

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Zhitenev Alexander A.* Voronezh State University. **INTIMISATION AS AN ART STRATEGY: EXPERIENCE OF THE SILVER AGE.** The modernist text, as a rule, is created by laws of auto-communications. Distinctions between the addresser and the addressee are represented as unimportant ones. The form of realisation of this model is the strategy of intimation. Intimation assumes initiation of the reader into the “secret”, “forbidden”, “personal”; eliminates the distance between the author and the recipient.

Key words: pragmatics of text; intimation; auto-communication.

P. 11. *Kopytov Oleg N.* Khabarovsk State Institute of Arts and Culture. **THE IMAGE OF THE AUTHOR AND THE AUTHOR'S ELEMENT: DIFFERENTIATION AND SCOPES OF CONCEPTS.** The terms-concepts “image of the author” and “author's element” are differentiated for literary criticism and linguistic text analysis. The initial concept of the author's element extends to reflect not only the formal presence of a real author in the text, but also any displays of the author's will in the text. The author's potential and the genre enter the scheme of linguistic analysis.

Key words: author; text; genre; modus.

P. 15. *Kostomarov Pyotr I.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **PRECEDENT TEXTS IN THE DISCOURSE OF A PERSON – A NATIVE SPEAKER OF THE GERMAN FOLK INFORMAL LANGUAGE OF SIBERIA.** Precedent texts are currently the object of close attention of many linguists (D.B. Gudkov, I.V. Zakharenko, V.V. Krasnykh, V.G. Kostomarov, N.D. Burvikova, L.P. Dyachenko, Ye.V. Ivantsova), because they bear cultural, historical, ethnic knowledge about the world. It is interesting to consider precedent texts in the discourse of a person as a consciously shaped tendency, which reflects the course of development of human thought. The purpose of this article is to reveal the features of precedent texts in the discourse of an ordinary person, James Kondratyevich Damme (hereinafter J.K.), the German folk informal language bearer, who was born in 1920 in the village of Schilling, Saratov region and now lives in Tomsk region. The task of the article is to describe the scope, sources of precedent texts in the discourse of J.K., to analyse the function of precedent texts in the discourse of J.K., and to compare the results with the data described in the work of Ye.V. Ivantsova, who analyses the characteristics of precedent texts in the speech of V.P. Vershinina (hereinafter V.P.), an old-time dialect representative from village Vershinino, Tomsk region. The sources of precedent texts in the discourse of J.K. have been mixed, they have elements of different times and cultures, which shows the speaker's outlook, experience, ideological preferences, and attitudes. The following sources can be traced in the discourse of a language personality: history, economics, agriculture, religion, folklore. Among the most important functions of precedent texts, which are used by J.K., we can distinguish nominative, persuasive and password functions. The common features characteristic for the precedent texts functioning in the Russian language of V.P. and the German language of J.K. are: 1) use of proverbs; 2) use of precedent texts-statements of strangers. The distinct features of precedent units of V.P. and J.K. are:

1) use of precedent texts used in the media (J.K.); 2) use of proverbs and sayings aimed at describing qualities of a person (V.P.); 3) lack of precedent texts that source from works of fiction (V.P.); 4) diversity of sources for presenting precedent units (J.K.); 5) large functional load of precedent texts in German discourse (J.K.).

Thus, we can conclude that precedent texts are an important part of the discourse of a language personality.

Key words: ordinary language personality; precedent texts.

P. 18. *Popova Yekaterina V.* Bashkir State Pedagogical University named after M.Akmullah. **SYMBOLIC CONTENT OF LEXEME “HEART” AND “SOUL” IN “THE LETTERS OF RUSSIAN TRAVELLER” BY N.M.KARAMZIN.** In this article the structural and semantic peculiarities of combinations with the nouns “heart” and “soul” in “The Letters of Russian traveller” by N.M.Karamzin, one of fundamental works of Russian sentimentalism, are considered. The author gives special attention to the specificity of employment of the given lexemes as metonymical symbols of psychical life.

Key words: emotive, partitive-nouns; “heart” and “soul”; metaphorical and metonymical models.

P. 22. *Khorosheva Natalya V.* Perm State University. **LAUGH ARCHETYPES OF FRENCH AND RUSSIAN SUBSTANDARD.** The article presents the problem of linguistic expression of laugh archetypes in French and Russian substandard lexis. The author considers typical semantic fields, synonymy specifics as well as metaphoric images in correlation of the universal/ national in this lexical semantics.

Key words: substandard; argot; jargon; culture; semantics.

PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 28. *Agapov Oleg D.* Institute of Economics, Management and Law (Kazan). **METAPHYSICS OF INTERPRETATION.** The article is devoted to the problem of interpretation that nowadays includes a whole complex of questions connected with human generations existence. According to A.F. Losev's work on formation and development of the intelligentsia, ontological, gnosiological, social-philosophical aspects of interpretation are studied here. These aspects set metaphysical perspective of understanding of interpretation activity. Specifically, a notion is being developed that the process of interpretation represents the intelligentsia's development from the very beginning to its top limit. Interpretation is going from one incomprehension to another, from the feeling of absolute/ total existence to the awareness of its absolute/ total being. In our opinion metaphysics of interpretation forms the top of the intelligentsia's development. Only from this top one can see all the complex architectonics made by interpretation activity. The essence of interpretation is in the process of preparation and entering the circle of existence, the circle life-saving from death, solitude, and non-existence.

Key words: interpretation; circle of existence; intelligibility; person.

P. 32. *Kurgan Andrey A.* Tomsk State Pedagogical University. **FORMATION OF PHENOMENOLOGICAL ONTOLOGY OF TIME AND ITS BASIC PRINCIPLES.** “Temporal turn” in philosophy was a consequence of crisis in metaphysics. It offered a project of new ontology, based on coordination of concepts of time and being. But the results and volume of phenomenological study of time are not studied enough. It is necessary to analyse the development of ontology of time in order to describe it in modern times. This article deals with these aspects. Heidegger adopted Husserl’s intension that time must be interpreted as the subjective, and uses the principles of ontology of time, which Hegel employed in his conception of time. Hegel talks about spirit, Heidegger makes the spirit more concrete as subject and existence. Basing on this, Heidegger builds interconnection between time and being. Since existence is clearance of being, simultaneously it is the temporary of temporariness. Therefore being shows itself in time, and it is the special time of human reality. Another important component for Heidegger’s ontology of time is relation between being and nothingness, because existence projects itself in nothingness to think being there. Sartre, as well as Heidegger, progresses in the framework of principles of ontology of time. In phenomenological philosophy time is interpreted as a way of self-disclosure of being, and an important moment is the subjectivity of selfness. Sartre and Heidegger develop the principles of phenomenological ontology of time in subjectivity direction. They form the concept of time by means of relating being and nothingness. Thus in Sartre’s philosophy the past and the future ontologically meet in the project of presence as structures of being-in-self and being-for-self. Being-for-self flows to future away from being-in-self, but in the future it finds another being-in-self, which it wants to become but cannot, because it is existence of being-for-self. Structure of time is the defining structure of being, which is understood as the development of being. These principles should be considered necessary for constructing any ontology of time. Development of phenomenological philosophy is possible by means of building interconnection between structures of being and time.

Key words: time; being; phenomenology; existence.

P. 35. *Morozova Olga F.* Siberian State Aerospace University named after Academician M.F. Reshetnev (Krasnoyarsk). **TIME-MANAGEMENT IN SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.** The article shows that the time culture research is urgent as it increases the possibilities of modelling the society development dynamics. The author combines the historical and logical approaches of the problem consideration. Time is an object of regulation in the first stages of civilization. A human starts watching the Space rhythm and measuring the time of a production cycle. The use of time has become an element of culture. Huygens and Newton researched quantitative indicators of time. An illusion of time is created as an arena independent of a social system. Einstein radically reconsidered the time notion. A natural and scientific conception of time is supplemented with a public and scientific one. Later Taylor created time management using exact calculations and worked on optimisation of labour operations. Efficiency of the principle of forces economy was shown. Time is realised as value and money. The author proves that time management with all its positive sides has already revealed its subject limited nature. Globalisation and the use of multimedia technologies have contributed to it. It has become evident that the time of individual countries is different. New forms of the time form of personality existence are arising. Sociologists are worried by the fact that radio and telecommunication create an illusion of simultaneity and that people living in “different times” coexist in one society. Psychologists proved that there exist special mechanisms of integration and time experience on the level of unconsciousness. The depth of the time problems was not paid appropriate attention to at the period of acceleration slogan realisation, during the practice of time transfer in autumn and in spring. Time culture is necessary. Its formation will help to solve the problems, related to asynchronisation of countries development in the period of globalisation, lag of certain spheres of the society, acceleration and a delay in the personality formation. In Russian science the problems of time culture were formulated as long ago as the end of the 20th century but so far they have not been worked out properly that can be explained by our mentality. The experience of the “Time” League created at the beginning of the century and the merits of our domestic scientists, specialists in culture have been forgotten. Textbooks on time management have been created and translated but it has not become yet a scientifically based method. The author thinks that the methods of time optimisation must have a social and cultural base. Time management builds time “form above”, with self-management having its special values and goals. Time management in its western sample is subject to the solution of a special objective and involves the time of a company, not the time of the society. There exists working and free time. Important humanitarian values are not taken into account. Time management centres on “now”, with prognostication components being minimized. Numerous ties between the time of an individual and the society time are being ignored. Metric indicators of time are separated from qualitative ones. No connection is seen between time and vital functions. That is why a problem situation is about to happen in science and practice. It is necessary to research time management as an important element of culture of the society in its inherent connection with other social and cultural components. The conclusions of the author are based both on the results achieved by science and her own research.

Key words: social management; time-management.

P. 40. *Tarnapolskaya Galina M.* Tomsk State University. **THE EXPRESSION OF HUMAN IN TWO SYMBOLIC FORMS.** The person entering dialogue is expressed symbolically for another in the image of one’s own body. However, symbolic expression of the person in one’s own body can be understood at various levels. It leads to occurrence of various forms of symbolic attitude. The symbolized can have the intelligible character. It is Plato’s eidos, spiritual essence etc. The symbolized can be mental process, for example, formation of internal human life. In this connection it is possible to allocate two types of symbols: a symbol of the intelligible and a symbol of the psychohylectical. We will name the first the intelligible symbol, and the second – the psychohylectical symbol. There are two ways of embodiment of the person in symbolical life. In the intelligible symbol the person is present only in eidetic image, regardless of one’s formation in empirical life. In the psychohylectical symbol the person is expressed in the internal formation. Sources of distinction of these two types of the symbol are in Ancient Greek philosophical tradition. The antique Plato’s doctrine specified the eternal essence in the person, the eidos embodied in a substance. Stoicism revealed the person as an aspect of temporal formation of Logos. The body as a symbol from the point of view of Plato’s doctrine shows intelligible essence, and from the point of view of stoicism – psychohylectical formation. Along with external expression the symbol displays internal measurement of formation of the person. The internal sphere of the person contains not only mental processes and experiences expressed in the psychohylectical symbol, but also possibilities not realised in the empirical validity. The sphere of these possibilities is the meonal aspect of the internal human life. The meonal is pure potentiality, absence of actual embodiment and at the same time its possibility. Symbols, which specify the empirically unexpressed, meonal layer of internal human life, are meonal symbols. The meonal symbol directs the knowledge energy of the person from an outwardly perceived image to the internal sphere of a human life, which does not reveal empirically. It does not express the content hidden internally in an empirical image, but communicates its presence through the feeling of emotional participation. At internal measurement of the symbol there can be a latent content of not only the meonal aspect of internal life, but also the super urgent one. The super urgency owing to its absolute superiority over the empirical reality cannot be expressed in sensual images or concepts. Sym-

bols of a super urgent reality are apophatic and express participation of a human life in the divine and non-created origin. The apophatic symbol specifies the inexpressible super urgency of the higher life in a special way – through its own negation.

Key words: eidos; psychohylectical symbol; intelligible symbol; meonal symbol.

P. 44. *Shashkova Yaroslava Yu.* Altai State University. **RUSSIAN POLITICAL PARTY GENESIS OF LATE 1900S – EARLY 2000S: PROBLEM OF PERIODISATION.** As any institution, political parties, and the political system in whole, institutionalise gradually, turning into a greater extent of complexity and organization. In this connection, political party genesis is closely connected with the general political process in the country and reflects its peculiarities. The modern stage of the Russian political party genesis started in late 1980s – early 1990s as one of the trends of political transformation. However, the problem of its periodisation has been debatable so far. According to the majority of researchers who are engaged in the studies on the Russian multiparty system, the problem of the stages of political party genesis is connected with the most important social and political events that have cardinally changed the status and the functional purpose of the parties, in particular, the destruction of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the collapse of the USSR, the confrontation of executive and legislative powers, federal elections and the adoption of the Federal Law *On Political Parties*. In this connection, they differentiate from two to five periods in political party genesis. This approach comprises rather original periodisation offered by Yu.G. Korgunyuk. He believes that, in late 1900s – early 2000s, the Russian political system went through four stages or states of its development. They are as follows: “fluctuating” and “peripheral” systems, transition to “a pseudo-party system” and “a pseudo-party” system. Other researchers, for instance, V.A. Lepyokhin, used qualitative transformation of the inner structure and the functions of separate parties as the basis of periodisation of development of the Russian political party system and differentiated the stages of forming the proto-party structures, organizing the main bodies of future political parties, ending the formation of political parties and functioning and development of the political parties within the current political process. One more basis of periodisation, in the author’s opinion, might be the dominating way of forming political parties. In 1990s political parties were mainly organized “from below” without any significant influence of the State. In 2000s the principal model of the political party formation was that of a merger of several parties in one organized with the support of the organs of government. On the whole, following the first approach to the periodisation of the Russian political party genesis and accepting the institutional and legal factor as its basis, the author divides this process into three stages: 1) late 1980s–1993: destruction of the mono-party system and transition to the situation of competition between proto-party organizations (The parties existed in the form of ideological clubs without having any possibility and desire to take part in the formation of the organs of government.); 2) 1993–2000: the parties were legislatively recognized and obtained the status of obligatory participants in the process of the formation of federal legislature (As that took place, political party genesis was without any significant interference of the State.); 3) 2001 till now: Once the Law *On Political Parties* had been adopted, the political parties got the distinct legal definition and significant preferences in the election process. Political party genesis was simultaneously put under the control of the State and the political parties in the country left the institution of civil society and turned into the elements in the “vertical of power”.

Key words: Russian political parties; political party genesis; institutionalisation

CULTUROLOGY

P. 47. *Liperovskaya Galina N.* Russian State University for the Humanities (Moscow). **ACADEMICIAN I.E. GRABAR’S MUSEUM UTOPIA: CONCEPTION AND REALITY.** The history of museological thought of Russia of the early 20th century will be incomplete and inexact without knowing the ideas and projects of outstanding cultural workers who quite often overtook even the revolutionary time. It is the question of projects of creation of a National Art Museum by academician I.E. Grabar. One of them, developed before 1917, suggested making the Moscow Kremlin a museum territory, which would serve as a base for an architectural small museum town complex. This colossal museum was to preserve the collections of the State Tretyakov Gallery, the Rumjantsevsky and the Historical museums, A.A.Bahrushin's Theatrical Museum; alongside with the collections of private museums of “national and universal importance” whose owners “have already stated desire to present the collections to the city of Moscow”. Operating churches and cathedrals were to make up a separate museum unit, simultaneously preserving the cult mission. The small museum town complex would also have included other “Moscow and near-Moscow property” – the Neskuchny palace, the Peter’s Palace, village Kolomenskoye, village Izmailovo, village Tsaritsyno etc. The collected museum property was supposed to create the first-class exemplary expositions on the basis of outstanding monuments of culture; the remains were to become a part of auxiliary scientific fund for experts’ work or fill up the collections of regional museums. The value of such a museum complex for Moscow and for Russia could be significant. The project was not realised. Grabar’s second project assumed creation of an “exemplary” museum on the basis of buildings and collections of the Russian Museum in Leningrad. In 1933–1934 Grabar made an attempt of reconstruction of the Russian Museum by joining the buildings of the Mikhailovsky palace, the Rossi Wing and the Benois Building into a uniform architectural complex to create a direct, extended exposition territory. New social conditions dictated a necessity of construction of a museum exposition, which in linear chronological sequence would show the history of development of national art. According to Grabar, the museum, as a cultural filter, should “filter” the streams of dark human material, educating and socializing it. Due to skilful combination of his own ideas with ideological problems of time, Grabar with adherents got permission from People’s Commissariat of Education to reorganize the Russian Museum. However, this time the poverty of the state and the necessity to concentrate effort on creation of industry and collective farms failed Grabar’s plans. The project supported by the order of People’s Commissariat of Education, by the plans of scientific and administrative activity, architectural and civil work budget was only partially realised, without having solved the main task. Again the idea of creation of the National Art Museum as the main treasury of the state was not fated to come true. The projects of academician Grabar were dictated by his strategic plans on creation of a uniform centralized state museum structure, with the model National Art Museum in the capital and a network of equal quality expositions in regional museums, for he stated, “Just as it is impossible to think of a state without a foreign, financial or internal policy, it is also impossible to think of it without a museum policy”. Unfortunately, centralization took a turn for bureaucratization and ideologisation, and the National Art Museum similar to the Louvre, has not been created.

Key words: museum politics; utopian ideas; nationalization of art; Kremlin as museum territory; reconstruction of Russian museum.

P. 51. *Smokotin Vladimir M.* Tomsk State University. **THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL MODEL: LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF MULTILINGUAL AND MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE.** The paper considers the European School Model, the main focus being on the causes and circumstances of its emergence and its development as a multilingual and multicultural school of a new type.

Long before the reforms of the European national education systems in late 20th century, prerequisites for multilingual education of a new type were laid down, and the European School Model emerged, which was different on principle from traditional European schools based on national education systems of nation-states. The European School project began as an initiative of a group of parents involved in diplomatic service, who considered that national schools in European states did not meet linguistic, cultural and academic demands of their children sufficiently. From a private initiative, the experiment in creating a multilingual and multicultural school grew over into a large public project financed by the European Community. The paper presents an analysis of reasons, which ensured successful functioning of European Schools as centres for initial training of highly qualified multilingual and multicultural personnel for common European institutions. The most important component of the European School Model is a multilingual arrangement of teaching that pursues the aim to prepare students for life and activity in societies that are different from each other linguistically and culturally. To achieve high levels of functional proficiency in mastering at least two languages, the first foreign language is made obligatory during the entire school study period, and, starting with the third year of the secondary school, a part of the school subjects are taught in the first foreign language. As compared to other forms of the intensive foreign language teaching, the European School is known for a gradual transfer to the use of the foreign language as a medium of instruction. Balanced bilingualism in academic use of both the native and the first foreign language is achieved through introducing subjects requiring higher cognitive skills and abstract-logical thinking only in secondary school. The paper next considers the ways Euro-schools achieve a multilingual and multicultural environment both in classroom and out of class. The Euroschool model envisages everyday communication and mutual interaction of students from different language sections on the playground, in the gym and in the corridors and recreation halls. The comparative studies of the results shown by the students of Euroschools and other schools with intensive language training which use foreign language as a medium of instruction, demonstrate higher effectiveness of Euroschools in multilingual teaching even when compared with the Canadian language immersion model, where students receive higher language exposure. Summing up, a conclusion can be made that the European School Model's experience in organizing multilingual education proves that the controversial demands of academic, linguistic and cultural development can be coordinated, and the aim of balanced multilingualism can be achieved. The success of the Euroschool model is determined by creating a language environment outside the classroom, the development of productive language skills and by teaching the first foreign language as a subject throughout the school course of studies, which contributes to constant perfection of the quality of language teaching.

Key words: European School; multilingual and multicultural education.

HISTORY

P. 56. *Vorobyov Nicolay V.* Tomsk State University. **TRADING ACTIVITY OF URBAN AND LABOUR CONSUMER COOPERATION OF SIBERIA IN 1926–1929.** In the article the main progress trends of the trading activity of Siberian urban and labour consumer's cooperation in late 1920s is revealed. In 1926–1927 its trading network kept on extending, the commodity circulation increased, the number of cooperatives' shareholders grew. The campaigns of reducing prices, cutting down expenses etc., carried out by the initiative of the party and state bodies, decreased profits of cooperatives. Within transfer to forced industrialization (1928-1929) the conditions of consumer cooperation's functioning changed: the state's crediting harshly reduced, cooperatives had to work relying mainly on their own resources coming from trade profit as well as shares, investments and prepayments of cooperative societies' members. Moreover, the cooperatives were charged with a serious task to replace private merchants, whom the Soviet state attacked determinedly. The urban and labour cooperation could not perform this task completely because of lack of money for creating new trading points, bureaucratism, and lack of mobility and flexibility of the cooperative machinery. As a result, the "trading deserts" appeared, which were areas where private trader cut down its business while cooperation didn't create a trade network. Hardship with grain procurements that appeared in 1927–1928, repeated in 1928–1929, which led to irregularity in population supplying with food. In the circumstances the consumer cooperation had to convert to rationing of delivery of foodstuffs – first bread, then cereals, sugar, butter, meat etc. In 1928/1929 economic year rationing and card supply included all main foodstuffs. A similar process took place with manufactured goods. The first five-year plan gave preference to the development of heavy industry while production of commodities was financed residually. Besides, large amounts of goods were sent to the countryside in order to stimulate the peasants to hand in bread. All this determined critical deficiency of manufactured goods, which came to be given out in accordance with orders and coupons. Thus trade was replaced with distribution of class character. Labour possessed the top priority of being supplied while "alien elements" were excluded from the victual lists. The consumer cooperation was converted into the distributive machinery in the state hands as it used to be in the military communism time.

Key words: Siberia; cooperation; trade; distribution.

P. 64. *Kim Maxim Yu., Kuzoro Kristina A.* Tomsk State University. **SOCIAL POLICY OF THE SOVIET RULE (1930S) IN NATIONAL AND FOREIGN HISTORIOGRAPHY.** In the conditions of financial and economic instability social problems of the state come to the foreground. In such conditions only effective social policy can support stability of the society. Realisation of modern social policy is impossible without the analysis of previous experience. One of historical examples of realisation of the state social policy in modernisation is social policy of the USSR in 1930s. In studying the social policy of 1930s it is possible to allocate two basic periods – the Soviet (early 1930s – 1991) and the Post-Soviet (1991 till now) periods, essentially differing in methodological concepts of research. Housing maintenance became one of the themes that are in the centre of attention of researchers. The housing problem existed in 1930s, however, instead of its objective analysis criticism of actions of the imperial government (V. Schmidt, L. Perchik) was given. Serious steps to reconsideration of the experience, which was saved up by the system of public health services, start to be undertaken in 1950s (A.N. Vinogradov, B.V. Petrovsky, S.M. Bagdasarian). In 1970–1980s a considerable quantity of the researches devoted to social subjects appeared in central editions. There the financial situation of workers, their social, cultural development was considered. But, the class approach did not allow studying the variety of reasons of the social phenomena. A more reserved estimation of social policy is thus appreciable. In 1990s researchers had an opportunity to be released from the Soviet ideological installations. Collectivisation questions are in the centre of attention of modern scientists, for example, the 1930s standard of living of peasants (Ye.N. Oskolkov, V.V. Kondrashin, I.Ye. Zelenin). It is necessary to note a number of positive features of modern historiography. The circle of the scientific has considerably extended. There was an update of methods and techniques. Long time social policy of the Soviet rule, according to researchers, was faultless, now the approach to it became critical. It is necessary to recognise that the considered theme is studied insufficiently. The basic attention of researchers is concentrated on collectivisation and peasantry position. Other elements of social policy –

health services, housing maintenance, food supply – for the present are not studied enough. It predetermines the necessity of further research of the given theme.

Key words: social policy; the USSR; modernization; historiography.

P. 68. *Privalikhina Sofia V.* Tomsk State University. **RUSSIAN EMPRESS ELIZAVETA ALEKSEEVNA IN GERMAN SOURCES AND HISTORIOGRAPHY.** The article gives an overview of German sources about the life of the Russian Empress Elizaveta Alekseevna, born Princess Luisa Maria Augusta of Baden, the spouse of the Russian Emperor Alexander I. These unknown and hitherto unexplored German sources were discovered in Germany, in Baden-Württemberg, the homeland of the Empress where she had lived for the first 13 years of her life and which she later visited in 1814–1815 and 1818–1819. Materials discovered in Baden archives, museums and libraries are analysed. The major items from museums, such as the private belongings of the Empress, portraits, medals, belongings of her relatives from the Zering family, are described. Furthermore, the private papers of the Empress from the Karlsruhe archives are represented, as well as 20 out of her 3000 letters that the Baden State Library keeps. For the first time the most significant memoirs of the Empress's German contemporaries are presented and analysed. The German printed media is widely represented, in particular Baden, Leipzig, Weimar-Eisenach, Berlin and Hamburg newspapers and journals which covered the visit of the Empress to Western Europe. The major memoirs and printed media of the early 19th century giving the coverage of the Vienna Congress are presented.

Key words: Elizaveta Alekseevna; Baden; Russia.

P. 71. *Rynkov Vadim M.* Institute of History of SB RAS (Novosibirsk). **CREATION AND WORK OF ALL-RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY CONGRESSES (SUMMER 1918–SUMMER 1919).** The article shows an attempt of the Urals and Siberian bourgeoisie to recreate the All-Russian representative body under the conditions of the Civil war – the Council of Trade and Industry Congresses. The author focused on the Council's interaction with Russian government and local representative entrepreneurial bodies.

Key words: bourgeoisie; Urals; Siberia; the Civil war.

P. 79. *Shevtsov Vyacheslav V.* Tomsk State University. **FROM HISTORY OF THE TOMSK PROVINCIAL BULLETIN.** The article is devoted to the history of the origin of "Tomsk Provincial Bulletin" in 1854–57 and its legal ground, material and technical base for publishing and its staff. The author explains the arising periodicals in Siberia with the "thaw" of Alexander II times, the processes of modernization, intensified in Russia from the second half of 1850s. In conditions of modernization, interest of authorities in the reinforcement of its position, in the efficiency of managerial system, in broad and exact notification of its decisions, in regularizing office work, in carrying out of legal principles was raised. These problems could be solved through an official printed organ "Provincial Bulletin". Long absence of official newspapers in Siberia can be explained by objective causes (small population, insufficient development of economic relationship, low educational level, small number of Siberian intelligentsia, insufficiency of local administrations in facilities, finally, bad conditions for typography) and by subjective ones (authorities' concept of the Russian socio-cultural province as a semi-colonial territory, which was on a special administrative-legal position, approaching European Russia standards with certain delay). Change of supreme state power has led to logical spreading of a governmental project on the publishing of newspapers in Siberian provinces. The Siberian "Provincial Bulletin", in its project, structure and contents were editions of the Russian "Provincial Bulletin", which had some trends to democratization by the end of the reign of Nicolas I. Gubernatorial power in Siberia also realised a need of publishing newspapers because of their social-economic and public value and the need to perfect the state of things in province. In the article an important place is devoted to regional processes of development of Siberian public and cultural life.

Key words: Tomsk Provincial Bulletin; social movement in Siberia; Siberian Periodicals.

P. 84. *Yarinskaya Anna M.* Tomsk State University. **"DOMOSTROY" AND "GENERAL RESOLUTION ON UPBRINGING OF YOUNG PEOPLE OF BOTH SEXES": COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS EXPERIENCE.** In the reign of Catherine II (1762–1796) in Russia a serious reevaluation of the role of upbringing as a root of all evil and good took place. It was connected with the spreading of western pedagogical ideas in the Russian society, formulated by J. Locke at the end of the 17th century ("Some Thoughts Concerning Education", 1693). Catherine II projected the formation of a state public educational system, which then did not exist in Russia. This system united the functions of upbringing and teaching, traditionally carried out by the Russian family. I.I. Betskoy (1704–1795) – an outstanding statesman – became the main figure in the realisation of this project in 1763. The empress ratified "General resolution on upbringing of young people of both sexes" projected by I.I. Betskoy in 1764. The principal idea of this resolution was to create "a new breed of people" in boarding schools fully isolated from the negative influence of the family and society. The school-leavers had to form an estate of skilled workmen, artists, scientists and become free people. Meanwhile, the traditional ideas of values dominated in the Russian society in the second half of the 18th century, a family being the main value. "Domostroy" (The Household Book) was the collection of Russian family traditions as a written code of domestic rules and precepts for a Christian. The 18th century editions of the texts proved that it was an authoritative guidance for a long time. The comparative historical analysis of the "Domostroy" and "General resolution on upbringing of young people of both sexes" demonstrates that the transformation of the domestic pedagogical model into the state one changed fundamentally the didactic direction of upbringing of young generation during the reign of Catherine II. The new pedagogical paradigm borrowed many recommendations of the Russian Middle Ages. Upbringing in the fear of God, hard-working, compassion, the habit of tidiness and polite behaviour, household instruction, attention to the age and individual abilities of children, precept by means of behaviour patterns and priority of upbringing were domostroy traditions. They found realisation in the idea of creation of "a new breed of people" in the second half of the 18th century.

Key words: Up-bringing; "a new breed of people"; I.I. Betskoy; Domostroy; "General resolution on upbringing of young people of both sexes".

LAW

P. 88. *Akhmedshina Natalya V.* Tomsk State University. **OPTIMISATION OF MEASURES OF CRIME VICTIMS' DATA RECORDING.** With a view of development of effective preventive maintenance of crimes, calculation of "price" of the criminality includes the damage to the victim and the state and measure and cost of its indemnification. Indemnification is paid not only to the direct victim, but also to the state in the form of expenses on law-enforcement activity. Indemnification practice is also necessary for criminology theories perfection for the need of authentic statistics. The statistical recording existing in our country is mainly directed at revealing

the quantity of crimes and criminals that leads to some one-sided conclusions. This uncertainty does not allow applying a vast statistical material to solving victimology problems, more effective preventive measures. So far we can approximately count the discrepancy of the registered and actual crime rates, and the quantity of official victims of crimes. According to the clause "On the uniform procedure for registration of criminal cases and the recording of crimes", the data on persons who are close relatives recognized as victims in a criminal case of a crime which led to death of a person are not subject to recording. Latent victims are not considered as well.

Key words: victimization; victim of a crime; interrogation.

P. 91. *Voronin Oleg V.* Tomsk State University. **DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN PENITENTIARY SUPERVISION BEFORE THE PENITENTIARY CODE ADOPTION.** The modern Prison System reforming process, its gradual approach to the European standards of sentencing and law providing during imprisonment set to arrange optimal methods of appropriate control. One of such methods is the developing penitentiary supervising, which is a special form of public prisoners' rights providing during their isolation undertaken by different public agents (courts, NGOs, etc.) with the principal role of the prosecutor's officials. In this article the public agents maintaining the provisional and pre-trial detention as well as sentencing are mentioned as penitentiary structures. The first stage of the penitentiary supervision developing process executed in 1990s is shown in this article. At that time the main legal base constructing the principal features of national penitentiary supervision was founded. The adoption of the Prosecution Law of 1992 de facto suffered prosecutor office since it lost the monopoly and its opportunities in the imprisonment control sphere as compared with the ones possessed during the Soviet period narrowed. The subsequent adoption of the RF Constitution of 1993 and some other federal laws promoted the developing of provisional and pre-trial detention by courts. The Prosecution Law of 1995 continued prosecution supervising contracting trends in compliance with the constitutional and modified penal law requirements.

Key words: penitentiary supervising; prosecutor; sentencing; penitentiary justice.

P. 94. *Yemelyanova Yelena V.* Academy of Management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia (Moscow). **ISSUES OF CONVICTS' LABOUR REGULATION DISCRIMINATION.** According to the norms of International law, the Constitution of the Russian Federation (Article 19), the Labour Code of the Russian Federation (Article 3), discrimination in the sphere of labour is forbidden. In Article 1 of the Convention of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) № 111, discrimination is any distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, colour, sex, religion, political views, ethnic or social origin, which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the equality of opportunities or references in the sphere of labour and employment. Employers have no right to limit the labour rights and worker's freedoms on the basis of their personal qualities or public attributes, which are not directly connected with labour activity. Execution of criminal punishment provides legal influence on the person, which "depending on its behaviour, can be expressed in restriction or expansion, granting or liquidation of socially significant opportunities or duties for a certain person". According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation the rights and freedoms of man and citizen may be limited by the federal law only to such an extent to which it is necessary for the protection of the fundamental principles of the constitutional system, morality, health, the rights and lawful interests of other people, for ensuring defence of the country and security of the State. (Article 55 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation). Legal restrictions of the condemned have a legitimate legal basis fixed in the norms of Russian legislation that cannot be considered as discrimination. Thus, it is necessary to emphasize that in the conditions of organization of labour in places of imprisonment the opportunity of discrimination of the condemned on the criteria stipulated by the legislation in the sphere of labour is excluded.

Key words: discrimination; labour of convicts; criminal-executive law; correctional institutions.

P. 96. *Petukhova Nataliya V.* Tomsk State University. **CONTROL OF CONFORMITY OF QUESTION ON REFERENDUM TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS: PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION IN MODERN RUSSIA.** The operating Russian legislation on referenda provides controlling the conformity of the question of a nation-wide referendum to law requirements by various subjects at different stages of referendum process. At the stage of registration of an initiative group control realisation is assigned to the RF Central Electoral Commission by Clause 15 Part 13 of the Federal Constitutional Law "On the Referendum in the Russian Federation"; at the stage of purpose of a referendum it is done by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation by Clause 23 Part 1 of the Law on referendum. However, the brevity of legal regulation of the RF Constitutional Court's control of the question of a referendum as stated in Clause 23 Part 1 of the law "On the Referendum in the Russian Federation" can entail the RF Constitutional Court's prolongation of consideration of a corresponding inquiry till the time period when having a nation-wide referendum is forbidden by law. Lacunas in the law "On the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation" is an additional obstacle of effective carrying out of control of the question of a referendum. Amendments of the law "On the Referendum in the Russian Federation" from April 24th, 2008 establish additional control by the Constitutional Court of Russia on demand of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. However, it is necessary to specify the absence of legislative fixation of the specified power of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and of a legal mechanism of its realisation. It is also important to note that this procedure by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation by Clause 23 Part 1.1. of the Law on referendum duplicates the control measures already taken as said in Clause 15 Part 17 of the law "On the Referendum in the Russian Federation. Therefore it is necessary to cancel the rule in Clause 23 Part 1.1. of the Law on referendum. Thus, the procedure of control of conformity of the question of a referendum to law requirements as the major stage of the referendum process demands careful and detailed legal regulation. However, the legislative regulation of control of the subject of a referendum in modern Russia is characterized by insufficient quality and excessive complication. To a certain degree it is characteristic for the institution of a nation-wide referendum.

Key words: referendum; question of referendum; control of conformity of a question of a referendum to statutory requirements.

P. 99. *Chubakov Sergey V.* Tomsk State University. **ON PHILOSOPHICAL CONTENT OF THE CATEGORY "PRINCIPLE" IN PENAL EXECUTIVE LAW.** The article considers the ontological basis for the category "principle". Traditional definitions of "principles" as "guiding bases", "basic ideas" which exist in the penal executive literature have no strict semantic boundaries; therefore a researcher interprets them in their own way. As a result, they cannot function as general methodological definitions and "principles" cannot be considered as one of the basic categories that must be treated universally. The author suggests the ontological connection of "principles" with the surrounding world for their universal defining by means of a system of general categories developed by philosophy. The basic dialectical triad of general categories of things, properties and relations may be used at the initial level of understanding the category "principle". Moreover this category has the property of connection with other objects as one always says about principles of some things. The category "thing" is used in philosophy to give a universal definition for any phenomenon or process. Thereupon to define the category "principle" the author suggests separating it from any concrete ontological phenomena and connecting it with the

category “thing”, i.e. “a principle of a thing” will be analysed in the article. Such an approach demands the use of the philosophical triad of things, properties and relations, which belongs to one of the most universal concepts of the system of general categories. The article gives a brief description of the categories. Anything connected with the category “thing” may be understood through the categories “property” and “relation”; therefore an important conclusion is drawn: “a principle of a thing” is either its property, or its relation. The common content of these categories makes the author believe that “a principle of a thing” is its relation. In addition, the author asserts that a system approach may be used to define the category “principle” more precisely.

Key words: principle in the penal executive law; philosophical triad (thing, property, relation); system approach.

P. 102. *Yanbukhtin Naufal R.* Bashkir Academy of Public Administration and Management under the President of Bashkortostan Republic (Ufa). **LAND CADASTRE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF LEGAL REGULATION OF EFFICIENT LAND USE.** Rational land use is one of the pressing problems for the Russian Federation and its regions. Returning to accounting and estimation of lands by creation of a single state cadastre became a component of the agrarian reform developed in the Russian Federation from the beginning of 1990s. Objectivity and reliability of the data of the cadastre and their maintenance is provided by the continuity of cadastral works. Materials of topographical and land surveying, cartographical, land management, soil, geological, assessment and other inspections and researches, and land monitoring are used for the operative updating of the land-cadastral data. The object of the research is the legal relationship arising in the process of land resources use. The subject of the research is the legal rules and institutions regulating the activity of public authorities of federal and regional levels, and of the level of local government concerning land relationship.

In the article the following conclusions are made:

- 1) The development of a legislative system is a mandatory requirement of normal functioning of a legal system.
- 2) The necessary condition of land legislation successful development in the Russian Federation is in further development of land legislation of the subjects of Federation, coordination of their general principles and rules of law.

Key words: cadastre; land use; legislation.

ECONOMICS

P. 106. *Zhilina Yelena V.* Rostov State University of Economics (Rostov-on-Don). **USE OF BINARY LOGISTICAL REGRESS FOR ESTIMATION OF QUALITY OF THE ADAPTIVE TEST.** World and domestic experience testifies to efficiency of application of tests for certification of experts in various fields of knowledge and activity. Tests are used for self-training and self-checking; they allow receiving estimation of level of knowledge and abilities, objective enough to reveal gaps in training. In high schools and other educational institutions tests are used for introductory assessment, current control of knowledge, reception of offsets and examinations at any forms of training. With the test monitoring system of knowledge, the reliability of a given mark increases considerably. According to experts, the test system of knowledge monitoring increases the probability of objective assessment of students' knowledge by 80–95%. In the existing system of oral final examination it makes 15–18%. In educational institutions computer testing, which provides individual control of knowledge, regularity of its performing full and objective check of knowledge of the learnt material, unity of requirements, conformity to standards, decrease in operating time for the teacher to control the students' knowledge, is widely used. Experts say obligatory quality check of the test, including its reliability on the statistics basis, is not carried out, the definition of its difficulty and an independent expert review is not done. At the best, the structure and the content of questions is reviewed and discussed without an empirical check. The *object of research* is adaptive tests. The *purpose of research* is the processes of adaptive testing connected with their quality estimation. *Research objective* is to work out models of binary logistical regress and a technique of its construction for correct estimation of quality of adaptive tests applied in educational process. To achieve it the following *problems* must be solved: to consider indicators of quality of the adaptive test; to study features of the method of binary logistical regress and its realisation in package STATISTICA 6.0; to apply the method of binary logistical regress to estimation of quality of the adaptive test and to analyse the received results. The *theoretical base* of research is the works by domestic scientists devoted to research of the method of binary logistical regress, approved in scoring and medicine. The *scientific novelty* consists in the following: the method of binary logistical regress for estimation of quality of the adaptive test, calculating probabilities of occurrence of the right answer at all levels of knowledge is adapted, allowing to estimate the tested for a minimum quantity of test tasks more precisely; such criteria of quality of logistical models as reliability, a xi-square and disagreement relations prove the importance of the constructed models; it is offered to interpret the results of classification of supervision for establishing the quantity of guessed answers and the quantity of random errors.

Key words: adaptive test; quality estimation; logistical regress.

P. 110. *Kazakov Vladimir V., Savinykh Tatyana S.* Tomsk State University, Krasnoyarsk State Pedagogical University. **BUDGET FEDERALISM IN RUSSIA.** With formation in Russia of a new budgetary system model in the world economics, scientists single out two concepts of economic development of the society: monetarism and neo-Keynesianism. Russian experience in social-economic reforms was based on monetarism. In the budget sphere it showed in its target orientation on annual federal budget balancing. A set of objective and subjective factors influences the discrepancy in financial needs of the regions: the level of their social-economic development, climatic and natural resources, political and ethnic situation. Regional and national prosperity depends on tax funds. The tax base varies within the country. In RF economic relations the distribution of budgetary authorities and responsibility between the central, regional and local governmental structures is organised according to the principles of budget federalism. Its organisation defines income adjustment between the state and the regions and revenue formation at any budgetary level. The contradictions between budget resources decentralisation and formal tax and budget authorities centralisation are aggravated by macroeconomic conditions instability, democratic institutions fragility, capital market underdevelopment, low production factor mobility, overrated social expectations and demands to the state, contrast in budget provision of RF subjects and municipalities. Russian budgetary federalism and the total of inter-budgetary relations, if compared with other national economic systems, have peculiarities and inconsistencies. The complexity of forming an optimal model of budget federalism, an adequate prospective model of national economy, requires further reforms in the system of inter-budgetary relations.

Key words: budget federalism; heterogeneity of market zone; donor regions; recipient regions; tax potential.

P. 114. *Kaznacheyeva Nataliya L., Strukova Yelena G.* Siberian State University of Telecommunications and Information Sciences (Novosibirsk). **MARKETING RESEARCHES OF USERS OF DISTANCE LEARNING SERVICES.** The change of social and economic

relations caused further development of the concept of marketing where the human became the key element. Thus, the evolution of marketing led to the appearance of its newest concept – social marketing. The specific character of marketing in the sphere of education partially includes the specific character of services as such, as well as the specific character of scientific and intellectual services. The marketing activity of educational institutions consists in creating a higher value of educational services for users in comparison with other competitors, which is capable of maximally satisfying their needs. Distance learning is a form of education based on the use of a wide spectrum of traditional and new information technologies and their technical equipment. Frequently distance learning is accomplished not with the help of a means, but with the help of a system of means, for example, video in combination with the printed materials sent by mail. The Internet is very successfully used by these systems within the integrated approach to distance learning, as it can provide users with image, text, sound and form, tasks and solutions. In Russia, the system of distance learning is of particular importance taking into account large territories; relatively low density of population and concentration of educational institutions in large cities.

Key words: social marketing concept; education services; remote instruction.

P. 119. *Povarich Ilya P., Babin Sergey A.* Kemerovo State University. **MAIN CONCEPTS AND STRUCTURE OF ENTERPRISE'S COMPENSATION POLICY.** The article gives a definition to the notions of compensation, compensation package and compensatory policy of an enterprise. The authors determine four types of compensation in the structure of compensatory package in accordance with the functional role of each of these types. The article describes the elements of compensatory policy and gives characteristics of each element.

Key words: remuneration of labour; compensations; bonuses and compensatory policy.

P. 125. *Filatova Natalya G.* Siberian Academy for Public Administration (Novosibirsk). **INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC REALISATION OF FORMS OF PROPERTY.** In the article the institutional aspects of economic realisation of forms of property are considered. On the basis of the analysis of reproduction institutional capital influence on the process of formation and realisation of the system of private and public appropriation, the author generates a system of criteria and indicators of effective realisation of the forms of property. The practical application of the offered system allows estimating the economic realisation of a certain form of property, to define the means of its use efficiency increase.

Key words: economic realisation of forms of property; institutional capital; criteria of effective realisation of forms of property.

P. 128. *Shevchenko Natalya A.* Tomsk State University. **PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF TRANSFORMATION OF ENERGY SECTOR IN KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY.** The aim of this article is to consider the priority directions of development of energy sector in the economy based on knowledge.

Key words: energy sector; nuclear power; hydrogen power; economy based on knowledge.

PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 132. *Ivanova Valentina P.* Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan). **PHENOMENOLOGY OF INTELLECTUAL CULTURE: GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC.** The peculiarities of the intellectual culture phenomenon are studied and observed in the scientific research. Intellectual culture is determined as aspects of intellect. They possess qualitative expression in personality characteristics connected with the cognitive orientation of the personality. As a psychological phenomenon intellectual culture has two forms of existence – public and personal. Every person is involved in the social-historical experience of a given community, which includes ways of thinking, of mastering knowledge and means of transferring information. Samples of intellectual culture are mainly fixed in theoretical forms of public consciousness. They are personified for the individual in one or another way and exist through the activities of people who are the original compilers of social experience. Intellectual culture of a society always reveals to individuals in its personified form. The individual does not only take a part of this experience, but also enriches it. Intellectual culture can be considered as a level and characteristic of a set of cognitive properties of people that ensure their process of creativity. These properties are both realised through activities and are connected with the ways the world frames and makes sense of people's own actions. Intellectual culture turns into the personal mode through the primary characteristic of intellectual operations that are used in activity settings. At the individual level of public life intellectual culture performs a cognitive role – organization of knowledge and its accumulation, preservation and application. However, there is no knowledge without understanding its sense. Therefore the basic function of intellectual culture is the guidance by and transfer of the general forms of knowledge into personal understanding through the change of its parameters: deepening (inward direction) and expansion (within the outer “zone” of possible understanding). Understanding, which is repeated along with deepening and expansion within the zone, influences the person. The regulative function is an important one for intellectual culture. The person's need to understand other people and to be understood by them sets up the communicative function of intellectual culture.

Key words: intellectual culture; intellect; personality; general characteristic.

P. 138. *Mungalov Vladimir N.* Tomsk State University. **SIBERIANS' MENTAL SPACE CONTENT AND STRUCTURE.** The article is focused on the analysis of the person's mental space content and structure based on the ideas of post-non-classical paradigm. Mental space is considered to be subordinate to the logic of the development of the person as an open self-organizing system. There are two main processes discussed in the article that influence the development of mental space, they are: person's orientation to the culture and the influence of the artefacts of culture on the person. The article presents the results of a comparative research of the variant and invariant components of the mental space of diverse culture representatives (Buryats, Jews and Russians). The economic roles, which were developed by Professor A.D. Karnyshev, are discussed as the research object. One of the study aims is to reveal the values and meanings as the significant components of the person's mental space structure. The results of the research show that there is connection between the variant component of the mental space structure and the intellectual efforts, and between the invariant component of the mental health structure and the emotions and logics that determine the choice of the specific type of economic behaviour.

Key words: mental space; post-non-classical paradigm; variant and invariant components of mental space.

P. 142. *Filonenko Anna L., Bokhan Tatyana G.* Tomsk State University. **MISBIRTH RISK FACTORS ANALYSIS IN PSYCHOLOGY.** In the article a short analysis of the data of medical-psychological researches on misbirth threat factors is given. Medical literature on the topic actively finds and studies symptoms that testify to the disorder of the physiological process of pregnancy.

Research literature on revealing and describing psychological factors that accompany women in the course of pregnancy specifies two approaches. Within the first approach psychologists describe individually psychological, psycho-emotional and personal features of pregnant women with disorders of physiological processes of pregnancy. In this case, psychological support will aim at individually psychological and personal qualities, helping to adapt to the new psycho-physiological condition, providing women with quiet internal sensations of psychological and physiological comfort. Within the other approach in studying psychological risk factors, the attention of researchers is focused on the remedially dynamic aspects and on psychological content of the process of pregnancy. Psychologists are not so much interested in the problem of "condition", but in pregnancy as an important, crisis period of life. During this period a woman's vital world is reorganized. This transformation is closely connected with introduction of an independent value of the child in the hierarchy of a woman's values. It is also connected with women's readiness to accept the child in the new parent identity. It guarantees women's readiness for effective interaction with the child already at the stage of its prenatal life. According to these facts there is an expansion of strategy of psychological support. The purpose of the support is formation of psychological readiness for transformation and acceptance of a woman's new identity of the future mother, providing her and the child with an access to new conditions of living in pregnancy. At the given stage we tell about a necessity of formation of the system "mother – child" in pregnant women's consciousness and behaviour. It is a condition providing natural psychological and physiological course of pregnancy. Such unity in the pregnancy period is characterised by a specific psychological content, which is developed as the formation process of "prenatal psychological unity". Studying these aspects, in our opinion, allows coming to a new level of understanding of psychological conditions of healthy pregnancy.

Key words: misbirth threat; psychological readiness to motherhood; system "mother – child"; psychological unity; combined psychological system; prenatal psychological unity.

P. 147. *Chetoshnikova Yekaterina V., Melnikova Yulia A.* Altai State Pedagogical Academy (Barnaul). **THE PROBLEM OF LIFE-LONG TASKS SOLVING IN THE PROCESS OF PERSON'S SELF-REALISATION.** The approach to the problem of life self-realisation is shown in this work. The authors understand here neither the result of life, nor the process that realise this way, but "a constant movement to complexity", "discovering of new measurements", that help find out new possibilities in the world, that, according to the laws of "interaction" and "limiting interaction", depend on the degree of correlation of person to those possibilities. In the process of life self-realisation the person solves these or those life-long tasks, which are tasks that people solve in their life with dynamically developing inconstant conditions. Here lies the difficulty of their solving. They are characterized as complex, non-transparent, dynamic, network-like. It is possible to think that people's solving different tasks conditions, in whole, the effectiveness of their life self-realisation in different life spheres. The reflection of peculiarities of one's own life self-realisation in the process of solving of life-long tasks helps the person estimate the degree of adequacy of life self-realisation, find new sense contexts, make corrections in the strategy of solving life-long tasks. Value-sense components of people's life world that define local zones of their closest self-development and the system of emotional preferences coexisting as the psychological system components define the effectiveness of self-realisation and adequate estimation of this process by people. Studying the influence of harmony / disharmony of value and emotional preferences on reflective estimation of the person's life self-realisation in the process of solving life-long tasks during the reflective seminar we found out peculiarities of reflection of personal transformation of students in the process of professional training. We understand reflective seminar as a specific form of organization of educational process that helps a person find out sense contexts of solving one's life-long tasks. During reflective seminars the authors discovered groups of students with different abilities to solve life-long tasks, modality of reflective estimation, harmony of value and emotional preferences. The interconnection of modality of reflective estimation, degree of harmony and the ability of solving life-long tasks was analysed. It is also shown that the combination in psychological and pedagogical practice of reflective seminars and psychological consultations help respondents co-op with difficulties that arise at solving life-long tasks and, respectively, estimate one's life self-realisation in a more adequate way.

Key words: life self-realisation; solving life-long tasks.

P. 153. *Sharapov Vyacheslav V.* Samara State Academy of Social Sciences and Humanities. **FEATURES OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND THE PROBLEM OF MENTALITY AND ETHNICITY INTERTRANSITION OF THE VOLGA REGION POPULATION IN 1990S–2000S.** In the given article the problem of formation of ethnic consciousness of the population of one of most poly-ethnic country regions – the Volga Region – is investigated from the objective scientific point of view; aspects of ethnic identification of six nations of the Volga Region (Russians, Ukrainians, Jews, Tatars, Chuvashes, Mordvins) as a component of social identity are considered. The point is to dwell on the undoubted urgency of the given processes influencing the process of democratisation of Russian society. As a result the author comes to a conclusion that ethnic identification is less topical in the Volga Region (takes the sixth place in the general list of identifications), than in whole in the country (the third place). The given phenomenon speaks for the originality and uniqueness of the population ethnogenesis of the considered region where one poly-ethnic space was formed with all the nations lived in identical social, economic and legal conditions. The consequence of the ethno-psychological situation was formation of the tendency of intercourse and inter-completion of substances "ethnicity" and "mentality". Thus, it is possible to state that in consciousness of the Volga Region population of the period of the late 1990s – the early 2000s the ideas of ethnic identity tend to transform, giving way to personal mentalities, thereby creating necessary social-psychological preconditions for integration of all the nations of the country in the all-Russian nation.

Key words: ethnic consciousness; ethnic formations; ethnic identification; social and positive identity; mentality.

P. 157. *Yakunina Yelena N., Kabachkova Anastasia V.* Tomsk State University. **STRUCTURED DANCE IN PRACTICE OF STUDENTS' PHYSICAL EDUCATION.** In this article some problems of developing are considered. The work deals with the scientific problem consisting in the necessity to increase physical health level of Russian higher school students based on the use of attractive means of physical education. Particular attention is given to the problem of pedagogical support in developing this capability.

Key words: physical education; structured dance; increase of training process effectiveness.

SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 160. *Iglovskaya Natalya V., Narogny Yury K.* Tomsk State University. **ESTIMATION OF SNOW STORAGE IN ALTAI USING SATELLITE INFORMATION.** In the article the estimation of snow accumulation using satellite information is presented. The map of

snow storage for the Altai area for the 20th of March is also given, which was created with the use of photos from NOAA and TERRA satellites.

Key words: Altai; snow storage; satellite information.

P. 166. *Maloletko Anton A.* Tomsk State University. **IVAN DENISOV'S SEARCH OF THE ROUTE FROM ZMIEVSKY MINE TO KABANOVSKAYA WHARF (1753).** In the middle of the 18th century the intensive development of metallurgy in the Altai Mountains district started. That is why the problem of transportation of silver ore, which underwent the primary treatment, from Zmeinogorsky mine to Barnaul silver-refining plant arose. The quickest and cheapest way of transportation was river barges. In summer 1749 the chiefs of Kolyvano-Voskresensko mountain production organized an expedition headed by a land surveyor Pimen Startsov. This expedition explored the Aley and the Charysh rivers in detail. The Charysh River was the most suitable for transportation of ore during the whole summer period. The problem was that transportation of ore by river could be done only during the warm time of the year. Thus, a suitable horse road was to be found for transporting the enriched ore all year long. The archives of Altai region have the documents on first researches of ground roads from Zmeinogorsky mine to Kabanovskaya wharf. On December 12, 1753, Russian Empress Elizabeth Petrovna ordered to find the most short and convenient ground road for ore transportation from Zmeinogorsky mine to Barnaul plant. This way was to substitute the longer old road, which went from Zmeinogorsky mine across Kolyvansky plant to Kabanovskaya wharf. On May 24, 1753, the chiefs of Kolyvano-Voskresensko mountain office sent a scientific-investigative expedition headed by shihtmeyster Ivan Denisov. Later Ivan Denisov gave four variants of roads from Zmeinogorsky mine to Barnaul plant to Kolyvano-Voskresensko mountain chiefs. Each separate route had a detailed physical-geographical description. These descriptions included such important conditions as the precise length of roads, the quantity of the required bridges, ferries and winter cabins. Ivan Denisov attached a detailed map of 1 verst to 1 inch scale to his report. The map showed all the old roads and the four variants of the new roads. On October 27, 1753 Elizabeth Petrovna affirmed the third version of the road, which did not require building many bridges and winter cabins. Building this road cost less money. Thus, shihtmeyster Ivan Denisov made a detailed physical-geographical research of four roads, which were most suitable for ore transportation from Zmeinogorsky mine to Barnaul silver-refining plant. The result of Denisov's expedition was the description and mapping of all big objects, which he met on his way.

Key words: ground roads; Zmeinogorsky mine; 18th century.

P. 169. *Savichev Oleg G.* Tomsk State University. **BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION OF SUBSTANCES IN RIVER WATERS OF THE TAIGA ZONE OF WESTERN SIBERIA.** A technique of definition of background concentration of substances in river waters is offered and proved. Approbation of the technique is executed by the example of mid-size rivers of the taiga zone of Western Siberia. Background values of pH and chemical consumption of oxygen (CCO), concentration of Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Na^+ + K^+ , HCO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , Cl^- , NH_4^+ , Si, Fe in river waters of the region are obtained. Dependences between background values of hydrochemical and hydrological parameters are revealed. These dependences can be used for estimation of the chemical composition of the unexplored rivers of the region.

Key words: background concentration; river waters; hydrochemical processes; taiga zone; Western Siberia.

P. 176. *Sednev Ivan S.* Tomsk State University. **ECOLOGICAL CONDITION OF LANDSCAPES OF THE BAKCHAR BOG.** The general swampiness of Western Siberia reaches 50%. Basically, it is swamp areas practically unchanged by human activity. Research of the consequences of possible influences on paludous landscapes is necessary. The purpose of this research is to study the drying measures influence on paludous landscapes of the Vasyugan Bog located on the Bakchar Bog territory. On this territory automorphic landscapes replace hydromorphic ones, which is typical for the forest-swamped Western Siberia. A raised swamp area with transitive and lowland outskirts, boggy birch-pine, automorphic birch-fir forests and a watered river valley are the main characteristics of this territory. Besides, it has had a network of drying canals since 1970s. To do the research a complex study of the terrain was made, a wide scale landscape map and a hypsometric profile of peat deposit were created. Expedition researches were carried out; and vegetative groupings, groundwater table, phylum of peat deposit, depression of vegetation were described. Drainage changed the paludous landscapes to a greater or lesser extent. Raised moors appeared to be more resistant to drying measures due to particular properties of undecomposed high-moor peat and sphagnum mosses. Eutrophic and mesotrophic fields of the Bakchar Bog outskirts changed more. Drained sedge-sphagnum bog changed completely. There was a complete change of vegetation to birch-suffrutescent mesotrophic phytocenosis. Lowland swamp occupies a significant area in the outskirts. A sedge marsh was here before drainage, and after the depression of bog waters level dwarf birch began to supersede the sedge, and birch has considerably grown. In the north-west of the Bakchar Bog skirt lowland swamp replaces birch-pined marsh forest on turf-gley soils. Drainage has slightly affected the woods and has not invoked any change of phytocenosis; it has only enriched the conditions of growth of plants and has increased the site class of woods a little. In the northeast the valley of the Gavrilovka River with a characteristic increased mineralization and watering, bound to the inflow of waters from the adjoining terrains, is located. Birch-sedge eutrophic phytocenosis occupies the main part of the valley. There are many perished larches due to phytocenosis changes. Drainage engineering increased the efficiency of phytocenosis, increased the site class in many forest sectors, and replaced sphagnum mosses with lichens and hypnum mosses. In general human economical activities have made positive influence on the nature of the field, have created more favourable conditions for forestry though causing negative changes of landscapes here and there.

Key words: swamp landscapes; hydro-forest improvement (drainage); human's impact; landscapes dynamics.

P. 180. *Tolokonnikova Zoya A., Ponomarenko Yevgeny S.* Komi Science Centre, Institute of Geology of the Ural Branch of RAS (Syktyvkar). **EARLY PERMIAN BRYOZOANS OF THE ILYCH RIVER (THE NORTHERN URALS).** Bryozoans are both abundant and diverse in the Lower Permian deposits of the Northern Urals. Their Asselian, Sakmarian, Artinskian, and Kungurian species have been characterized in many papers. However, revision of many taxa remains necessary. This paper presents the first review of the local bryozoans fauna from the carbonate build-up located in the middle stream of the Ilych River (the right tributary of the Pechora River). The importance of this section is explained by the necessity of establishing the age of the deposits represented there and the absence of any bryozoan record in its previous studies. The Ilych section is exhibited as two outcrops 500 meters upstream the mouth of the Yd'yd An'ju River at the reach Micha Lasta. The deposits are dated on the basis of fusulinaceans as Middle-Late Asselian in the first outcrop, and they are dated as Sakmarian in the second outcrop. Massive light grey limestones contain fragments of bryozoan colonies, rare fusulinaceans, brachiopods, crinoids, green algae, tubiphytes, gastropods, and small foraminifers. Our study resulted in recognizing 4 bryozoan species: *Rhabdomeson* sp., *Rhombotrypella composita*, *Streblascopora* cf. *vulgaris*, and *Parapolypora pravocellata*, as well as one new species, namely, *Pseudorhabdomeson permium* sp. nov. Thin-branched colonies of bryozoans dominate. Reticulate funnel forms are also found. Despite of the high abundance of bryozoans in the section, their fauna is taxonomically monotonous. Locations of bryozoans and relatively large sizes of their fragments are evidences of the "in situ" burial and growth in the shallow-water marine basin with

inactive hydrodynamics. Data on other fossils confirm the existence of such a basin and indicate its depth as first tens of meters. At the generic level, bryozoans from the Ilych section demonstrate broad palaeogeographic affinities with faunas from the other regions of Eurasia, North America, Australia, and the Arctic. At the species level, the studied bryozoans had an area, which embraced the Northern Uralian Basin and the Western Arctic. Available data on bryozoans allows to define the age of deposits from the Ilych section as Sakmarian. Further study of bryozoans and fusulinaceans from this carbonate build-up will show a more precise age.

Key words: Bryozoa; Early Permian; Northern Urals.

COGNITIVE SCIENCE

P. 186. *Velichkovsky Boris M., Vartanov Alexander V., Shevchik Sergey A.* Kurchatov Institute (Moscow). **SYSTEMIC ROLE OF COGNITIVE STUDIES IN CONVERGENT TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPMENT.** In the converging development of contemporary technologies, cognitive studies play a systemic role, which consists in controlling the compatibility of resulting products and services to psychophysiological and ergonomic characteristics of human beings. The major task on this way is creation of cognitive technologies, i.e. high-tech tools, materials and procedures aimed at improving human situational awareness and efficiency of his/her activity. There are a large number of such emerging cognitive technologies, among them the following:

1. Interfaces on the basis of new nanomaterials (Nano-Info-Cogno).
2. Interfaces, sensitive to attention of users (Info-Cogno).
3. Methods of explication of consciousness and diagnostics of emotion (Bio-Info-Cogno).
4. Methods of recognition of gesture (Info-Cogno).
5. Anthropomorphic agents/ avatars (Info-Cogno).
6. Methods of cognitive genomic and cognotropic drugs (Bio-Nano-Cogno).
7. Neuro-marketing (neuro-economics) and neuro-ergonomics (Bio-Cogno).
8. Methods of molecular "repair" of human memory (Bio-Nano-Cogno).

In this article, we consider examples from three domains of interaction between cognitive studies and research in natural sciences. The first group of examples is related to interface technologies. Some of them are of interest from the perspective of improving sensory facilities of blind people, others are important for industrial and medical applications (augmented reality, endoscopic operations with tactile feed-back, etc.). The second group of examples illustrates recent efforts aimed at enhancing measurement procedures in cognitive science. Finally, the third group is related to search of sub-cellular and molecular mechanisms of cognitive processes.

Key words: cognitive technologies; NBIC-convergence.

P. 192. *Dubrovskiy David I.* Institute of Philosophy RAS (Moscow). **SUBJECTIVE REALITY AND BRAIN: TWO QUESTIONS FOR THEORETICAL SOLUTION.** In the article the theoretical solution to two main questions in the sphere "perception and brain" is given. First, how can we explain the link between phenomena of the subjective reality (SR) and brain processes, taking into consideration that SR phenomena do not possess physical properties? Second, how can we explain their causal function? For this purpose the informational approach is used. It is shown that SR phenomena are linked with brain processes like information is linked with its carrier that is a definite neuro-dynamical system. This resulted in the task of decoding of brain codes for SR phenomena; neuroscience started to solve the task. By virtue of the information invariable character in relation to the physical properties of its carrier (the same information can be decoded in different ways) information serves the reason for changes in self-organizing system. This fact defines the peculiarity of informational causativity and of psychical causativity. SR phenomena as information serve as the reason for material changes. Here the purpose of the action and its causal effect are defined by information, not by physical properties of its carrier. From such position the phenomenon of freedom is explained as a factor of self-determination in brain activity.

Key words: brain; subjective reality; information; neuro-dynamical system.

P. 195. *Rezanova Zoya I.* Tomsk State University. **COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS IN THE PARADIGMS OF LINGUISTIC FUNCTIONALISM AND INTEGRAL CONCEPTS OF COGNITION.** The author describes cognitive linguistics in intra-scientific context, emphasises the aspect of its inclusion into functionalism as a paradigmatic linguistic direction, and into the context of science, exploring *cognition*. On the basis of comparative analysis the internal and external impulses of activating the functioning of the anthropocentric approach to language are being identified. The article characterizes restrictions of structural intra-linguistic methods of analysis at introducing linguistic text generation problems in real acts of communications in a research field. We define the theoretical and methodological orientations of functionalism and the nature of inclusion of cognitive linguistics into the functionalism paradigm. The problems of the theory of artificial intelligence and information technologies of natural language processing are presented as external impulses that stimulate the formation of cognitive linguistics.

Key words: cognitive linguistics; functionalism; consciousness; integral concept; *cognition*; theory; method.

P. 200. *Chernikova Irina V.* Tomsk State University. **HUMANISTIC FUNCTION OF THE COGNITIVE SCIENCE IN MODERN SOCIETY.** In the article the question is raised about what kind of novelty is brought by cognitive science to the philosophic concept of cognition. It is underlined that cognitive science does not implement the reduction of the mental to the physical and does not consider all the behaviour functions as cognitive processes, but it develops a more complicated cognition model by means of natural science and humanities integration. First, cognition is understood as a process-system with a new level of complexity. It is not a reflection, not a representation and not a social activity in its diversity; it can be interpreted, in addition to the given meanings, in a complementary dimension – adaptationistic. Second, in practice of the poly-disciplinary research humans learn to see themselves as participants of the studied processes. The main peculiarity of cognitive science is that the cognition research is trans-disciplinary; it enables us to perform humanistic and communicative functions of cognitive science in modern society. In the aspect of the cognitive approach we can avoid the dichotomy of the traditional realism and constructivism in the interpretation of cognition; we can overcome the contradictions and discover the common points in the cognition discussion, interpreted as an informational reality and as a subjective reality. Another important aspect displayed in the article is the changes in the education strategies reasoned by cognitive science. To study the problems alike we require a way of thinking called system, non-linear, complex and specialists of a new type, with the ability of such thinking.

Key words: cognition; knowledge; education; adaptationism; constructivism.