real-life communication, dreams, the struggle for personal dignity, etc.

The main place in the paragraph is taken by the author's concept of the adaptation behavior of political prisoners. The author identified three adaptation models: active, passive and indefinite. The applicability of each of these models in practice depended both on the identity of the prisoner, and on the regime features of jails. All models differed in the character of the means, which were used by prisoners to influence on the unfavorable circumstances of prison life. If the prisoner used the passive model, he executed the majority of prison administration's demands with a view to achieve any benefits or to wait for the expiry of the imprisonment term painlessly. Within this model the peaceful means of struggle (applications, oral statements) were mainly used. On the contrary, the active adaptation model implied the using of the confrontational measures of struggle. Such measures included hunger strikes, boycotts, obstructions, riots, prison terror and the organization of the prison-breakings. As a rule, the indefinite model was not the result of the prisoners' conscious choice. The behavior of prisoners, who used the indefinite model, was caused by the influence of various social and psychological factors: sense of guilt for the committed crime, disappointment in the revolutionary idea, loss of health, crash of hopes for release, etc. The most typical demonstrations of the indefinite model were the mental illness and the suicides. The adaptation behavior of the «politicians» often was quite variable, and the behavioral strategies, characteristic of the allocated models, were combined in various proportions.

The third paragraph «The specificity of the social interaction among political prisoners» reveals the essence of socio-psychological adaptation in prison, which is the adaptation to life in the prison community. The most important influence on life of political prison was exerted by norms of the criminal subculture. The unwritten rules of the moral code required the revolutionaries to keep the personal dignity in prison. The idea that the prison for political crime doesn't degrade, but, on the contrary, ennobles the personality, played a key role. The norms of subculture demanded from «politicians» to develop in themselves the easy disposition, the self-control and the ability to make concessions for the sake of success of common cause. Following to

these norms provided the success of adaptation in the collective. The cases of the deviant behavior of «politicians» (violence, thefts, debauchery, alcoholism) are poorly reflected in sources. However, these cases were the ordinary phenomenon, especially, in penal servitude. The associations of political prisoners (artels and communes) could exist both in the scale of the whole prison and within the framework of individual cells. All associations were constructed on a solid democratic foundation, which was facilitated by the absence of the caste system among the «politicians». The role of castes was carried out by the party fractions, which had the strong communications between its members. The associations of «politicians» always declared the tolerance for the questions of party, national and confessional identity. This fact should have minimized the practice of persons' self-isolation and the searching of protection among the leaders of the criminal world, or among the prison administration. The persons, who demonstrated such forms of adaptation behavior, became the enemies of the collective and were persecuted. All intra-group conflicts became a personal matter of the collective and were not submitted to the trial of the prison administration. The internal implication of the inter-party struggle in the political prison was the desire to form the majority of the collective and to receive the control over its activities. In similar conditions each fraction conducted the active promotion of its ideas and demonstrated the hostility towards its competitors. The establishment of social contacts between prisoners was essential. The systems of «the mute alphabet», «air mail», transfer of notes were widely distributed. The negotiations with the will were carefully conducted. The help of the sympathizing wardens, lawyers, messengers was widely used for this purpose.

In the Conclusion the results of the research work were summed up. Studying of prison life of political criminals allowed to reveal some regularities:

- The conditions of political prisoners' detention in prisons were not clearly defined in legislation for a long time. This circumstance led to various practical difficulties. The providing of some regime indulgences for political prisoners was the usual occurrence. It was caused by various factors, including the jailers' fear to the revolutionaries.

- Since the end of the 19th century the penitentiary policy of the country was characterized by the aspiration to level the differences in position of political and criminal prisoners. This circumstance concerned not only the political convicts, but also the «politicians» on term. However, it was not possible to realize such initiative in practice fully. The situation on field was badly controlled from the center. As a result, the conditions of political prisoners' detention could differ strongly from prison to prison. The greatest difficulties were experienced by political prisoners in convict prisons, where a very rigid regime was established after the Revolution of 1905-1907.

- The criminal subculture introduced the norms and values, which were accepted by the revolutionary environment, into the life of the political prison. These values could be perceived even by persons, who were far from the revolutionary movement. At the beginning of the 20th century the share of a semi-criminal element increases in the political prison. Such prisoners often demonstrated the unusual behavior for «politicians», followed a way of betrayal and provocation. Nevertheless the «center» of the political prison always was composed of the ideological revolutionaries. Their

solidarity and perseverance in upholding of personal dignity aroused the sympathy not only of the progressive public, but also of some jailers, who provided to «politicians» the certain services for money, or even disinterestedly.

- The detention in imperial prisons for the political prisoners was not just the lost time for life, the period of disappointments and deep emotional experiences. For many persons it was also the time of the preparation for the future revolutionary struggle at large. That's why the political prisoners often aspired to use the time of imprisonment for the improving their education, reading the revolutionary literature and even writing the memoir, art and scientific works.

The basic provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following publications of the author

Publications in peer-reviewed magazines, determined by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russian Federation:

1. Shebalkov, S.V. The prison in Russia at the end of 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries and its corrective significance / S.V. Shebalkov // Scientific notes of Kazan University. Series: The humanities. – 2014. – Vol. 156, No. 3. – P. 111-120

2. Shebalkov, S.V. The organizational and the legal aspects of the detention of political prisoners in transit prisons of Russia in 1881–1917 / S.V. Shebalkov // History of state and law. – 2015. – No. 1 – P. 44-48.

3. Shebalkov, S.V. The problems of adaptation of Russian political prisoners to the prison regime at the end of 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries / S.V. Shebalkov // In the world of scientific discoveries. Series: The social humanities. – 2015. – No. 3 (63). – P. 46-54.

Articles in scientific magazines, collections of scientific works, materials of conferences:

4. Shebalkov, S.V. The state criminality in Russian Empire in the second half of 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries: the general characteristic, motives, statistics / S.V. Shebalkov // Platonov Readings 2012: materials and reports of the XVIII All-Russian conference of young historians (Samara, December 7-8, 2012) Samara State University; edited by P.S. Kabytov. – Samara, 2012. – P. 77–79.

5. Shebalkov, S. V. The specificity of political crimes in Russian Empire at the end of 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries and the system of punishments for its perpetration / S.V. Shebalkov // The young scientist. – 2013. – No. 4 (51). – P. 465-469.

6. Shebalkov, S.V. The organizational structure of jails and the system of prison management in Russian Empire at the end of 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries / S.V. Shebalkov // The young scientist. – 2013. – No. 10 (57). – C. 456-460.

7. Shebalkov, S.V. The main features of the Russian criminal legal procedure for the cases of the political character at the end of 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries (on the materials of Kazan trial chamber) / S.V. Shebalkov // Platonov Readings 2013: materials and reports of the XIX All-Russian conference of young historians (Samara, December 6-7, 2013) // Samara State University; edited by P.S.

Kabytov. – Samara, 2013. – P. 65-68.

8. Shebalkov, S.V. The district prisons of the Kazan province at the end of 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries: the organizational structure and the contingent of prisoners / S.V. Shebalkov // *Scientific Tatarstan*. – 2014. – No. 3. – P. 79-88.

9. Shebalkov, S.V. The Instructions about political prisoners in Russian penitentiary legislation of 1879–1917 / S.V. Shebalkov // *Modern society and law*. – 2014. – No. 4 (17). – P. 24-31.

10. Shebalkov, S.V. The Kazan central transit prison at the end of 19th – the beginning of the 20th centuries: structure, functions, contingent / S.V. Shebalkov // *New Science: strategies and vectors of development: international scientific periodical publication for the results of the international scientific and practical conference (Chelyabinsk, December 8, 2016): in 3 vol. Vol. 3 / The agency of the international researches; edited by I.N. Pilipchuk*. – Sterlitamak, 2016. – P. 218-224.