

## SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

## PHILOLOGY

P. 7. *Gazizov R.A.* Bashkir State University (Ufa). **ON COMMUNICATIVE THREATS IN SPEECH INTERACTION (IN THE RUSSIAN AND GERMAN LANGUAGES)**. The article represents a complex description of means of realisation of communicative threats during communicative interaction between the addresser and the addressee. We have displayed similarities and differences in the usage of speech and non-speech acts neglecting needs of positive and negative person of the addressee versus addresser in communicative behaviour in Russian and German lingual and cultural communities.

**Key words:** communicative threat; act threatening person; addressee; addresser.

P. 13. *Govorukhina Yu.A.* Tomsk State University. **NOSTALGIA FOR THE SOVIET IN LITERARY CRITICISM OF "THICK" MAGAZINES OF 1990S**. The author describes the forms of nostalgia for the Soviet in literary criticism of 1990s and the conditions of their occurrence. Nostalgia for the Soviet in literary criticism occurs in 1992–1993. This was promoted by the following conditions: the factor of “status” (in early 1990s criticism loses its numerous reader, loses the status of the instance, which forms public opinion. It directs the sight to the past), the factor of “age” (1990s is the time of maturing of generation critics, which appeared during the perestroika. The criticism loses maximalism in estimating the past, pathos), the factor of “duty” (for a long time criticism interpreted the text sociologically, now it does not coincide with the new literature. As a result, criticism prefers literature of the late Soviet period), loss of ideological, national identity, sensation of fragility of the present. In these circumstances reference to the Soviet is melancholy on the last stable period of life. The forms of nostalgia in literary-critical texts are diverse. Most widespread are the following: memoirs of the youth, “returning” to the past to comprehend it in the situation “from the outside”, melancholy on former values, on the former status and others. The different forms of nostalgia for the Soviet in literary criticism of 1990s testify that reference to the Soviet is a gnoseological “crutch”. Criticism is not focused on the result of nostalgia, on the process of memoirs, on comparison.

**Key words:** literary criticism; interpretation; “thick” magazine; pragmatist; nostalgia; discourse.

P. 18. *Kruchinkina Nina D.* Mordovia State N.P. Ogarev University (Saransk). **THE SYSTEM OF INVARIANT SIGN LANGUAGE EVENT-DRIVEN RELATIONS EXPRESSIONS**. Onomasiological linguistics has not yet investigated all the problems of nomination. Such few practically researched problems concern propositional nomination. V.G. Gak in 1960s noted the presence of not only lexical, but also propositional signs. Subsequently in his articles he repeatedly described the features of propositional nomination and propositional signs – nominants, event-driven according to the reflected extra-linguistic contents and propositional by the form of expression. V.G. Gak described many phenomena which mention not only the problem of the sentence as a semantic-syntactical structure or a type of a syntagma, but also as a sign reflecting its substratum – an extra-linguistic event (in other terminology – an extra-linguistic situation). A number of known Russian linguists (I.P. Sussov, V.V. Bogdanov, V.G. Gak) defined the concept of event as a relative formation. We define event as a functional relation between cooperating substances. The language consciousness of the nominator classifies individual events, brings out their repeating functional characteristics and creates in its consciousness a prototype of a generalized event with identical, distinct from others, functional relationship between the participants. In the language consciousness of the nominators the image of invariants of such events is created, released from occasional participants, which are not participating in the formation of the functional type of event. However, onomasiological propositional semantics does not investigate typical events themselves, but the laws, features, and results of their projection. As well as any theory, the theory of propositional nomination requires both the description of dynamics and results of separate displays of the nomination and finding system laws of propositional nomination. In the present article the idea of the two sides of propositional signs is presented on the basis of the postulate on the bilateral essence of a language sign. The explication of this fact on the system basis concerns the novelty of interpretation of the essence of propositional nominants. The semantic-syntactical principle of classification of propositional nominants is presented; functional propositional expressions of the revealed invariants with various functional event-driven relations between constituents in propositional nominants with verbal predicates are shown. Based on the examples of categorical propositional invariants of expressions with functional relations of addressing and of location, functional dependence and functional motivation of every constituent of the propositional nominant in its signified, as well as its signifier, is shown. Functional interpretation of the essence of constituents' relations of propositional nominants represents the novelty of research.

**Key words:** paradigmatic invariant; propositional nominant; typical event; functional constituent; functional-syntactic structure.

P. 25. *Fedotova Oxana S.* Ryazan State University. **INTROSPECTION AND INNER SPEECH OF A FICTION CHARACTER**. This article studies the correlation between introspection and inner speech of fiction characters. There are many works on the study of different kinds of speech. It is a fact that introspection can be considered as a part of inner monologue of the character, but introspection is a narrower notion than inner speech.

**Key words:** experienced speech; introspection; inner monologue.

## PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

P. 30. *Borovinskaya Daria N.* Surgut State Pedagogical University. **THE DYNAMICS OF CONCEPTUAL IDEAS OF MAN AS EXPRESSION OF SOCIAL CHANGES**. In the introduction part of the article the author gives a proof of the topicality of the issue, defines the goal and formulates the problem of the research. In the body of the work the actual concepts of the man's model reflecting the contradictory process of interaction between the man and the society are presented. On the one hand, the author analyses the theoretical models of the man, where the man depends on predominated social powers, for example, such model as A. Camus' Rebel, D. Riesman's and N.Ye. Pokrovskiy's Lonely Man, H. Marcuse's One-Dimensional Man, W.H. Whyte's Organization Man, E. Fromm's Consumer Man, J. Ortega y Gasset's Man of the Masses and others. The complex model of the “post-man” was a result of the modern interaction between the man and the society. Scientists extensively discuss this model. The opinions of some researchers about the man exposed to the pressure of the post-industrial society are similar. So, such features of the man as self-government, the ability to independently resist the civilization's temptations and use it for one's own interests and subordinate oneself plays the main role. Some works consider negative tendencies of the man's progress: S. Huntington's “Clash of

Civilizations”, F. Fukuyama’s “Great Disruption”, G. Lipovetsky’s “Era of Emptiness”, and others. The man of the modern world is a conflicting one, alienated from the society and nature, lonely in his / her own cultural searches. On the other hand, we could talk about the formation of the new man. This man has more activity, informativity. The conceptual ideas of the new man were reflected through such models of the man as “Activity man”, “Actor man”. In the final part of the article the author expresses an opinion that today we can observe the change towards such values as self-expression, care about the cultural side of the new man, tolerance. The main change of the modern society is aspiration for developing of creative thinking of people. This type of thinking has its own specific, which consists in the ability to think independently for the benefit of the society and where the value sets of the man are directed at individuality, variety and openness. The economical, social and cultural changes define the idea of the new man’s models.

**Key words:** social changes; model of a man; essential personal features; “actor”.

P. 35. *Zamiatina Viktoriya S.* Tomsk State University. **THE PROBLEM OF DEFINITION OF THE TERM “PUBLIC RELATIONS”**. The article considers the trends existing in the definition of the term “public relations”. The reason for the variety of the definitions of the term “PR” is given on the basis of analysis of the described trends. The analysis of literature shows that it is possible to single out 4 understandings of the essence of “public relations”. Firstly, PR is understood as practical or professional activities. According to this approach, “public relations” is an activity of people engaged in establishing kind relations with the public and make recommendations to various organizations. The second approach characterizes “public relations” as a special kind of management. The “public relations” subject here is a control subsystem and the public is a controlled subsystem. In this case the essence of “public relations” is in the fact that the transformed information in the subject changes its state and influences the control subsystem. According to the third approach “public relations” is defined as a form of organization of communication. In this case “public relations” is connected with ensuring of understanding through knowledge. That is, communication between the company and the social system is organised in such a way as to provide understanding of the company’s activity. And, finally, the fourth approach characterizes “public relations” directly as communication between the company and the public. The first three definitions can be combined, as, in the broad sense, “public relations” is a professional activity, the purpose of which is the specially organized communication between the company and the public. Thus, on the one hand, “public relations” is communication between the company and the public. On the other hand, “public relations” is treated as an “area of Applied Communications”, in other words, as a professional activity. We suppose that it is impossible to overcome this dualism in the understanding of “public relations” because it is based on different understandings of the communication process. It causes different, if not opposite, interpretations of the essence of “public relations”, its functions and prospects. So at this stage it is impossible to resolve the dualism of the definitions, because they originate from different bases. Perhaps, this situation is connected not only with the fact that different researches are based on different assumptions, but also with the fact that “public relations” science itself is still not developed well. It has not yet been able to resolve the contradictions that exist in this area.

**Key words:** public relations; communication; J. Habermas.

P. 38. *Myodova Anastasiya A.* Siberian State Technological University (Krasnoyarsk). **UNDERSTANDING OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE MODAL ASPECT**. As an effort of giving a version of consciousness without any preconditions, its modal interpretation with the main point at describing the acts and contents of consciousness as modes or dimensions of the object is suggested. Inner self-relation, self-reference, and self-distinction are essential features of consciousness revealing the way to understand it. Christian Trinitarian theology can be an example of such an approach with “hypostasis” notion as a “radical” form of modality laid in the base.

**Key words:** consciousness; hypostasis; mode; modality.

P. 44. *Tarabanov Nikolay A.* Tomsk State University. **THE TRUTH REDUNDANCY THEORY**. The logical-epistemological foundations of the truth redundancy theory as a kind of alethic deflationism, according to which there is no special property of truth and the predicate “true” does not play an essential logical role, are revealed and considered. Fixing hopelessness of the traditional statement of the question of truth, F. Ramsey and A. Ayer suggest speaking about the predicate «true» as about an expressive means, which, if wanted, could be rid of. However, there are many statements with the “true” in a predicative position as in the sentence “What he says is true”. It is shown that grammatical difficulties arising in case of possible elimination of the truth predicate are quite solvable within the prosentential theory of truth (A. Prior, C. Williams and D. Grover), according to which it is erroneous to accept “true” for a predicate expressing any real property. From P. Strawson’s point of view, the truth bears a certain performative potential expressed in someone’s agreements, approvals or acknowledgements, however, it is not property itself. The main argument in favour of recognition of the logical redundancy of the truth predicate consists in the evident equivalence of expressions “It is true that *p*” and “*p*”. With reference to J. Austin’s and M. Dummett’s concepts it is shown that it is problematic to adhere to the redundancy theory and at the same time to approve that owing to the analysis of statements we are capable to solve successfully the problem of their validity. The conclusion is that the truth redundancy theory is incompatible with the analysis of the sense of the sentence in terms of truth conditions. Moreover, such analysis cannot explain the sense of the sentence since in order to define truth conditions of the sentence we should already know its sense. Adherents of the truth redundancy theory are right when stating that to make a statement and to attribute validity to it is the same, but it is wrong to conclude from this that the “true” is a logically excessive concept. The truth is the central concept of logic because according to deductive laws *true* conclusions are deduced from *true* premises. Certainly, it would be possible to doubt the correctness of the procedure of logic conclusion and, as consequence, the correctness of the use of the truth predicate. Nevertheless, for further discussion in general to have any sense it is necessary to recognize that, making a statement, we anyhow aim at ascertaining its validity.

**Key words:** theory; redundancy; truth; deflationism.

## CULTUROLOGY

P. 48. *Bychkova Yekaterina Ye.* Kemerovo State University of Culture and Art. **THE TRADITION OF NICKNAME-GIVING IN CHILDREN’S CULTURE**. The article is devoted to the analysis of the tradition of nickname-giving in children’s culture. Our research is based on the records of children’s descriptions collected on the territory of one of Kemerovo’s playgrounds. The children were aged from 6 to 13. For a modern child the courtyard locus and the playground is a special world’s model, and the community of the courtyard becomes a model of the society, which forms a special type of relations. One of the courtyard signs that gives a child access to the courtyard culture is a nickname. It appears as a result of some ritual actions, which can be treated as initiation rites. The mentioned actions are based on the situation of overcoming of the inner fear, developing confidence and returning to the children’s group in the new status. Several years ago the function of nickname-giving to a person in the considered courtyard group was performed by the Courtyard Council (including both oldest girls and boys), whose mission was to introduce younger children to the world of the playground. But this function has recently started to be allocated to one person – the oldest and most adroit boy. The image of the nickname-giver is surrounded with a lot of mythical ideas in the children’s group. The tradition of nickname-giving exists outside the children’s world. Some adults spending considerable time in the courtyard are given their own nicknames as well. This group includes old ladies, street and entrance cleaners and the homeless. There also are cases when adults used child’s

nicknames as his / her real name. The courtyard tradition creates its own time and space, its own system of relations between people. Getting a nickname is an important stage in establishment of the dialogue between a child and his surroundings. The nickname starts to be his / her identifier in this society (sometimes it can even replace his / her real name). The extent of prohibition of these names can be different; the nickname-giving person usually defines it. If it was given by the same age group representatives, it can be used freely, but if the courtyard leader gave it, or if a child has passed through some ritual actions to get it – he / she should keep this nickname in a secret. These secret nicknames can function only in a limited group that knows about its “inner form”.

**Key words:** name; sign; culture; game.

P. 51. *Nikolashkina Aleksandra B.* Russian State University for the Humanities (Moscow). **SOURCES OF NATIONAL NONCOMMERCIAL RESTORATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF ITS PRINCIPLES IN MODERN EASEL OIL PAINTING RESTORATION PRACTICE.** The beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Russia was full of various events in the domain of art, among which the problem of adequacy of restoration with the aim and tasks of historical heritage preservation took an important place. Prior restoration practice was oriented mainly on giving cultural monuments perfect exhibit shape. In order to realize this aim, monuments were exposed to various forms of total distortions. It caused reasonable indignation among Russian intelligentsia and artists. All-Russian Congress of Artists held in December 1911 – January 1912 in St. Petersburg took adequate place in the struggle against this phenomenon existing in Russian restoration practice. Participants of the Congress condemned easel oil painting restoration practice of that time, which was oriented to return works of art to their “original form” determined by the subjective opinion of a customer and a painting keeper. A. Boravsky, a participant of the Congress and the author of the most conceptual and advanced view on restoration, made suggestions, which became basic for the present-day easel oil painting restoration practice methodology and terminology formation. They are minimization of restoration interference, revelation of the author’s concept, preservation of original materials, insertion of the detailed restoration documentation into restoration practice. Boravsky interpreted restoration as minimal physical influence on a work of art with artificial means and required not only narrowing of restoration methods application but complete elimination of some of them. These principles were developing and widening over the whole period of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and have become basic for the present-day restoration methodology. Such methodological position allows preserving authenticity of a work of art after restoration works. An example of science-based restoration is restoration of two easel oil paintings performed in the State Scientific Research Institute of Restoration. They are a portrait of a girl painted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by an unknown artist and a portrait of an unknown participant of 1812 Patriotic War with the Order of St. Anna on his neck, which is ascribed to belong to George Dow. Restoration of these works of art revealed the authors’ paintings in the process of notes removal that was based on the technological study of a paint layer. By means of estimation of methodical and methodological principles realized in restoration we can assert with a great deal of certainty that during restoration principles of minimal and scientific-based interference into the authors’ paint layers were realized. These examples demonstrate that careful treatment to restored objects allows keeping authenticity of a work of art. This treatment should be a strict standard and principle of present-day restoration that has roots in early 20<sup>th</sup> century, to the work of the All-Russian Congress of Artists held in 1911–1912 in St. Petersburg.

**Key words:** restoration; easel oil painting; methodology.

P. 55. *Sycheva Svetlana G.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **MAIN PROBLEMS OF THE USA AESTHETICS IN THE END OF 20TH CENTURY.** From the whole set of problems in American aesthetics we chose two main groups. The first group may be called “epistemological”: how to define art and what the difference is between art and other aesthetic notions? The second group may be called as the problems of attitude to aesthetic neo-avant-gard. Should aesthetics agree with any suggestion of an artist? Can any artefact be ascribed aesthetic value? Two articles are analyses in the text: M. Eaton’s “Art and Nonart” and T. Binkley’s “Deciding about Art: A Polemic against Aesthetics”. Eaton thinks that a work of art must be an artefact – a thing made artificially. But not all the things made by people are works of art. Works of art are things that live in the “artistic world” – in museums, exhibitions. Professionals and dilettantes should consume them. Nobody will care about the colour of a mop. But the colour of a painting has enormous meaning for its perception. Still, we will not take interest in the inner side of a painting in the museum. We are interested in inherent characteristics of the contemplated object in aesthetic experience. These characteristics may be sensitive, as well as intellectual, pleasant, as well as unpleasant. An artefact must attract the spectators’ attention and arouse their interest. What is the difference between a good work and a bad work? Pop-music or soap operas are not masterpieces, because they dull the reason and the senses. The great art enriches, rewarding for perception. T. Binkley analyses M. Duchamp’s two works: “L.H.O.O.Q” and “L.H.O.O.Q shaved”. In the first painting Mona Lisa is depicted with moustaches and beard, in the other we see Mona Lisa again, but “shaved”. As Binkley thinks, these “experiences” are works of art, because they are mentioned in the catalogue of the exhibition. On the one hand, Duchamp’s works are not aesthetic. On the other hand, aesthetics does not deal with art only. For instance, there is beauty in nature and science. We make a conclusion that real art should always be in the sphere of aesthetics, but should not exhaust it.

**Key words:** art; aesthetics; non-art.

P. 59. *Yakunina Olga F.* Museum of Geology of Central Siberia (Krasnoyarsk). **MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY IN CENTRAL SIBERIA, ITS STRUCTURE AND FOUNDATIONS.** Krasnoyarsk State Museum of Geology of Central Siberia is one of the largest branch museums in the country. Its collection fund has more than 35 000 museum objects. The museum building is a monument of architecture of the late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Regular accumulation of the collection fund began in 1944 when the first show window of samples appeared in the museum. The funds are subdivided into the basic, scientific-auxiliary, exchange and raw material supplying. The basic collection fund consists of 7 exhibition sections:

1. The history of geological study and development of subsoil of Central Siberia
2. Mineralogy and gemmology
3. Petrography
4. Mineral deposits of Central Siberia
5. Historical geology and palaeontology
6. Geological sights and nature sanctuaries
7. Karst of Central Siberia.

The first section includes archaeological finds on the territory of Central Siberia since the epoch of the Middle Palaeolithic. There are originals that show how subsoil of Siberia was explored and developed in 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The section “Mineralogy and gemmology” represents collections of various minerals and their associations, exhibited in the academic system. The fund of the section “Petrography” contains magmatic, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Each type of rock unites variations that characterise the conditions of their formation. The section “Mineral deposits of Central Siberia” displays a source of mineral-raw materials of Central Siberia – the guarantor of Krasnoyarsk region’s prosperity. It is tens of thousands deposits and displays that make up more than 7% of all Russia’s deposits. The palaeontology collection fund includes the samples and exhibits showing almost all stages of development of the Earth. Among them there are samples dated 500–570-million years of age. The fossils are arranged according to the palaeontological classification. The exposition “Geological nature sanctuaries and geological sights of Krasnoyarsk region” tells about unique geological sites. The exposition “Karst of Central Siberia” is very popular. It presents the samples of

cave formations that reveal the mysterious world of the well-known caves of Krasnoyarsk region. Excursions round the museum end in the hall with the cave collections exposition.

**Key words:** collection; exposure; rock; mineral; fossilized; exhibit.

## HISTORY

P. 63. *Afanasiev Aleksandr L.* Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics. **ALL-RUSSIAN PROHIBITIONIST CONVENTION, 3RD STATE DUMA AND TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN SIBERIA AND FAR EAST IN 1910–1912.** The activity of the First All-Russian Prohibitionist Convention, the All-Russian Congress of Temperance Movement Practitioners and the 3<sup>rd</sup> State Duma Anti-alcohol Commission and their impact on the onward development of the Temperance Movement in Siberia and Far East in 1910–1912 are described in the article.

**Key words:** all-Russian convention; temperance movement; 3<sup>rd</sup> State Duma.

P. 68. *Vorobyev Nikolay V.* Tomsk State University. **ACTIVITY OF SIBERIAN URBAN AND LABOUR CONSUMER COOPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CATERING IN 1921–1929.** In the article the activity of urban and labour consumer cooperation of Siberia in the development of catering in the New Economic Policy time is revealed. As early as in the time of “military communism” a big number of dining rooms were brought under the jurisdiction of urban and labour cooperatives. Usually they were situated in maladjusted places, possessed outmoded facilities, did not comply with the hygiene and sanitary norms and belonged to amateur enterprises. Lunches in the most part of dining rooms were not remarkable for high calories content providing the physiological norm of survival only. But for the most part of visitors this was the only opportunity to get hot meal in the conditions of hunger. Thus, the system of catering of urban and labour consumer cooperation fulfilled an important social function. The successes in the recovery of economy in 1923–1925, cancellation of obligatory membership in the cooperation, strong competition with private capital contributed to the decrease of number of cooperative catering enterprises. Besides, the directive bodies insisted on the concentration of consumer cooperation’s basic efforts on the development of trade activity. In the circumstances those enterprises endured that were able to arrange profitable activity. With transfer to industrialization and necessity of involving women in commercial production, in late 1920s fundamental changes in the numerical growth of catering enterprises in Siberia occurred. Having no proper experience in organizing and running a network of dining rooms, tearooms and buffets, constantly lacking money for this purpose, the consumer cooperation of Siberia managed to take the lead in this field. It is significant that rapid growth of catering enterprises became possible due to raising money from different sources: plant facilities granted it from investment funds, trade unions used the funds of life improvement, the Soviet granted money from the local budget and government – from the state budget. As to the profitable activity of catering enterprises, it depended on market, as well as on professional skills of workers and their ability to organize profitable manufacture. Besides, cooperation dependent on state carried out a policy of “low price” that essentially effected the revenue position of cooperative societies both from trade and catering enterprises

**Key words:** cooperation; Siberia; catering; New Economic Policy.

P. 73. *Lityagina Alla V.* Byisk Pedagogical State University. **INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION ON LIVING STANDARDS OF WESTERN SIBERIAN TOWNSPEOPLE IN LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> – EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES.** The article describes the spread of various cultural and educational phenomena in everyday life of Western Siberia townspeople in late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, mainly the gradual introduction and adaptation of progressive values in public and private life, the role of public organizations, intelligentsia and certain individuals in organizing cultural and educational centres, educational work with the population, emergence of principally new phenomena in people’s life styles connected with book culture.

**Key words:** education; cultural-educational actions; books; libraries; museums.

P. 80. *Miroshnikov Sergey N.* Tomsk State University. **EAST GERMAN UPRISING OF JUNE 16-17, 1953 AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES POLICY FORMATION PROCESS BY EISENHOWER’S ADMINISTRATION (JANUARY 1953 – FEBRUARY 1954).** Eisenhower’s administration inherited German question with the given vector of development from the previous administration. Events of June 16-17, 1953 when citizens of Eastern Berlin rose against the policy pursued by SED were first actions against the policies pursued by communist governments in the countries of Eastern Europe. Eisenhower’s administration developed an action program aimed at diminishing the influence of the USSR in Eastern European countries by using this uprising. The most important element of this strategy was the food aid program for the citizens of Eastern Berlin and GDR. But in the process of this policy realization several problems were revealed right in the beginning that soon transformed into the principle issues of the American policy. First of all, since the start of preparation and till the end of realization of the program Great Britain and France had negative reaction towards it. Secondly, the food aid program raised a question about acceptable limits of such programs. In September when this program was in full swing Eisenhower’s administration reached the borderline where it was necessary to finally define the parameters and boundaries of the acceptable and necessary foreign policy actions in relations with the USSR and the Eastern bloc as a whole. The question was in how aggressive the actions of the American side had to be. The situation with the food aid enabled the supporters of the less aggressive approach to tilt the balance in their advantage. It happened because the effectiveness of the program that did not provoke a military clash was obvious and the pluses the American government gained in the relationship with the communist world did not require any further comments. The German question being very important had a colossal impact on all the aspects of the American policy towards the USSR and Eastern Europe. Having tested in practice in Germany the elements of “liberation” policy, Eisenhower’s administration very soon reached a conclusion that this policy had its limits and caused serious disagreements with its key allies in Europe. This is why already in 1953 in all key administration documents a thesis was fixed about impossibility of such actions that could provoke a total war with the USSR. Consequently, the accent was made on the informational operations and the variants of trade relations’ development for the gradual easing of the communist regimes. It was what is now called the elements of “soft power”. It was in Germany and on the basis of German experience that American administration, in spite of the internal pressure, really had to move away from the election campaign slogans and to begin rebuilding its state machine and tuning it to “soften” the communist influence and win the sympathies of East German citizens. It was not a mere chance that after 1953 Western Berlin was turned into a “showcase of the Western world” and real “hub of the informational and investigational work” of the USA against the countries of Eastern Europe.

**Key words:** Eisenhower’s administration; Eastern Germany; policy.

P. 85. *Tarasov Mikhail G.* Siberian Federal University (Krasnoyarsk). **ANTI-SOVIET MILITARY UNITS OF YENISEI COSSACKS.** Subdivisions of Yenisei Cossacks fought actively against the Soviet power since it began. In October 1917 a Yenisei Cossacks hundred that escorted of General P.N. Krasnov took part in attacking Petrograd. In January 1918 in Krasnoyarsk a Yenisei Cossacks division refused to comply with the new power and left the town for Minusinsk district. Factually it began the anti-Soviet armed fight. With the collapse of the Soviet power in

Siberia in summer 1918 two Yenisei mounted Cossacks regiments were organized. They consisted of six hundred people and made up the Yenisei Cossack crew. In summer 1919 detachments of self-defense were organized from Cossacks who were not subject to military recruitment. In 1919 a division of Khakasses was formed. It was organized and equipped by the Cossacks sample with the officer and non-commissioned officer staff from Yenisei Cossacks and was led by the Commander of the first Yenisei Cossacks regiment. At the end of 1919 the Yenisei Cossacks artillery battery was formed. When at the beginning of 1920 Kolchak regime ended, Yenisei Cossacks went to Transbaikalia with its regiments of 700 people, and at the end of 1920 they went to Primorye where they became a regiment with 450 people. By summer 1922 the Yenisei Cossacks regiment numbered 70 bayonets and 40 sabres and was renamed into the Yenisei Cossacks squad and became a part of the United Cossacks detachment of the Siberian Cossacks Army. When last white units went to China, Yenisei Cossacks guerrilla detachment of about 40 people acted in Primorye till the end of November 1922. Captain Kazantsev's detachment of about 450 people was formed from those Yenisei Cossacks who had retreated to Mongolia after Kolchak Army's defeat. It was apart of the Asian division headed by Ungern von Sternberg. At the end of 1921 Kazantsev's detachment was annihilated by the Soviet and Mongolian troops. After the Soviet power establishment in Yenisei province in 1920 Cossacks rebel detachments appeared here, I.N. Solovyov's detachment being the largest of them with a few hundred men. It was liquidated only in 1924. Therefore, in 1917–1924 Yenisei Cossacks formed different kinds of military formations from small guerrilla detachments to large regular units, which opposed the Red on the territory from Petrograd to Primorye.

**Key words:** Civil war; Cossacks; Siberia.

P. 88. *Shaidurov Vladimir N.* Nevsky Institute of Language and Culture. **EVERYDAY LIFE OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES IN WESTERN SIBERIA OF LATE 19TH – EARLY 20TH CENTURIES.** In the article the peculiarities of the periodical press of Western Siberia of the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> – the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries are defined as a source of the history of German, Polish and Jewish communities. The analysis of the state and private sources showed a high informative value of newspapers, which often contained information missing in other sources of that time. It concerns the questions of geographical location, population of the communities, the peculiarities of their economic development.

**Key words:** periodical press; Europeans; Siberia.

## LAW

P. 93. *Asatryan Khachatur A.* Baikal National University of Economics and Law. **DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN COMBATING MONEY COUNTERFEITING BY ORGANIZED CRIMINAL GROUPS.** After analysing the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of organized crime that produces and sells forged banknotes and securities, its development, it may be concluded that effective counteraction to this negative phenomenon is possible with cooperation of all nations. It is caused by the fact that organized criminal groups counterfeit money, produce and sell hard currency (US dollars and euro), cooperate closely and broaden their criminal activity outside regions and countries. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) plays the main role in cooperation and investigation of money counterfeiting. It is the largest intergovernmental body consisting of 179 member-states. The USSR became a member-state of Interpol on September 27, 1990, at the 59<sup>th</sup> session of General Assembly of International Criminal Police Organization. Later the Russian Federation became its assignee. The Russian National Central Bureau is the Interpol representative in Russia. It has authority and recognition abroad. In the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the Central Internal Affairs Directorate, and in the Directorate of Internal Affairs of 59 subjects of the Russian Federation, the branches of Interpol are established that make sufficient contribution in combating international crime. International Centre on combating money counterfeiters and securities forgers is the most important subdivision of Interpol. It directly realizes the objectives in the sphere of combating banknotes counterfeiting. International cooperation in the sphere of combating banknotes and securities counterfeiting is at the high level due to the effective and operative cooperation of law enforcement agencies. At the same time some provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929 about combating banknotes counterfeiting is outdated, and its text requires revising. Firstly, the concept "banknotes" should be broadened: but for them, other securities (promissory notes, bills, letters of credit, signs of post payment) are forged.

**Key words:** counterfeiting; organized criminal groups; cooperation.

P. 97. *Vilisov Artyom V.* Tomsk State University. **PUBLIC REPRESENTATION IN CIVIL PROCEDURE.** Public representation is understood as compearance of workers of public associations on behalf of and in interests of public associations and other persons. Allocation of such variety of representation was undoubtedly relevant when procedural codes of the RSFSR existed, because representatives of organizations and trade unions were mentioned as separate groups of persons who could be representatives in the court. With the adoption of the Civil Procedure Code, which does not contain such norms, a contradiction between norms of the code and some federal laws emerges. The core of this contradiction consists in the list of variants of registration of powers of representatives, which is clearly defined by the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. None of the legal norms of Article 53 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation supposes participation of public association's authorised representatives. Disadvantages of the formation of public representation examined in this article allow concluding that there is no real necessity of it nowadays, because it can be replaced with another institution. The institution of procedural complainant is the closest to public representation in its purposes. It is not a mere chance that when talking about public representation the law provides a possibility of participation of a public association in a trial as a person defending another's interests on its own behalf. Participation in a trial on its own behalf gives a public association an opportunity to avoid some difficulties in confirmation of powers. Primarily, these are problems concerned with legalisation of special powers of a representative provided by Article 54 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation. It means that there are no special rules of drawing administrative powers. The grantor must present these powers to a representative. According to the literal sense of the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, a representative is able to join a suit that has already begun. Thereupon, it is predictable that the Russian authors society does not use the construction of public representation, although it can participate in a trial as a representative of authors according to the Civil Code of the Russian Federation. Nowadays there are no realistic premises for public representation. It seems that in due course the legal norms on public representation should be eliminated from the federal laws, as it happened with the Civil Procedure Code.

**Key words:** civil procedure law; trial representative; public associations.

P. 101. *Voronin Oleg V.* Tomsk State University. **DEVELOPMENT OF PENITENTIARY SUPERVISION AFTER THE PENITENTIARY CODE ADOPTION.** The modern Prison System reforming process, its gradual approach to the European standards of sentencing and law providing during imprisonment are setting 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 provision 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 analysis of the modern penitentiary process developing

after the 1996 Russian Penal Code adoption is shown in this article. At that time in spite of some 1995 Prosecutor's Act requirements, which determined the traditional prosecutor's methods on provisional and pre-trial detention and sentencing control with the help of further evolution of penal and other legislation, a new type of imprisonment conditions prosecutor supervising was established. It is penitentiary supervising. Its distinctive features were a more particular sphere and levels of supervision, trial-oriented approaches to executing prosecutor's power.

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

P. 105. *Gorodnyanskaya Valentina V.* Tomsk State University. **THE STRUCTURE OF RECIDIVISM (POSTPENAL RECIDIVISM).** Postpenal recidivist crime is the indicator of effectiveness of punishment in the form of isolation from the society. It is also an indicator of the release on parole sufficiency, as well as the criteria of successful admonishing of crime in general. Subsequently, it is impossible to study postpenal crime without knowing the essence and internal mechanisms of the constituent elements of postpenal recidivism. The structure is one of the qualitative indicators of postpenal recidivism disclosing its internal features and "criminal pathway" of the criminal career of a recidivist who served the sentence in correctional institutions. To study the probability of re-committing of crime in the structure of postpenal recidivism based on the character of previous crime, a sampling analysis of 580 cases was made; the cases chosen from those where criminals were imprisoned for the first time in the general regime penal colony in Tomsk and Kemerovo regions and disimprisoned in 2006. The inspection revealed that 55% of those under analysis committed a new crime in the course of the three following years. People who committed postpenal recidivism became the basis for the analysis. The calculated frequency of new crimes shows that previous crimes predetermine the structure of the following postpenal recidivism. In this respect both high rate of specialization of recidivism (90%) and stable possibility of differentiation of the latter (31%) were determined in the recidivism structure that started with theft, robbery and mugging. Recidivism structure starting with intended life and health offences is more differentiated (90%). The transfer to general recidivism is connected with the situational character of the offences, as well as with relatively long confinement, which, in its turn, determines the preferences after the release in terms of lucrative felonious acts helping to provide a recidivist with subsistence. The analysis of discipline in standard regime penal colony shows that future postpenal recidivists intend not to follow the statutory right restriction and standards more than people who have not committed any offences during the three years after discharge. It is necessary to pay attention to the index of people convicted on parole among future postpenal recidivists; this index is 34%, which is 12% more than the same index of people who do not commit postpenal recidivism. This information shows a big quantity of people among future postpenal recidivists who used to temporise and problems of equivalence of estimation of these people's behaviour while making decisions of release on parole.

**Key words:** postpenal recidivism; structure; personality; regularities.

P. 109. *Khristyuk Anna A.* Baikal National University of Economics and Law. **THE CONCEPT AND FEATURES OF ORGANIZED CRIME. ORGANIZED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY.** The problem is quite topical because there is no complete definition of *organized crime* in legislation and scientific literature that can meet the requirements of modern reality. Having analysed the existing approaches to the concept of organized crime and empirical data (158 militiamen and 120 officers of Prosecutor's Office of Eastern-Siberian region) an attempt was made to give criminological concept of *organized crime* and to analyse its main features. The author proves that organized crime according to its size is a broader concept than organized criminal activity and includes organized criminal formations. Among the main features of organized crime are the level of organization of criminal activity, lucrative impulse and corruption relations. There are 3 levels of organization when one characterizes the first feature. At the first level crimes are committed by organized and stable criminal groups, whose acts are intentional. These groups do not have complex structures and hierarchies; the functions of leaders and doers are not separated. The second level is made up by criminal groups that are at the transitional stage to more perfect and dangerous criminal structures that differ from below standing formations by higher functional differentiation, hierarchy, separation of roles and having corruption relations. The third level differs qualitatively from the first two in organization of criminal environment, its criminal solidarity, and leaders' consolidation. The author concludes that the first level is not connected with organized crime as a social phenomenon and is connected with group crime, because there is no hierarchy in criminal groups of such a level. But intergroup dynamics may exist. Having certain external conditions and internal changes such groups can become organized criminal formations. Using the substantial features of organized crime mentioned above, the author defines it as a negative social phenomenon, which is criminal (but sometimes non-criminal) activity to receive, enlarge an legalize criminal income; and also a complex of hierarchically organized criminal formations that use corruption relations to achieve their objectives and that have the highest latency as a result of functioning of their own system of neutralization of all forms of social control.

**Key words:** organized crime; organized criminal activity; criminal community; the levels of organization; criminology.

## ECONOMICS

P. 113. *Afonasova Margarita A.* Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics. **TERRITORIAL ASPECT OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN A REGION.** In the article approaches to the solution of the problem of overcoming of the accruing territorial differentiation, which becomes the major factor slowing the innovative development of the country, are considered. Features of the new approach to working out of a strategy of development of innovative activity in the regions based on understanding of the strategy as a co-evolution of territorial and economic systems, their complex, coordinated development are examined. The conclusion that strategic planning can play the role of a stabilising factor, a means of organisation and support of innovative activity in regions is drawn.

**Key words:** innovative activities; strategy; region; territorial differentiation.

P. 118. *Ibyatov Fail M.* Russian State Trade and Economic University. **SOUTH OSSETIA POLITICAL SYSTEM.** The political system of South Ossetia developed in uneasy conditions: the country was not recognised worldwide; the branches of economy did not function; there existed a permanent threat of the Georgian military attack and others. All this made a negative impact on South Ossetia state system. One of the most negative factors influencing the South Ossetia government was blind copying of Russian state forms. The totalitarian structure of power is not capable of solving most serious inner and outer problems. August 2008 crisis showed that the existing state system in South Ossetia is not efficient. Further evolution of the system of power in the direction of anti-national dictatorship can lead to the Civil war.

**Key words:** political system; state development; South Ossetia; parliament; political parties.

P. 121. *Kudryavtseva Yevgeniya V.* Tomsk Polytechnic University. **REAL ESTATE AS A STRATEGIC RESOURCE OF A COMPANY: INFLUENCE ON THE CORE BUSINESS.** The objective of this article is to identify the role of real estate in the core business of a company by investigating the impact of such parameters as added value, costs, and risks during the object life cycle. Many national and foreign researchers have studied the problem. The main definition of real estate, including the description of the object life cycle framework, are represented in works of A.V. Goremykin, I.I. Mazur et al., A.N. Asaul, O.S. Belokrylova, N.F. Vetcher et al. The problem of real estate risk identification, the specificity of real estate costs, and value added to the firm have been studied by V.V. Ivanov, M.G. Viering et al., F. Hoffman, A. Lindholm et

al., A. Pfnuer. Real estate costs (onetime, fixed, modernizing) are subject to change during the life cycle. The point is that the volume of expenditures increases with each cycle stage while their optimisation potential significantly falls. Being a company's asset and essential cost dimension, real estate adds value to the firm. It can be measurable (cost optimisation, increase of working efficiency) or intangible (image, competitive advantages). The intangible value is difficult to quantify, so, in practice, real estate is rarely regarded as a strategic company's resource. During the object life cycle the company has to face various real property asset risks, which consequently impact on expenditure volume and added value. So, such specific real estate risks affecting the firm require their proper identification and management. Presented indicators (added value, costs, and risks) and their impact during the real estate life cycle provide insight into the role of real property assets in the core business of a company.

**Key words:** real estate; life cycle; value; costs; risks.

P. 124. *Petrov Roman S.* Tomsk State University of Control Systems and Radioelectronics. **STIMULATION OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY IN REGIONS DURING RECESSION.** Modern problems of increase of innovative activity of economic activity subjects in regions are considered. A developed classification of factors of innovative activity is given and their influence on prospects of innovative activity increase in regional economy in the conditions of the recession is proved.

**Key words:** innovative activity; region; classification of factors; stimulation.

P. 127. *Przhedetskaya Natalya V., Kazakov Vladimir V.* Don State Technical University, Tomsk State University. **ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, DIRECTIONS AND FORMS OF INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY ORGANIZATION IN SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL SPHERE.** The present stage of historical development of the world community is characterized by acceleration of scientific, technical and social progress, large-scale distribution of new ideas and technologies. Therefore, reproduction of knowledge on an innovative basis makes an increasing impact on the rates of economic growth. To form a strategy of development focused on broad dynamics, not on the regenerative one, Russia should form economy based on knowledge, economy of innovative type. The given circumstance, in combination with the innovations-providing potential of scientific and educational sphere in economy, causes special positioning of the given social and economic system in the macroeconomic system of the country: to make necessary innovations for economic system, the scientific and educational sphere should objectively integrate modern innovative and information technologies into its activity. The integration is directly connected with the perfection of methods, technologies, management mechanisms of innovative development of the scientific and educational sphere. It is urgent to specify the system functions of innovative potential of the scientific and educational sphere in the system of national economy. As some of these functions it is necessary to allocate, first of all, the specific system- and structure-forming function. The given system function displays simultaneously in several aspects, their high-grade development provides achievement of the purposes of the macro- and mesoeconomic system. The concept of innovative modernization of Russian education system suggests both structural and institutional reorganization of vocational training of personnel and innovative production manufacture. In the course of realization of the given concept it is necessary to define ways of integration of the primary, secondary and higher vocational training, development of multilevel education that is most effectively realized in regional university complexes whose zones of responsibility are defined by the borders of the corresponding territorial and economic formations.

**Key words:** system of education; innovation.

P. 131. *Tazhitdinov Ilshat A.* Federal Ministry of Finance of Republic of Bashkortostan. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.** In the article the basic problems and ways of further development of local government in the Russian Federation are considered: optimisation of volume of powers at the municipal level and their financial and economic maintenance; planning, management and realisation of achievement of strategic targets of developing the municipalities; estimations of productivity and monitoring of efficiency of activity of local governments. The changes are considered in structure and maintenance of questions of local importance executed within the limits of local powers and problems, connected with execution of the transferred state powers. The attention is paid to the problem of mutual delegation of power between a municipal area and settlements from the position of the two-level model of local government. Specific proposals on optimisation of distribution of powers in granting municipal services are made. The dynamics of change of the mechanism of financial maintenance of local powers when solving questions of local importance during the local government reform (2003–2010) is presented. The most important measures in the areas of budgetary process perfection, profitable base strengthening, and expenses optimisation are offered. As a complex tool uniting all the actions to increase the social and economic development of municipal union, approaches to solve the problems are offered:

- 1) Strategic planning defining prospects of municipal development, equation of priorities and rates of development with financial resources of municipal formations;
- 2) Strategic management forming the mechanism of strategy realisation – a control system of actions of the power, business and population to solve the strategic and tactical problems of municipality;
- 3) Monitoring allowing to operatively provide bodies of municipal authority with full and adequate information to control strategy realisation and to make effective administrative decisions at each level of management.

The problem of estimation of local governments activity efficiency is considered from the positions of the legal acts regulating the given process; definitions of the diagnostic indicators characterising the activity of local governments; techniques of estimation and automating the process of estimation of local governments activity efficiency.

**Key words:** local government; municipal formation; level of authority; budgetary security; local budget; efficiency estimation; development strategy.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND PEDAGOGICS

P. 138. *Velichko Yelena V.* Astrakhan State University. **ALTERNATIVE DRAWING AS A MEANS OF PSYCHOMOTOR DISORDER CORRECTION FOR 3–4-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN IN ORPHANAGES.** We corrected the educational process organization with medical improvement activities to make the complex system of health improvement a part of the orphanages' common rhythm of work. With the help of alternative drawing methods we created favourable conditions for psychical and mental development of our children.

**Key words:** alternative drawing methods; psychomotor disorder correction.

P. 142. *Kozlova Natalya V., Androsova Tatiana V.* Tomsk State University. **SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF ONCOLOGICAL PATIENTS.** Modern psychology faces strong interest to different psychological aspects of oncological diseases. Researches are held in various directions. One of the research fields is connected with the psychological reasons of the disease origin. The second one is devoted to studies of special psychological features of oncological patients and their reactions to the disease. And, finally, the third one is connected with the search of ways of giving oncological patients sociological and psychological help. At the same time oncological practice faces the problem of helping the patient psychologically. This is connected with poor elaboration of special programs of psychological support. Tak-

ing into account all the above we see that the problem of social and psychological support of oncological patients can be considered as one of the most topical ones. The project was based on the idea that oncological disease influences mental action not only in the somatogenic way, but in the psychogenic one, too. The main factors that influence the state of mind of the patient and his / her relatives are the following: the fatal character of disease, crippling operations and therapy, the absence of any guarantees against relapses and metastases, strong pain syndrome. All the above determined the work on the "Social and psychological support of oncological patients" project. The psychological part here includes:

- Psychodiagnostics aimed at evaluation of the patient's psychological condition.
- Psychotherapy, which eases the emotional stress, created by the disease and its psychological and social consequences, and develops new life senses.
- Consulting and clarification aimed at deepening self-understanding, social position change, development of new psychological and social skills.
- Social-controlling activity (provides social and psychological help, which is outside the professional psychologist's qualification)
- Researching direction aimed at studying the support programs effectiveness and improvement.

**Key words:** social and psychological support; psychogenic reactions and their clinical displays; value and sense sphere of the person.

P. 148. *Maytushenko Svetlana V.* Omsk Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. **HIDDEN VIEWS ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE.** In the article hidden views on intellectual property in teaching are described by example of analysis of the journal "Pedagogics" ("Soviet Pedagogics") from April 1984 to June 2007. The revealed views were estimated according to ten positions and characterized on the subject of using the terminology of intellectual property.

**Key words:** intellectual property; objects of intellectual property; social status; directions of teaching.

P. 153. *Mersiyanova Anzhelika P.* Kazakh-American Free University. **BASIC SIGNS OF EXISTENTIAL CHOICE.** The problem of choice in existential psychology is central from its very origin. However, today the concept of existential choice is not well-defined. It complicates the opportunity to use theoretical explanatory constructions and methods of psycho-consulting, psychotherapeutic work offered by authors. On the basis of theoretical analysis of works by L. Binswanger, V. Frankl, R. Mey, I. Yalom, S. Maddi, A. Langle, S.L. Rubinshtein, D.A. Leontyev, F.Ye. Vasilyuk, S.L. Bratchenko, and also ideas about the person and mechanisms of its functioning in the theory of psychological systems (E.V. Klochko, O.M. Krasnoryadtseva, V.E. Galazhinsky), we allocated the basic attributes of existential choice. Structurally existential choice is represented as a choice, which is made between possibilities that are not simply capable to satisfy the need "here and now" (alternatives-senses). Namely, they are "marked" as values significant for the person; setting coordinates of its multivariate world (alternatives-values). Existential choice is a choice between alternatives-values, which a person must make but, at the same time, does not want to. Life-determining role of existential choice for further existence reflects its functional feature. Existential choice entails changes in human life, its multivariate world, reconstructing the system of values and senses, attitudes; the activity of the person and its acts change; new vital events happen. Existential choice is principal, setting new parameters to personal choices. The dynamic feature of existential choice is expressed through the intensity of existential givens: life and death, freedom and responsibility, loneliness, sense and absurdity – it all shows in existential anxiety. Existential choice assumes rejection of one of alternatives-values. It represents "small (psychological) death" of the possible person, which can phenomenologically be expressed in various experiences: "loss", "farewell", "melancholy", "grief", and "fault". The person can choose freely which alternative to reject, what is possible to be "killed", and what to allow to be "born". The person bears responsibility for making a choice in existential loneliness. Thus, all human life and the world around it have not objectively determined sense. It is the person who determines whether he / she can answer the question "why I make this choice and what I choose this possibility for". Each time the decision of the person develops in this or that direction of existential givens. The integration of the allocated features allows defining existential choice as a necessary choice in the context of intense existential givens between the life-determining possibilities which the person marks as values and those having the status of alternatives for him / her, it is a choice for the person to make, which he / she does not really want.

**Key words:** signs of existential choice; senses; values; rejected alternatives; principal way; existential givens.

P. 157. *Meshcheryakova Emma I., Bokhan Tatiana G.* Tomsk State University. **HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY IN SIBERIA: THE PROBLEM OF SCIENTIFIC REFLECTION.** Studying the history of a science allows to understand its present and to imagine its future. The Siberian psychologists bring creative contribution to the process of development of psychological knowledge. Now there is no analysis of development of Siberian psychology. There exist a few works on regional comparisons of development of psychological science and practice. Similar analysis of formation and development of psychological knowledge in various regions and centres of science of Siberia will allow both understanding today's state of the science as compared with its past and seeing the prospects of the strategic lines of development of domestic psychology. Research of the history of formation and dynamics of psychological knowledge in Siberia makes an important direction of researches and serves as a key to understanding of historical preconditions, historical logic of development of the psychological science and practice in Siberian region. Describing the prospects and development tendencies allows conducting special researches of creative cooperation of scientists-psychologists of the region, analysing outstanding persons in this aspect. In the article the necessity of studying the formation of Siberian psychology according to the tendencies of development of domestic and foreign psychology is proved. The example of history of psychological science, education and practice in Tomsk is given. The chronological approach to the analysis of the history of scientific knowledge helped to draw a conclusion on close connection of scientific ideas with social dynamics of the society. At the same time, the possibility and necessity of the new approach is shown to the analysis of development of the psychological science in the region through the tendencies of development of the world and domestic psychological science. In this connection the main organizational research problem is selection and structuring of the material in compliance with these tendencies. We carried out preliminary selection of materials on the history and current state of the psychological science and practice in Siberian region for the subsequent transpective analysis. Much in the problem of Siberian psychology development remains unresearched, since we lack information about its historical way to recreate a full picture of its development. But the preliminary study of the history of formation of Siberian psychology showed that today's positive dynamics works for the prospect of its uniqueness. In whole, in the course of development Siberian psychology accumulated such quantitative changes (scales of works, volumes of resources, tools), that qualitative analysis is required to classify knowledge in the form of a scientific reflection.

**Key words:** psychology history; scientific reflection; analysis of development; psychological science and practice; creative cooperation of scientists-psychologists of region; tendencies of development.

## SCIENCES ABOUT EARTH

P. 161. *Vazhenina Olga A.* West-Siberian Scientific-Research Institute of Geology and Geophysics (Tyumen). **SEDIMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS AND LITHOLOGICAL ROCK TYPES OF THE BAZHENOVSKAYA SUITE ON THE TERRITORY OF SHIROTNOYE PRIOBIE (WESTERN SIBERIA).** On the territory of Shirotnoye Priobie (the latitudinal part of the Ob Basin) unique depos-

its of the Bazhenovskaya Suite were formed during the Volgian and Early Berriasian stages. For the purpose of complex studying of the suite depositions, a full complex of geological and geophysical techniques of research were used for interpretation of all the available geological and geophysical data. The high-carbon deposits of the Bazhenovskaya Suite exhibit peculiar palaeontological, abnormal geo-chemical and physical characteristics. Specific palaeo-geographical, hydrological, hydrodynamic conditions, along with the original complex of benthic and nektonic organisms, resulted in the accumulation of sediments differing in their composition and structure. Sediment heterogeneities are connected with changes of content of clay, siliceous, carbonate, organogenic (carbonaceous up to 10-25%) substances in the suite, and also with various palaeontological remains. Five section types confined to definite facial settings of the Bazhenovskiy Palaeobasin are established within the examined area. Positions in section and thickness of different lithologic types of rocks are not identical or constant in different areas of the explored territory, even in all wells within one area. On the territory of Shirotnoye Priobie over 80% of geological resources of oil are genetically connected with carbonate-siliceous-clay deposits of the Bazhenovskaya Suite.

**Key words:** stratigraphy; organic substance; section type; Western Siberia.

P. 165. *Knyazev Georgiy B.* Tomsk State University. **ON STRATIGRAPHIC POSITION OF SEDIMENTARY IRON ORES OF THE KIZIR-KAZYR FOLD BELT.** Sedimentary iron ores of the siliceous-ferruginous formation are connected with the Upper Riphean and Vendian Early Cambrian deposits in the conjunction area of the Western and Eastern Sayan Mountains. The iron-bearing sediments of the Vendian / Lower Cambrian deposits are confined to the Belokitatskaya Suite. The suite deposits fringing the Shindinskian diorite-granitic pluton are exposed to the contact metamorphism and transform in some places to ferruginous quartzites with a high degree of metamorphism. Along with the Riphean ferruginous quartzites of the Kuvayskaya Series, they represent the Late Precambrian iron- mineralisation cycle similar to the known Archaean and Proterozoic cycles.

**Key words:** ferruginous quartzites; Late Precambrian.

P. 168. *Melnik Maria A.* Institute of Monitoring of Climatic and Ecological Systems SB RAS (Tomsk). **FRACTAL ANALYSIS OF RIVER SINUOSITY (BY EXAMPLE OF TOMSK REGION).** The basic methodological aspects of fractal theory in the study of the morphology of riverbeds are presented. The results of the fractal analysis of the sinuosity of the morphologically homogeneous parts of rivers of Tomsk region are described. It is established that the fractal dimensionality is the measure of the complexity of the morphology of riverbeds and provides for keeping information about the spatial structure of their components.

**Key words:** fractal analysis of geomorphologic systems; self-similarity; morphology of riverbed; synergy.

P. 177. *Efendiyeva Malakhat A.* Institute of Geology of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Baku). **OLIGOCENE-LOWER MIOCENE MICROFAUNAL ZONES OF WESTERN AZERBAIJAN.** The Oligocene-Early Miocene deposits distinguished as the Maikopian Series are widely distributed from the Carpathian foreland to the Kopetdag foreland and include the territory of Azerbaijan as the main part. Today, the subdivision and correlation of the Maikopian Series sections both of this territory and of the whole Crimean-Caucasian Province still remain a topical problem of recent stratigraphy. Whereas the major part of the Maikopian Series is impoverished in microfaunal remains, such is not the case with the Ganja Petroliferous Region (GPR) located in Western Azerbaijan. The detailed zoning of the Maikopian Series has been performed basing on the study of samples from the exposed sections of the explored territory (Zeyva, Adjidere, Gurzalar and Garachinar). The developed stratigraphic scheme of the Maikopian Series includes the following microfaunal zones: the zone of small *Globigerina*; *Caucasina schishkinskajae oligocenica*, *Nonion dendriticus*; the zone of pauperated fauna; *Bolivina ex gr. plicatella*; *Virgulinea poiiliensis*, the zone of uncharacteristic fauna; *Neobulimina elongata leninabadensis* and beds with *Saccamina zuramakensis*.

**Key words:** Cenozoic; Maikopian Series; microfaunal zones.

P. 183. *Yurichev Aleksey N., Chernyshov Aleksey I.* Tomsk State University. **PETROLOGY OF AMPHIBOLITES OF NORTHWESTERN PART OF THE KANSK BLOCK (EASTERN SAYAN).** Amphibolites alongside with gneisses are the most widespread types of rocks of the metamorphic thick layers of the Kansk Block, which is one of the typical granite-greenstone areas of ancient cratons in terms of the set and structure of geological formations, character of magmatism and features of metallogeny. The considered granite-greenstone area includes northwest termination of the Kansk Block (Kirelsky area). The composition of supracrustal amphibolite units of the northwestern part of the Kansk Block is shown and their petrochemical comparison with amphibolites from other areas of the Kansk Block (Idarsky Ridge, Kingash and Kan Rivers) is made in this article. On the basis of geological and geo-chemical properties of the examined amphibolites, in particular, the rare-element composition (Rb, Ba, Sr, Th, U, Zr, Hf, Ta, Nb, Y, Cr, Ni, Co, V) and REE range character, the protoliths composition of the volcanogenic-sedimentary rocks is reconstructed. The composition and geo-chemical parameters of the protoliths are comparable with continental-margin volcanogenic sedimentary formations of modern geodynamic settings of the type of ensialic marginal basin – island arc. Two types of mineralization (iron-titanium oxide and sulphite) have been recognised in amphibolites.

**Key words:** greenstone belt; amphibolites; mineralization; rare and rare-earth elements; protoliths; geodynamic setting.