



QUAESTIO ROSSICA

FOR AUTHORS

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1. Essentials of article submission and preparation for publication

The Journal accepts academic works not exceeding 40,000 characters (including spaces). When submitting an article for publication, authors must follow the rules below.

The Journal accepts previously unpublished articles and analytical reviews on relevant issues of Russian history, philology, culture, and arts, as well as interdisciplinary works on these topics (e.g. comparing Russian and non-Russian cultures). For information on the sections of the Journal and genre recommendations, see: [Sections and Genres of the Journal](#).

Articles are submitted via the [Journal's website](#) and must include an abstract and keywords in Russian and in English (see: [Abstract and Keywords Guidelines](#)). The abstract must precede the article (in English followed by a Russian translation) and be followed by keywords. Regardless of the language of the article, the title of the article, the author's name (in case of non-Latin characters), and their affiliation (place of employment, city, country) are to be provided in English.

In case of citations from historical sources and works of fiction, they must be provided in the original language with a translation into the language of the article and put into the footnotes with the name of the translator. Scholarly articles must be cited in the language of the article with an indication of the translator.

Illustrations must be sent as separate .JPEG files with a resolution of 600 dpi or higher: they should be accompanied by captions in Russian and English and a description of their placement in the article. Captions for illustrations must be provided as a separate file in Russian and English.

At the end of the article, the author must provide a full affiliation in Russian and English (including their name, academic degree, position, place of employment and its address, ORCID (requirement), email, and a postal address), filling in the form below. Except for the short affiliation and the author's name at the beginning of the article, all other data are confidential: they are required only as a means of contacting the author and shall not be disclosed; all information subject to publication will be discussed and agreed upon with the author as part of a personal data processing agreement.

The Editorial Board shall notify the author of the receipt of the article and its being forwarded for peer review within a month. A final decision about the publication of the article is made after the completion of peer review and depends on the availability of reviewers and the timing and length of the review process. All the articles are subject to double blind peer review. The author is notified of the results of the peer review (see: [Review Process](#)).

The stages of the review process are described on the Journal's website. The author can contact the executive editor or the academic secretary in order to get more specific data on the timing of the review process (their contact details are [available](#) on the website of the Journal).

2. Abstract and Keywords Guidelines

The abstract must contain at least 250 words. It must not be a compilation of sentences from the article. The abstract must contain the subject matter of the article, its topicality, research methods, the scope of the coverage in the extant scholarship, and brief conclusions.

The abstract must not contain references or be divided into paragraphs. It is also advisable to avoid introductory phrases and repetition. The abstract must be a complete and compact account of the article.

Articles are submitted via the Journal's website and must include an abstract and keywords. The abstract must precede the article. The abstract must be translated into English in a way stylistically corresponding to the Russian abstract and placed before the Russian abstract.

The keywords follow the abstract. They must describe the predominant topics of the article and include proper names, names of countries, and historical periods considered in the article. The number of keywords must not exceed eight.

Examples of the well-written abstracts

1. Abstract for article. Sections: *Problema voluminis; Disputatio; Conceptus et conceptio*

This paper deals with the dialogue between East and West in the creative work of T. Mann and F. Dostoyevsky. The dialogue is focused on issues of essentialism: the truth and the simulacrum and the cultural and artistic activity of two different types (will to live and will to die). T. Mann's prose is considered in the context of the author's perception of Dostoyevsky's oeuvre, which allows the authors to single out the main cultural codes and civilizational constants in the creative work of the two authors (the Western Faustian idea of rationality and the Russian idea of the soul). The article seeks to study T. Mann's spiritual and creative antinomies, which manifest themselves in the writer's motto "Dostoyevsky, but in moderation". The complex interdisciplinary methodology of the research is based on the principle of dialogue between the artistic and the philosophical, the scholarly and the scientific, the religious and the irreligious, and academic and journalistic discourses. A hermeneutic study of literary text means considering it holistically in the context of culture. The authors refer to Dostoyevsky's Diary of a Writer

and Mann's essays, along with other works by both writers. The main problematic contexts of the study include Friedrich Nietzsche's concept God is dead and Oswald Spengler's decline of Europe, along with the philosophical ideas of Western postmodernism (including the theory of simulacra by J. Baudrillard), Jung's psychoanalytic studies, and the eschatological diagnoses and forecasts of Russian religious philosophy (V. S. Solovyov, N. A. Berdyaev, and I. A. Ilyin). The main results of the study are related to the opposing ideas of Dostoyevsky's eschatological openness and Mann's temporal dimension, associated respectively with metaphysical transcendence and humanistic immanence based on Kant's philosophy of practical reason. A conclusion is drawn about the isomorphism of Dostoyevsky's prose fiction and journalism and the anti-isomorphism of Mann's fiction and essays. Choosing between the philosophy of the Nietzschean superman and Dostoyevsky's Christ-centred ethics, Thomas Mann opts for Dostoyevsky. However, Mann's perception of Dostoyevsky's ideas retains a dialogical incompleteness, reflecting the insoluble contradiction between the rational and the irrational conceptions of the German classic.

(Gilmanov V., Koptsev I., Maltsev L. Thomas Mann and F. M. Dostoyevsky: on the Essential Dialogue between Germany and Russia // Quaestio Rossica. Vol. 6. 2018. № 3. P. 817–832. DOI 10.15826/qr.2018.3.330).

2. Abstract for biographical narrative. Section: *Hereditas: nomina et scholae*

The authors consider the life and scholarly activity of Era Vasilyevna Kuznetsova (1927–1988), a doctor of philology, professor, and the first head of the Department of the Modern Russian Language at Ural State University. The article describes her rich inner world of emotions and scholarly thinking, focusing on the peculiarities of her academic style and the manner and direction of her work. Her biography is considered within the historical and social context and the circumstances of her private life, scholarly research, and achievements. Being an outstanding linguist, Kuznetsova was a remarkable and open-minded person with a wonderful capacity for communication. She sincerely believed in social justice and was convinced that it was possible to change the world ethically and socially in accordance with the laws of social harmony. She was a talented scholar: one could not doubt her linguistic gift. Her manner of thinking was logical; she easily became fascinated with new ideas and knew how to introduce them to others. She was a prominent

scholar and the leader of a research group which laid the foundations for lexicological and lexicographic studies at Ural State University. Kuznetsova released her main works during the 1970s and 1980s, when structural semantic linguistics was being formed amidst heated discussions and arguments. In academia, she is known as the most influential specialist in lexical semantics, the systemic organisation of vocabulary, and the semantics and grammar of the Russian verb, the author and editor of a number of monographs and a textbook, and the organiser and head of the Russian Verb research group, which gave rise to the Ural Semantic School in the late 1990s.

(Babenko L., Kazarin Yu. Era V. Kuznetsova: A Life in Scholarship and Scholarship as Life // Quaestio Rossica. Vol. 6. 2018. № 3. P. 877–888. DOI 10.15826/qr.2018.3.333).

3. Abstract for review. Section: *Controversiae et recensiones*

This review considers the book *Afghanistan: The USSR Military and Political Presence. 1979 – 1989* by V. S. Khristoforov (published by the Institute of Russian History of the Russian Academy of Sciences in 2016). According to the reviewer, the work reflects the perception of an officer of the USSR KGB Mission in Afghanistan, who was also a qualified historian and Orientalist. The research is based on materials from the Central Archive of the FSB, the Archives of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation, and the Russian State Archive of Contemporary History. The author also refers to a number of documents from Afghan archives. V. S. Khristoforov is critical of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, emphasising that it undermined the USSR's authority in the international arena. He proves that during the presence of Soviet counselors in Afghanistan, it was their responsibility to take decisions: the Afghan leaders practically recused themselves from ruling the country. Additionally, the author demonstrates that the Soviet pullout from Afghanistan did not result in the normalisation of the country's situation. The reviewer maintains that the book makes a considerable contribution to the historiography of the issue in question.

(Antoshin A. The Soviet-Afghan War through the Eyes of an Orientalist Scholar and KGB Officer // Quaestio Rossica. Vol. 6. 2018. № 3. P. 904–911. DOI 10.15826/qr.2018.3.335).

4. Abstract for discussion. Section: *Dialogus*

This paper summarises interviews with scholars from different cities regarding the Boris Yeltsin Presidential Centre, which has been operating in Yekaterinburg since 2015. The interviews not only concern the importance of the Yeltsin Centre as a cultural and research institution, but also historical memory about the Yeltsin era, issues of glorification and hero cults in Russian history, and, more broadly, issues connected with Yeltsin's name. The key topic of the interviews was the peculiar dialectics of freedom and power which manifested themselves so vividly during Yeltsin's life. The interviews took place at different times, yet the structure and logic of the talks were similar, which makes it possible for the journal to publish them as part of one talk. The interviewees were Andrey Zorin (Dr. Hab. (Philology), Professor; Oxford University, United Kingdom), Evgeny Emelianov (PhD (History); Boris Yeltsin Presidential Centre, Yekaterinburg), Elena Burlina (Dr. Hab. (Philosophy), Professor; Samara State Medical University), Boris Orlov and Irina Lisovets (PhDs (History); Ural Federal University).

(The Boris Yeltsin Presidential Centre: The Attraction of Freedom and Power / A. Zorin, E. Emelianov, E. Burlina, B. Orlov, I. Lisovets// *Quaestio Rossica*. Vol. 6. 2018. № 2. P. 565–576. DOI 10.15826/qr.2018.2.313).

5. Abstract for source. Section: *Origines*

This article examines correspondence between Baron P. P. Shafirov and Prince A. D. Menshikov from the spring of 1716 to the summer of 1717. These letters reveal the details of Peter I's stay in Copenhagen, different German cities, and the Netherlands during his second European voyage. As one of the leaders of the Russian foreign ministry and a close companion of the tsar, Shafirov was at the centre of many of the political and domestic events that occurred during this tour. Like the majority of those surrounding the tsar, the baron unofficially informed A. D. Menshikov of all business requiring attention, since Menshikov was in charge of managing the Russian state during Peter's absence. Published here for the first time, Shafirov's letters come down to us in the form of copies made in Menshikov's chancellery in February 1723: these are kept in fond 198 (A. D. Menshikov) of RGADA (Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts). The information in these letters is multisided. Firstly, one finds important military and political reports. While these

historical narratives are rather well-known, Shafirov provides additional interesting details. Secondly, these letters are of interest because they provide news about the movement of Peter I and his wife, Tsarina Yekaterina Alekseevna, around Europe. Of particular note are the baron's reports about the tsar's serious illness in Amsterdam during the winter of 1716-17. The epistles also clarify the dates and routes that the tsar took, allow us to look at the climate in the countries where he stayed, and provide details about transport and communication links. Thirdly, and rather indirectly, the correspondence helps us to reconstruct the nature of the relationship between Shafirov and Menshikov and their families. All of these reasons make Shafirov's letters a valuable historical source. Their significance is fully revealed when analysed alongside analogous documentation connected with Peter the Great's second tour of Europe and the Great Northern War in general.

(Redin D., Serov D. Peter the Great's Second Voyage to Europe in the Letters of Baron P. P. Shafirov to Prince A. D. Menshikov (1716–1717) // *Quaestio Rossica*. Vol. 5. 2017. № 2. P. 471–502. DOI 10.15826/qr.2017.2.229).

6. Abstract for essay. Section: *Scientia et vita*

The autobiography written by Daniel Waugh, an eminent American scholar and specialist in Old Russian literature demonstrates how a person's life can be combined with professional interest. The events of the author's life are set against a background of Russian studies carried out both in Russia and abroad, as well as historical and cultural discussion. The reader gets acquainted with the Soviet and world humanities thought that intricately combines benevolence and academic objectivity with ideological confrontation and captious objections. The author's perfect understanding of people and their achievements makes the memoirs a source of valuable information on the humanities during the Cold War and post-Soviet years. The article demonstrates that respect for hard academic work and mutual respect among scholars is a key to the solution of conflicts and disagreement regardless of their nature. This is the first part of the autobiography, a continuation is to be published in the upcoming issue.

(Waugh D. The Enthusiasms of Youth and Where They Led: A Memoir // *Quaestio Rossica*. 2014. № 2. P. 19–54).

3. Article structure (40 000 characters, including spaces)

NAME OF THE ARTICLE (in the language of the article)

Name and last name of the author

Affiliation (full name of university, etc.),

City, Country

NAME OF THE ARTICLE (in English)

Name and last name of the author (in English)

Affiliation (full name of university, etc.) (in English),

City, Country (in English)

Abstract (at least 250–450 words for the genre of the article, 150–250 for the other genres)
in English

Keywords (6-8 words) (in English)

Abstract (at least 250–450 words for the genre of the article, 150–250 for the other genres)
(in Russian)

Keywords (6–8 words) (in Russian)

Body of the article

References (in the original language) (See: [References](#))

References (with transliterated Cyrillic names. See: [Reference list 2](#))

List of abbreviations

On the author (full data)

4. Formatting Requirements

Page layout – A4 paper size (210 x 297 mm), portrait

Word Processor: MS Office Word

Font: Times New Roman

Margins: 20 mm – top, bottom, left, right

Point size: 14

Line spacing: 1.5

Letter-spacing: normal

First line indent: 1.25

Justification: full

Page numbers: numbered

Hyphenation: none

Square brackets (Latin layout)

Word spacing: normal. A space must always follow a punctuation mark, including full stops and abbreviations, such as the Russian *т. е., т. п., т. д., т. к.* Two punctuation marks must not be separated, e.g. *М., Л.*). In proper names, all the elements must be spaced: A. S. Pushkin.

A **hyphen** must be different from a dash, e.g. *Творчество Н. Заболоцкого конца 1920-х – начала 1930-х гг.*

A **dash** must have the same length throughout the whole text with spaces on either side, excluding time and quantity ranges: 1941–1945, p. 8–61.

Quotation marks must be the same throughout the text («...» – inner quotation marks, “...” – outer quotation marks).

A **full stop, comma, and semicolon** must follow the footnote index, e.g. «*Наши дети – энциклопедисты по самому характеру своего мышления*», – говорил Маршак.¹

The **Cyrillic letter ё/Ё** must be substituted by *e/E*, excluding cases where ё/Ё performs a meaning differentiating function, e.g. *Всем обо всём*.

No styles or column formatting is allowed.

No additional spaces between paragraphs are allowed.

Methods and Use of Emphasis

Emphases in the text may be provided either in headings and **subheadings** or in **notional emphases** (terms, statements of important meaning, and logical emphasis).

Important statements and words have a more open letter-spacing.

Short citations or examples are to be italicised and, whenever necessary, written in bold italics, e.g. «Неблагозвучны громкие стечения согласных на стыке слов (*пусть **встреча состоится***)». Passages of prose must be provided in small print and separated from the main text by a space.

5. Footnotes and References

Footnotes must be placed at the bottom of the page and numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals. Reference to sources in footnotes must follow the general rules of reference formatting.

When citing a source authored by one to three people, **in-text references** must be provided in square brackets, indicating the author's last name (or, in case of multiple authors, all the authors' last names), and, whenever relevant, include the number of the volume and page in case of direct citation. E.g. [Толстой, т. 4, с. 287; Ausstellungskatalog; Bushkovitch, 2001, p. 339–425]. If several books by one author were published in different years, the year is followed by low-case Latin characters, **a**, **b**, **c**, etc. In the case of namesakes, it is important to include initials when citing their works in the text of the article.

References to archives and manuscript collections follow the general rules, i.e. are included into the text in square brackets in the text of the article and are included in the References. All elements of references to archival documents are separated by full stops, e.g. [РГАДА. Ф. 248. Оп. 113. Д. 1579. Л. 597–601].

In-text references to electronic resources must look the same as those in print articles and monographs, and the source must be included in the References.

References must follow the standards of Russian Federation State Standard R 7.0.5–2008 for References (РФ ГОСТ Р 7.0.5–2008 «Библиографическая ссылка») as of 1 January 2009. There must always be names of publishing houses, numbers of pages, and, in case of articles, the page range of the article. Non-Russian materials must be placed after Russian ones. When referring to an electronic resource, it is important to use its URL and the mode of access. For any electronic resource, authors must provide all the relevant data (resource (a journal or collection of articles), the name of the website, etc.), e.g. Диодор Сицилийский. Историческая библиотека // Симпосий Συμπόσιον [сайт]. URL: <http://simposium.ru/ru/node/9834> (дата обращения: 10.10.2016); Weekly Class

Programme in Literature, 2014 // University of Oxford. Department for Continuing Education [official website]. URL: www.conted.ox.ac.uk (mode of access: 25.10.2016).

All the References (both in the English and Russian Reference lists) must include information about the editors of collections of articles, monographs, etc. whenever relevant (see below).

6. References

The article is followed by two lists of References. The first one must follow the Russian National Citation Index standard and be provided in the language of the original, including the place of publication, publishing house, year, and the number of pages. In case of a DOI (Digital Object Identifier), it must also be provided. Works in Cyrillic characters must be alphabetically listed first and then followed by works in Latin characters, also listed alphabetically. References to archives are included in the general alphabetic list. The authors' last names and initials are italicised. The place of publication is followed by a space and a colon and is followed by the name of the publishing house. The authors are kindly asked to pay close attention to the spacing of initials, archival sources, all the elements of references, and the absence of spaces in dates. A hyphen and a dash must be different from each other. Hyphenation must be used in case of double last names (whenever relevant), e.g. Салтыков-Щедрин, and in abbreviated words, e.g. изд-во, while dashes must be used in dates (XIX–XX вв.) and when indicating pages (С. 207–219).

The second list of References must follow the international system adopted by the Journal. All Cyrillic names are transliterated according to the BSI transliteration system. See examples below.

7. Sample Reference List 1

Periodicals

Епимахов А. Теория фронта и археология бронзового века Урала // Quaestio Rossica. Т. 6. 2018. № 1. С. 207–219. DOI 10.15826/qr.2018.1.291.

Сгибнев А. С. Исторический очерк главнейших событий в Камчатке // Морской сборник. 1869. № 6. С. 37–69.

Englander D. Military Intelligence and the Defense of the Realm: The Surveillance of Soldiers and Civilians in Britain during the First World War // *Bulletin of the Society for the Study of Labour History*. 1987. № 1. P. 24–32.

Basile G. M. The Algebra of Happiness : Yevgeny Zamyatin's *We* // *Quaestio Rossica*. Vol. 3. 2015. № 4. P. 19–39. DOI 10.15826/QR.2015.4.124.

Journal articles

Гейман В. Г. Мануфактурные предприятия Петербурга // *Петербург петровского времени* : сб. ст. / под ред. А. В. Предтеченского. Л. : Ленинград. газет.-журн. и книж. изд-во, 1948. С. 49–72.

Glavatskaya E. Undaunted Courage : The Polar Census in the Obdor Region // *The 1926/27 Soviet Polar Census Expeditions* / ed. by D. G. Anderson. N. Y. ; Oxford : Berghahn Books, 2011. P. 97–117.

Хэймсон А., Бриан Э. Стачное движение в России во время мировой войны: количественный анализ // *Россия и США на рубеже XIX–XX вв.* М. : Наука, 1992. С. 79–113.

Monographs and other books

Justifying War : Propaganda, Politics and the Modern Age / eds. by J. Fox, D. Welch. Basingstoke : Macmillan, 2012. 397 p.

Андерсон Б. Воображаемые сообщества : Размышления об истоках и распространении национализма / пер. с англ. В. Николаева. М. : Канон-Пресс-Ц ; Кучково поле, 2001. 288 с.

Антонов-Овсеенко В. А. Записки о Гражданской войне : в 4 т. М. ; Л. : Гос. воен. изд-во, 1924–1933. 271 + 298 + 350 + 343 с.

Wojtowicz J. Historia Szwajcarii. Wrocław : Zakład Narodowy im Ossolińskich, 1989. 309 s.

Collected works

Замятин Е. И. Скифы ли? // *Замятин Е. И. Соч.* : в 5 т. М. : Рус. книга, 2003. Т. 4. С. 285–295.

Electronic resources

Please note that after //, it is necessary to provide the name of the resource and its type in the language of the resource, e.g. [official website], [Internet portal], [официальный сайт], [интернет-портал], [official website], etc.

Bogdanov A. Red Star : The First Bolshevik Utopia / transl. by C. Rougle ; eds. L. R. Graham, R. Stites. Bloomington ; Indianapolis : Indiana Univ. Press, 1984 // Internet Archive [website]. URL: https://archive.org/stream/BogdanovRedStar/Bogdanov%20-%20Red%20Star%20-%201984_djvu.txt (mode of access: 12.08.2016).

Диодор Сицилийский. Историческая библиотека // Симпосий Συμπόσιον [сайт]. URL: <http://simposium.ru/ru/node/9834> (дата обращения: 10.10.2016).

Theses and thesis abstracts

Суворов Д. В. Смена субцивилизаций и модернизационные волны в культурно-историческом развитии России : автореф. дис. ... канд. культурологии. Екатеринбург : [Б. и.], 2006. 25 с.

Михайлова А. Ю. Французские художники при русском императорском дворе в первой трети XVIII века : дис. ... канд. искусствоведения. М. : [Б. и.], 2003. 240 с.

Archives

Full forms must be provided for abbreviations in the language of the original and as a transliterated version and provided as a separate list at the end of all References.

ГАВО (ДАВО). Ф. 1. Оп. 1. Д. 5, 47; Ф. 1. Оп. 1. Д. 43, 44, 45.

АРАН. Ф. 1574. Оп. 4. Д. 90.

8. Reference list 2

All the information of List 1 written in Cyrillic characters must be transliterated. The Journal uses the BSI standard; for automatic transliteration, it is recommended that the authors use this website: <https://antropophob.ru/translit-bsi>

The transliterated references must be provided as described below. Please note the use of italics and capitalisation.

MONOGRAPHS: Author's last name and initials. (publication year). *Name of the monograph*. Place of publication, Publishing house. Number of pages (p.)

ARTICLES: Author's last name and initials. (publication year). Name of the article. In Editor's Last Name, Initials (for collections of articles). *Name of the collection of articles/Journal*. Place of publication, Publishing house (for collections of articles), pp. ...-... (page range)

Please pay close attention to the spelling of names in their original language as they may be misspelt as a result of transliteration.

After transliterating the name of a book or article, authors must translate them into English and put them into square brackets after the respective transliterated names. Names of articles and books in languages other than English but using Latin characters must not be translated.

When translating article and book names into English, please do not use capital letters. Unless used as a first word in names, articles, conjunctions, and prepositions are not capitalised, while all notional words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, numerals) are capitalised, e.g. In Search of Lost Time; One Hundred Years of Solitude; Crime and Punishment. All the transliterated names of academic journals, collections of articles, and publishing houses must be provided in their full form, without any abridgement, even if it is present in the respective Russian names of the said sources.

References to collections of articles are listed alphabetically in accordance with the last name of the editor.

When referring to an electronic resource, it is necessary to provide information about the mode of access: (mode of access: dd.mm.yyyy).

Please note the use of quotation marks. They must be different in Russian and in English, i.e. «» and “” respectively.

References are listed alphabetically.

For issues concerning translations, please contact Tatiana Kuznetsova, editor of English translations (tatiana.s.kouznetsova@gmail.com).

9. Sample Reference List 2

Please note the correct use of *italics*

Periodicals

Epimakhov, A. (2018). Teoriya frontira i arkheologiya bronzovogo veka Urala [The Frontier Theory and Bronze Age Archaeology in the Urals]. In *Quaestio Rossica*. Vol. 6. No. 1, pp. 207–219. DOI 10.15826/qr.2018.1.291.

Sgibnev, A. S. (1869). Istoricheskii ocherk glavneishikh sobytii v Kamchatke [A Historical Essay on the Main Events in Kamchatka]. In *Morskoi sbornik*. No. 6, pp. 37–69.

Englander, D. (1987). Military Intelligence and the Defense of the Realm: the Surveillance of Soldiers and Civilians in Britain during the First World War. In *Bulletin of the Society for the Study of Labour History*. No. 1, pp. 24–32.

Basile, G. M. (2015). The Algebra of Happiness: Yevgeny Zamyatin's *We*. In *Quaestio Rossica*. Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 19–39. DOI 10.15826/QR.2015.4.124.

Journal articles

Geiman, V. G. (1948). Manufakturnye predpriyatiya Peterburga [Manufacturers of St Petersburg]. In Predtechenskii, A. V. (Ed.). *Peterburg petrovskogo vremeni. Sbornik statei*. Leningrad, Leningradskoe gazetno-zhurnal'noe i knizhnoe izdatel'stvo, pp. 49–72.

Glavatskaya, E. (2011). Undaunted Courage: The Polar Census in the Obdor Region. In Anderson, D. G. (Ed.). *The 1926/27 Soviet Polar Census Expeditions*. N. Y., Oxford, Berghahn Books, pp. 97–117.

Hjejmson, A., Brian, E. (1992). Stachechnoe dvizhenie v Rossii vo vremya mirovoi voyny: kolichestvennyi analiz [The Strike Movement in Russia during World War I: A Quantitative Analysis]. In *Rossiya i SShA na rubezhe XIX–XX vv.* Moscow, Nauka, pp. 79–113.

Monographs and other books

Please note that it is obligatory to provide information about editors, translators, etc. Transliterated Russian words must not be shortened or abbreviated.

Fox, J., Welch, D. (Eds.). (2012). *Justifying War: Propaganda, Politics and the Modern Age*. Basingstoke, Macmillan. 397 p.

Anderson, B. (2001). *Voobrazhaemye soobshchestva: Razmyshleniya ob istokakh i rasprostraneniі natsionalizma* [Imagined Communities Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism] / transl. by V. Nikolayev. Moscow, Kanon-Press-Ts, Kuchkovo pole. 288 p.

Antonov-Ovseenko, V. A. (1924–1933). *Zapiski o Grazhdanskoi voine* [Notes on the Civil War]. Moscow, Leningrad, Gosudarstvennoe voennoe izdatel'stvo. Vols. 1–4. 271 + 298 + 350 + 343 p.

Wojtowicz, J. (1989). *Historia Szwajcarii* [History of Switzerland]. Wrocław, Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich. 309 p.

Collected works

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Electronic resources

Please note that after In, it is necessary to provide the name of the resource and its type in English, e.g. [official website], [Internet portal], etc.

Bogdanov, A. (1984). Red Star: The First Bolshevik Utopia / transl. by C. Rougle ; ed. by L. R. Graham, R. Stites. Bloomington, Indianapolis, Indiana Univ. Press. In *Internet Archive* [website]. URL: https://archive.org/stream/BogdanovRedStar/Bogdanov%20-%20Red%20Star%20-%201984_djvu.txt (mode of access: 12.08.2016).

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Theses and thesis abstracts

Suvorov, D. V. (2006). *Smena subtsivilizatsiy i modernizatsionnye volny v kul'turnoistoricheskom razvitii Rossii* [The Change of Sub-civilisations and Modernisation Stages in the Cultural-Historical Development of Russia]. Avtoref. dis. ... kandidata kul'turologii. Ekaterinburg, S. n. 25 p.

Mikhailova, A. Yu. (2003). *Frantsuzskie khudozhniki pri russkom impe-ratorskom dvore v pervoi treti XVIII veka* [French Artists at the Russian Imperial Court in the First Third of the 18th Century]. Dis. ... kand. iskusstvovedeniya. Moscow, S. n. 240 p.

Archives

Full forms must be provided for abbreviations in the language of the original and as a transliterated version and provided as a separate list at the end of all References.

GAVO (DAVO) [State Archive of Vinnytsia Region]. Stock 1. List 1. Dos. 5, 47; Stock 1. List 1. Dos. 43, 44, 45.

ARAN [Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences]. Stock 1574. List 4. Dos. 90.

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