

По всей береговой полосе Тихого океана, на советской территории полностью формировалась инфраструктура: новые пограничные заставы, казармы, инженерные сооружения и заграждения, радиолокационные посты, полигоны, пункты базирования флота, прожекторные станции, сигнализационные комплексы.

Существенное влияние на развитие обстановки в районе государственной границы в дальневосточном регионе во второй половине 1960-х гг. оказывала внешняя политика КНР, характеризовавшаяся территориальными притязаниями к Советскому Союзу. В результате данные претензии переросли в крупные провокации. Так, в 1964 г. китайцы осуществили 8000 нарушений государственной границы с участием более 30 тыс. чел., а в 1967 г. в 2130 противоправных действиях приняло участие 10 171 чел. [2, С. 62].

Таким образом, 1945—1960-е гг. характеризовались весьма сложными и противоречивыми процессами развития Советского Союза, а также советско-американского противостояния в ходе «холодной войны». В рассматриваемый период противоборство мировых идеологических систем подталкивало военно-политическое руководство США и СССР делать ставку на силовое решение возникших проблем. В связи с этим для повышения обороноспособности Советского Союза на Дальнем Востоке в послевоенные годы политическое и партийное руководство было вынуждено осуществлять большие финансовые вложения в качественное

усиления потенциала военного контингента в ущерб экономическому развитию дальневосточного региона. Складывавшаяся напряженная обстановка в процессе нарастания советско-американского противостояния обусловила необходимость принятия неотложных мер по увеличению воинских формирований на востоке Советского Союза, созданию военной и гражданской инфраструктуры, совершенствованию системы охраны государственной границы. Принимаемые меры были крайне необходимы для успешного противостояния агрессивному геополитическому курсу США в восточноазиатском регионе и на Тихом океане в послевоенные годы.

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УДК:796.5 (575.1)

IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION ICOMOS IN THE STUDY OF OBJECTS OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF CENTRAL ASIA IN XX CENTURY

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ANNOTATION.

This article analyzes the role of ICOMOS in the mid-20th century on the international consensus on scientific research and practical issues of preservation and conservation of monuments in the Central Asian region. Also, in 1965, the process of joining the organization of the Central Asian architectural engineers, the issues discussed and the research carried out. The idea of ICOMOS, the Uzbek representative in the field of preservation and promotion of international monuments, was also mentioned.

АННОТАЦИЯ.

В данной статье представлен всесторонний анализ научных исследований и практические примеры консервация и реставрация архитектурных памятников Средней Азии XX века. Показан так же процесс вхождения в ИКОМОС в 1965 году архитекторов реставраторов Средней Азии, изучены проведенные в жизнь научные исследования. Рассмотрены научные взгляды представителя Узбекистана в ИКОМОС Г.А.Пугаченковой по вопросам хранения и популяризации памятников мирового значения.

Key words and set expressions: The International Organization of ICOMOS, objects of historical and cultural heritage, preservation, restoration, museumification monuments, architectural design, the use of monuments, objects of the world cultural heritage.

Ключевые слова и выражения: Международная организация ИКОМОС объекты историко-культурного наследия, консервация, реставрация, памятники музеефикация, архитектурное решение, использование памятников, объекты всемирного культурного наследия.

In 1964, a congress dedicated to the establishment of an intergovernmental international organization for the protection of monuments and attractions was held in Venice. It was attended by 61 countries and sent delegates to the event: the largest number of delegates

from Italy (161) and France (90). The Soviet Union 25, the United States sent nine representatives, and some countries sent one representative.

Nevertheless, each state has acquired the status of equality. The main principles of preservation, restoration and conservation of monuments and attractions are reflected in the document, The Venetian Charter. All participants of the congress supported the proposal of ICOMOS (ICOMOS - International Council of Monuments and Sights) to set up an International Monument Protection and Promotion Council.

Its center was designated as Paris. ICOMOS has all the countries where it wants to. Each member country has also agreed to establish national IOMCOS committees. In addition to the establishment of a new international organization, the establishment of an information center, principles, techniques and principles of preservation and restoration of ancient monuments, publication of new discoveries and their bibliography by ICOMOS, creation of a documentary center, as well as a number of other resolutions on the financial aspects of conservation and other issues. The document regulating the main directions of ICOMOS's activities is the Venice Charter, which was adopted by all delegates. It envisages a number of key issues on the principles of conservation, conservation and restoration of monuments. In particular, the document notes that the most important goal is to preserve the monuments, and the restoration should only be undertaken in an emergency and should be stopped at the start of the hypothesis. It is important to keep the layers of different periods, one of which can only be eliminated if the details are not aesthetic or historical.

Particular attention should be paid to collective complexes and ensembles, including the environment. Archaeological excavations must be carried out in strict accordance with all scientific principles, and detected ruins must be preserved. There are also issues related to training in the departments of history, archeology, architecture and art. Various information on conservation of monuments, the discovery of ancient monuments, and the need to send a copy of the published work to the ICOMOS library. The ICOMOS library will be copied and distributed to all members of the organization. The problem of protection of the remaining monuments (which is especially relevant to the countries of the capitalist world) is also mentioned. Other issues have also been raised. At the Congress were presented lectures on different aspects of the preservation of monuments, conservation, legislation in the field, methodology of fixation (in particular, photogrammetry), attraction of natural and technical subjects to solving practical problems and other topics. These reports have been published in a special collection dedicated to the results of the Congress.

One of the most respected specialists in restoration, Italian scientist and practitioner Petro Gottsola was appointed chairman of the ICOMOS Organizing Committee. In 1965 the ICOMOS Council Committee was established and its center was designated as Moscow. Its representatives V.N. Ivanov and AN Kalturin joined ICOMOS Organizing Committee. VNIvanov was appointed Vice President of the Organizing Committee.

With its activities ICOMOS has united different countries for the sole purpose of preserving the cultural

values of humanity. ICOMOS's activities are internationally sensitive, since its functions cover not only the states that have a large amount of money or a major role in the global political arena, but also all members of the organization. Particular emphasis is placed on countries lacking financial instruments or experts. Over the past several years, ICOMOS has been working on preserving ensembles in contemporary construction, strengthening stone, bricks, raw materials and wall decoration, preserving the appearance of small towns and villages, the use of physical and chemical methods in the practice of restoration and the role of cultural heritage in modern society and other congresses and conferences. One of the tasks of the ICOMOS Organizing Committee is to collect and disseminate information on various issues. To this end, ICOM's newsletter has been published and sent to national committees. For many years, the "Monument" magazine has been published, which publishes updated information for diverse specialists and broadcasts for students. A number of books were published, reflecting the results of the conferences.

The Council Committee plays an active role in the activities of ICOMOS. In 1969, he established a colloquium on "Monuments and Society". The event, which was held in Moscow and Leningrad, also visited a number of historical cities of the country. The Committee collects information on important events from ICOMOS and routinely sends it to the Organizing Committee. Its representatives participate in various conferences and symposiums in different countries.

The board of directors is not large, and the number of its members outside the Moscow-Leningrad region has been limited, and a decision was made to establish several regional initiative groups of the ICOMOS Council. They unite not only the geographical proximity, but also the historical one, reflected in the cultural monuments. In 1981, two groups were formed and began its work:

- Baltic Group, including Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia (in central Vilnius);
- Caucasian Group comprising Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia (center in Tbilisi).

At the same time, the center was set up in Tashkent, setting up a Central Asian regional group of four Central Asian republics. To this end, the ICOMOS Council Committee addressed the Ministries of Culture of the Republic and the Society for the Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments. In 1982 the first organizational meeting with the participation of representatives of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan was held in Tashkent. The organizational issues of the regional group work were solved, the main goals of which were defined, the program of planned work was adopted.

The Regional Initiative Group of the Central Asian Republics of the ICOMOS Council Committee consisted of four groups, which received sections of monuments protection sites in the republics. An organizational bureau was elected, which coordinates the group's work through the coordination of national groups and their secretaries. Annually, each country

has one conference on four topics of interest. The following topics have been developed and approved:

1. Protection of monuments in Central Asian republics - Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

2. Principles of Archaeological Reserves and Protection (in the case of Nisa, Koyo-Urganch and Miszkhan) - in collaboration with Turkmenistan, Karakalpakstan, Ashkhabad-Koyo-Urgench-Mizqoqhan.

3. Methods of constructive strengthening of architectural monuments and problems of application of original materials or their modern replacements - Kyrgyzstan, Uzen.

4. Preservation of buildings and architectural decorations of the peoples of Central Asia - Tajikistan, Dushanbe.

The first conference was initiated by the Initiative Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which will announce the plans and activities of the Regional Initiative Group of the Central Asian Republics of the ICOMOS Committee. The main theme is "Protection of the Art of Central Asian Republics".

At the same time, a special theme entitled "Protection and conservation of archeological monuments" will be discussed at subsidiary meetings. In the same period, the protection of architectural monuments was of particular importance throughout Central Asia. On the one hand, due to the expansion of sown areas, roads, settlements, construction of irrigation facilities, historic cities - such as Samarkand, Uzen, Orta-Tepa, Leninobod, Koyo-Urganch and others, the expansion of the monuments was inevitable. On the other hand, in some cases, archaeologists have been ignorant of their work and have been disappeared for several years as a result of their abandonment of canned objects. In order to promote the restorative knowledge and practice in Central Asia, the law on the protection of monuments, the latest research and findings in this area, the regional initiative group should not only send relevant information to ICOMOS Council Committee, but also

directly to ICOMOS's Paris residence. These data were later published in bulletin boards.

The ICOMOS Regional Committee's results are based on the results of the Central Asian editions - "Construction and Architecture of Uzbekistan", "Culture", "Science and Life" (Tashkent), "Turkmenistan historical objects" (Ashgabat) and Dushanbe, Frunze, which is widely covered in the magazines published in Nukus. The articles were also sent to Moscow to the ICOMOS Council Committee and to ICOMOS Library in Paris. From Paris, copies of them are sent to different countries according to the request of their specialists. In addition to the inter-national exchange, representatives of the regional group began to attend the Annual Meetings of the ICOMOS Council Committee. During these meetings, the results of the year activities and the results of ICOMOS activities were presented.

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[DOI: 10.31618/ESU.2413-9335.2019.8.60.32-36](https://doi.org/10.31618/ESU.2413-9335.2019.8.60.32-36)

ART OF WAR OF ANCIENT TÜRKİS

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